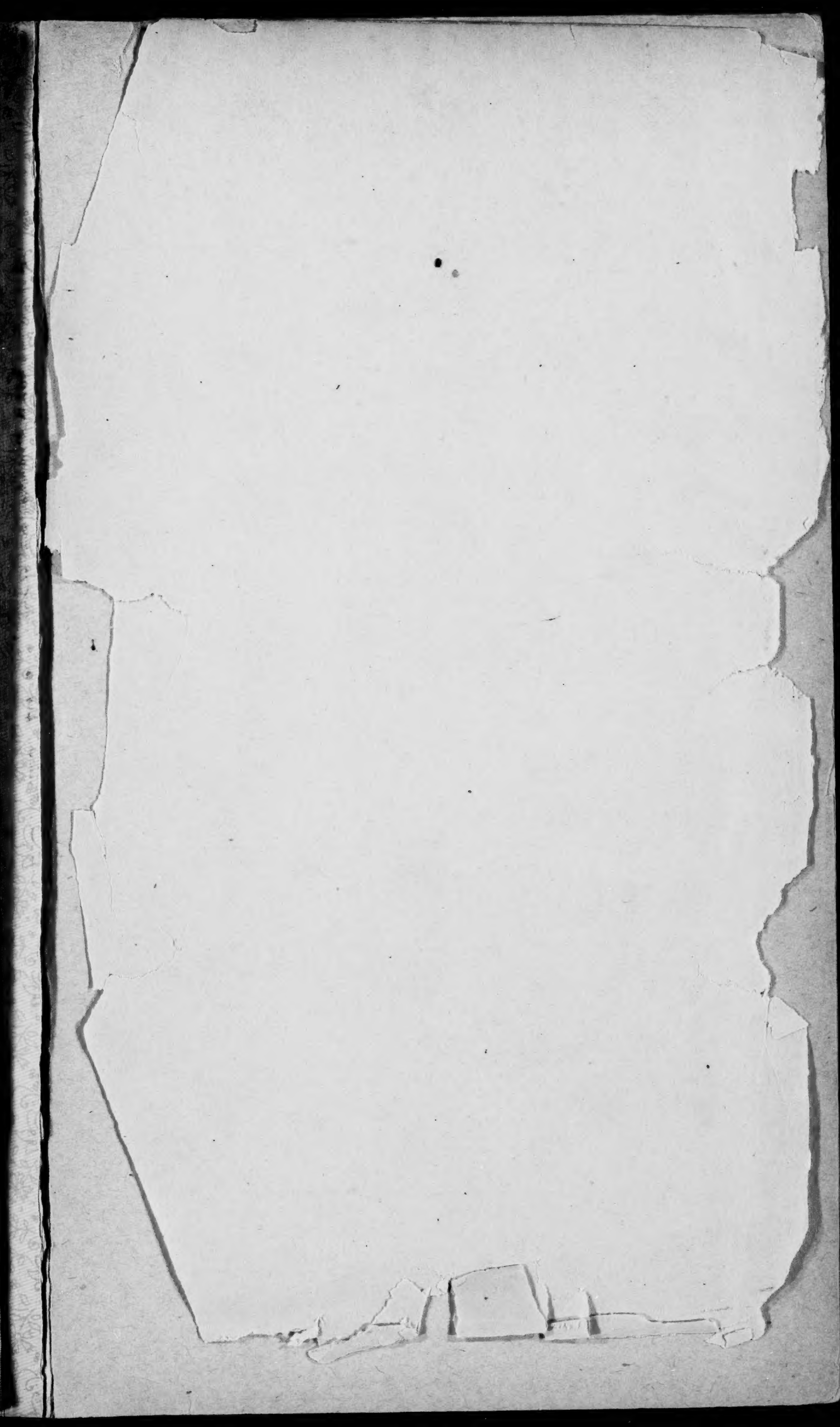


**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

**1913/1914
Vols. 1-2**

(Washington, DC)





63d CONGRESS }
3d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914

District of Columbia. Commissioners
"Ti Report"

Vol. I

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1914.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, in accordance with the requirements of section 12 of "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat., 108), and section 9 of the sundry civil appropriation act approved August 1, 1914, a report of the official doings of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

This report embraces detailed exhibits of the operations of the several departments and offices of the government of the District of Columbia during that period, which the commissioners have prefaced with an abstract of their contents and suggestions having in view the improvement of the service and conditions under their supervision and control.

FINANCIAL.

Consolidated statement showing (1) cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources, expenditures on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and (2) the debt of the District of Columbia at the close of said fiscal year.

Cash account.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES JULY 1, 1913.			
Cash balance to credit of disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations.....		\$46,458.24	
District of Columbia trust and special funds.....		20,993.71	
	\$67,451.95		
Cash balance to credit of treasurer of the National Training School for Girls, District of Columbia, on account of District of Columbia appropriations.....	2,559.72		
Cash balance to credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States.....	301,091.80		
Cash balance in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia on account of—			
General fund of the District of Columbia.....		\$48,857.46	
Trust and special funds of the District of Columbia.....		4,801.94	
Repayments to District of Columbia appropriations.....		44.02	
	53,703.42		
		\$424,806.89	

Consolidated statement showing (1) cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources, expenditures on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and (2) the debt of the District of Columbia at the close of said fiscal year—Continued.

Cash account.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
INCOME.			
Revenues collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$7,329,010.20		
Amount paid by the United States on account of the proportion of District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States under the act of June 11, 1878.....	5,799,011.89		
Cash collections on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia.....	1,439,493.41	\$14,567,515.50	
			\$14,992,322.39
EXPENDITURES.			
Net expenditures during the fiscal year on account of— District of Columbia appropriations . \$11,771,829.80 District of Columbia trust and special funds..... 1,523,769.52	13,295,599.32		
Reimbursement of the United States on account of— Advance account general fund of the District of Columbia under the act of Mar. 3, 1909, and prior acts— Principal..... \$621,521.71 Interest on same for the fiscal year 1914, at 2 per cent per annum.... 12,430.43 Advances account special park improvements— Montrose Park— Principal..... 13,750.00 Interest on same for fiscal year 1914, at 3 per cent per annum. 825.00 Meridian Hill Park— Principal..... 61,250.00 Interest on same for fiscal year 1914, at 3 per cent per annum. 3,675.00 Costs of condemnation of Meridian Hill Park— Principal..... 1,283.30 Interest on same for fiscal year 1914, at 3 per cent per annum. 77.00 Account maintenance of indigent insane at the Government Hospital for the Insane, fiscal years 1881-1911, inclusive..... 616,745.22	1,331,557.66	14,627,156.98	
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1914.			
Cash balance to credit of disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, on account of District of Columbia trust and special funds.....	36,409.56		
Cash balance to credit of treasurer of the National Training School for Girls, District of Columbia, on account of District of Columbia appropriations.....	810.31		
Cash balances to credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States.....	204,471.45		
Cash balance in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, on account of— General fund of the District of Columbia. \$45,694.65 Trust and special funds of the District of Columbia..... 1,730.33 Repayments to District of Columbia appropriations..... 173.87	47,598.85		
Cash balance in the Treasury of the United States on account of general fund of the District of Columbia.....	75,875.24	365,165.41	
			14,992,322.39

Consolidated statement showing (1) cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources, expenditures on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and (2) the debt of the District of Columbia at the close of said fiscal year—Continued.

Cash account.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DEBT.			
June 30, 1913:			
Outstanding funded debt of the District of Columbia.....		\$7,610,850.00	
Outstanding unfunded debt of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of advances account general fund of the District of Columbia under the act of Mar. 3, 1909, and prior acts.....	\$621,521.71		
Advances account special park improvements.....	152,566.59		
Reimbursement to be made account maintenance of indigent insane at the Government Hospital for the Insane, fiscal years 1881-1911, inclusive....	616,745.22		
		1,390,833.52	
Reduction of debt by reason of cash payments made during the fiscal year 1914, account—			\$9,001,683.52
Funded debt of the District of Columbia.....		671,700.00	
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia, to the United States on account of—			
Advances general fund of the District of Columbia.....	621,521.71		
Advances account special park improvements..	76,283.30		
Reimbursement to be made account maintenance of indigent insane at the Government Hospital, fiscal years 1881-1911, inclusive.....	616,745.22		
		1,314,550.23	
			1,986,250.23
June 30, 1914:			
Outstanding funded debt of the District of Columbia.....		6,939,150.00	
Outstanding unfunded debt of the District of Columbia to the United States on account of advances for special park improvements.....		76,283.29	
Total debt of the District of Columbia June 30, 1914.....			7,015,439.20

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

During the fiscal year the total expenditures made from District revenues in discharging its several forms of indebtedness aggregated \$2,306,965.66. Included in this amount are payments, embraced in the preceding financial statement, on account of the bonded indebtedness of the District in the redemption of bonds, \$671,700; interest on the bonded indebtedness, \$303,708; payment of the balance due the United States on account of general advances, \$621,521.71; payment of the third installment to the United States on account of special park indebtedness, \$76,283.30; and payment of the balance remaining on account of the indebtedness established by Congress for the support of the insane of the District between 1881 and 1911, \$616,745.22. The total reimbursement, therefore, made during the year to the United States on account of advances and other indebtedness, including interest, \$17,007.43, amounted to \$1,331,557.66. The only indebtedness remaining undischarged at the close of the fiscal year, exclusive of the outstanding bonded debt, is that payable on the special park account, amounting to \$76,283.29, which will be paid during the fiscal year 1915.

During the fiscal year the total revenues collected amounted to \$7,329,010.20, which sum, together with the District's share of unexpended balances of unused appropriations, gave a total credit for the year of \$7,445,124.26. The District's share of appropriations for

that year amounted to \$6,076,655.34, which, with certain interest charges arising from indebtedness payable during the year, gives a total of charges against the revenues for the year of \$6,093,662.77. During the fiscal year, therefore, the revenue collections exceeded the appropriation charges for the year by \$1,351,461.49. This cash balance was applied to the discharge of the several forms of indebtedness referred to.

UNIFICATION OF DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

Recommendation has been submitted in previous annual reports emphasizing the expediency of bringing together in one bill all appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia. Under existing practice District items appear in many bills, and in no one can be found the total amount of local appropriations. If all items of appropriations or other charges against District revenues were contained in the District appropriation act, the information could be more easily and accurately obtained for the purpose of determining the actual cost of maintaining the National Capital and the exact status of its financial affairs. The Secretary of the Treasury has heretofore recommended legislation to accomplish the foregoing purpose, submitting the following draft of a legislative proposal:

That hereafter all estimates and requisitions affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District, and all payments from appropriations any part of which is chargeable to the said revenues of the District of Columbia, or repayments to appropriations and collections increasing the revenues, shall be made through the officials of the District, except in the case of the sinking fund, which is otherwise specifically provided for by law, and all accounts pertaining thereto shall be settled by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments.

INTEREST ON THE 3.65 BONDS.

The interest on 3.65 per cent bonds of the District, amounting to \$1,003,257.24, which the accountants appointed by the House Committee on the District stated that they found the District owed the United States, has been made the subject of a joint resolution of Congress asking the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer this amount upon his books from revenues of the District to the credit of the United States. This resolution, it is understood, is now pending in Committee on the District of Columbia. The commissioners, under date of March 27, 1914, submitted a report on this matter.

COLLECTIBLE LIMIT OF OVERDUE TAXES.

In the annual report of the auditor of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, attention was invited to a statement prepared by the assessor showing that the various balances remaining of tax levies prior to the year 1887 had been omitted. This action was taken in view of doubt cast upon the District's right to collect the taxes under a decision of the United States Supreme Court that taxes over 20 years in arrears are not collectible. This matter is one that is not free from doubt. It has been contended by some that taxes once levied are a permanent lien on property and that the statute of

limitations is not a bar against their collection. If this latter view be sound, legislation should be obtained whereby it will be possible for the District authorities to institute legal proceedings for the sale of the property, thus canceling the tax lien from the proceeds of such sales. If the statute of limitations is a bar to the collection of taxes over 20 years in arrears, legislation should be secured to remove the uncollectible balances which now stand charged to the collector of taxes.

POLICE AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUNDS.

At the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1914, the total deficiency on account of the police and firemen's relief funds amounted to \$55,692.96. Immediate and permanent provision should be made for financing these funds, the beneficiaries being for the most part dependent upon these pensions for support feeling keenly the loss necessitated by reason of the insufficiency of the sources of revenue to discharge in full the pension allowances authorized by the commissioners. If it had not been for the collection during the fiscal year of over \$37,000 through the enforcement of the new excise law there would have been a much larger deficiency than that reported. It is believed that the present laws with respect to the provision of funds to meet pension payments should be amended so that hereafter the commissioners will be authorized to include in their annual estimates to Congress such sums as may be needed for the payment of police and fire pensions. By including these items in the annual estimates the question of payment will cease to be problematical.

THE WATSON DEFALCATION.

The shortage in certain accounts of the District of Columbia arising as the result of the defalcation of J. M. A. Watson has been heretofore exhaustively set forth in previous reports of the auditor. In order to clear these accounts it is necessary to reimburse the United States in the sum of \$10,623.75, miscellaneous trust-fund deposits \$51,556.22, and the permit fund \$1,759.99; in all, \$63,939.96. Recommendations for this reimbursement have been heretofore made and items to secure appropriations included in the general deficiency estimates. On February 20, 1914, the commissioners submitted a report to Congress on this subject and forwarded a draft of a bill to provide an appropriation and authority to balance these accounts.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

Section 7 of the District appropriation act approved July 21, 1914, provides for a property accountability. This is a work of very considerable magnitude. On March 27, 1914, the commissioners appointed a committee to recommend a system of property accountability. This committee has been actively engaged in the preparation of the necessary forms to carry out the work, the outlining of organization methods, and the compilation of a code covering the various classes of articles and the items thereunder to be accounted for. The work on the code is nearing completion, and the initial inventory will be taken in the near future. The commissioners have

included in their estimates for appropriations for 1916 a small additional force which it is found will be required to properly enforce the foregoing provision of law.

POPULATION.

The number of inhabitants of the District of Columbia, according to the enumeration during the month of April, 1913, by the police department, was 353,297, of whom 98,144 are given as "colored." As the average annual increase for the past 35 years has been approximately 5,000 it is estimated the population at present is about 360,000.

ASSESSMENTS.

The total amount of the assessment for taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and made under the requirements of acts of Congress approved August 14, 1894, and July 1, 1902, is shown by the assessor's report to be as follows:

Real property, taxable at the rate of \$1.50 per \$100 upon a valuation "at not less than two-thirds" of its true value:

On land-----	\$169, 212, 099. 00
On improvements-----	175, 912, 045. 00

Total real property-----	345, 124, 144. 00
Personal property, taxable at \$1.50 per \$100 assessed at "its fair cash value"-----	32, 319, 713. 50

Total real and personal property-----	377, 443, 857. 50
---------------------------------------	-------------------

In addition to the assessments on real property and on tangible personal property, assessments were levied on gross receipts and gross earnings of public-service corporations and financial institutions and for certain special privileges, as follows:

Building and loan associations, gross earnings of, at 2 per cent--	\$1, 045, 242. 75
Electric-light companies, gross earnings of, at 4 per cent-----	1, 825, 468. 25
Gaslight companies, gross earnings of, at 5 per cent-----	2, 319, 962. 59
National banks and all other incorporated banks and trust companies, gross earnings of, at 6 per cent-----	4, 179, 091. 17
Street railroad companies, gross receipts of, at 4 per cent-----	5, 104, 109. 40
Washington Market Co., gross earnings on conduit, at 4 per cent	14, 304. 42
Telephone companies, gross earnings of, at 4 per cent-----	1, 640, 913. 81
Incorporated savings banks, at 4 per cent-----	347, 452. 25
Georgetown Barge & Dock Co., at 5 per cent-----	7, 155. 56
Total -----	16, 483, 900. 20

The amount of tax severally levied on such gross receipts and earnings was:

Building and loan associations-----	\$20, 904. 86
Incorporated savings banks-----	13, 898. 09
Electric-light companies-----	73, 018. 73
Telephone companies-----	65, 636. 55
Gaslight companies-----	115, 998. 13
National banks-----	106, 513. 66
Trust companies-----	144, 231. 81
Street railways-----	204, 164. 38
Washington Market Co-----	572. 18
Georgetown Barge & Dock Co-----	357. 78
Total-----	745, 296. 17

A total of \$677,872.28 was received from liquor licenses and the small miscellaneous licenses, the nature of which is shown in the accompanying report of the assessor.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

The triennial assessment of real estate for the year beginning July 1, 1914, was completed by the three assistant assessors on the first Monday of January of this year and thereafter the board of equalization and review heard appeals until the first Monday in June. About 4,500 appeals were received, which is more than double the number received at any previous triennial assessment. All the appeals were made in writing and supplemented in some cases by an oral argument. Most of the objections covered the business section and suburban property and a careful examination was made by the board of all cases, and probably 75 per cent of the appeals occasioned some kind of readjustment in the assessments submitted by the assistant assessors. The total amount of the levy will exceed that of last year by \$40,000,000, equivalent to a tax of \$600,000.

The board of review had at its command a greater amount of sales and data than was ever furnished any previous board, and in addition received valuable information through the sworn statement of those making the appeals. Information as to all sales in the business section for the last five years is practically complete, and the same can be said of the large tracts in the suburban sections. These average sales, when compared to average assessments under the new work, are found to be remarkably close in the aggregate, so that it is believed that the new assessment is based on a fair total valuation of all real estate in the District. A better equalization can only be accomplished by additional help in the field work.

ANNUAL ASSESSMENTS OF REAL ESTATE.

A better equalization of real estate and a more systematic handling of assessments can be accomplished by a yearly assessment. This has been urged for many years past, and is more urgent than ever in view of the rapid changes in the value of certain high-class property.

NEEDS OF BETTER FACILITIES FOR ASSESSMENT.

In addition to this yearly assessment, a field force of 10 persons acting as deputy assistant assessors is greatly needed to handle the many details relating to all classes of buildings, it being impossible for the assistant assessors to go thoroughly into all facts regarding the various buildings in the District which are undergoing deterioration or else are affected by the misfit of their surroundings.

TRUE CONSIDERATION IN DEEDS.

The bill introduced and passed by the House requiring true consideration in deeds is a step forward and would greatly assist the assessment of real estate if it became a law.

EXEMPTION OF STOCK OF SMALL DEALERS FROM PERSONAL TAX.

The commissioners recommend that each person engaged in business whose stock or stock and implements of trade is less in value

than \$1,000 be exempt from taxation on such property. This would place the small dealer on the same taxable status as the small house-keepers who now under the personal-tax law enjoy an exemption of \$1,000 on their household and other belongings not held for sale. An exemption of this nature would not only be equitable but would relieve the tax department of a duty which requires the expenditure of time and labor almost, if not quite equal, in value to the revenue produced.

THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE.

The collector of taxes reports that the collections of all kinds for the year ended June 30, 1914, was \$8,998,149.09, showing a decrease of \$133,121.84. The amount credited to the general fund, which is exclusively revenue, was \$7,321,155.33. This was an increase of \$31,780.03, but there was no increase in realty taxes. There was an increase in personal taxes of \$34,078.21. This increase would have been much larger if several large accounts then pending judicial adjustment had been settled.

The trust funds collected during the year amounted to \$1,417,738.32, showing a decrease of \$136,643.43, which was due to the falling off of collections for the water fund, for building operations, and for guaranty deposits.

There was collected on account of miscellaneous receipts credited to the United States \$232,886.95. The total water-fund collections, including water rents, etc., was \$743,046.76.

At the real estate tax sale last March 5,538 lots or parcels of land were sold for the sum of \$143,068.56.

Summary of collections.

On account of—

Realty taxes	\$5,063,273.98
Personal taxes	1,164,918.73
Special reimbursable taxes	1,380.43
Penalties and interest	49,228.37
Miscellaneous collections	1,042,353.82
Total to general fund	7,321,155.33
Special and trust funds	1,417,738.32
Repayments to appropriations	26,368.49
Miscellaneous receipts, United States	232,886.95
Aggregate	8,998,149.09

Decreases and increases for fiscal year 1914.

Decreases on account of—

Realty taxes (general fund)	38,530.82
Special and trust funds	136,643.43
Miscellaneous items (special fund), United States	31,908.91
Aggregate	207,083.16

Increases on account of—

Personal taxes	\$34,078.21
Special reimbursable taxes	1,101.68
Penalties and interest	3,426.06
Miscellaneous collections	31,704.90
Repayments to appropriations	70,310.85
Aggregate	3,650.47

Net decrease	73,961.32
	133,121.84

The inability of the District of Columbia to give a good tax title, and the influence of that defect in hindering the enforcement of the payment of overdue taxes, which has been brought to the attention of Congress in previous reports, and for which remedial legislation has repeatedly been recommended by the commissioners, is still an obstacle to clearing the tax records of arrears of taxes. The commissioners hope that the needful legislation in that respect will be speedily enacted.

PRORATING OF PERSONAL TAX ON BUSINESS.

The recommendation of the collector of taxes and the assessor that legislation authorizing the prorating of assessment for personal taxes on the various classes of private business, where the person assessed has been in business for only a part of the license year, seems based upon justice and to tend to better administration of this branch of the revenue-collection service. Under the present law a person in business must pay a personal tax for the whole year, although he may have been conducting a business for only a small fraction of that period, while the purchaser of the business from one who has so paid a personal tax at the beginning of a year may continue the business during the remainder of the year without payment of a tax upon it. It is often impracticable to collect a tax for the entire year from merchants who have discontinued business after operating for a fraction of a license year, but from whom the tax for the period they were actually in business might be readily obtained.

DISBURSING OFFICE.

The disbursing office, to which is intrusted the handling of the District's fund, expended during the year 1914 the total sum of \$10,768,294.20, of which \$2,326,892.21 was in cash and the balance represented by checks.

The total amount placed during the year to the credit of the disbursing officer was \$11,203,220.58, which, added to the balance from the preceding year to his credit on July 1, 1913, viz, \$67,451.95, and the amount of checks canceled during the year 1914, viz, \$4,640.19, made a grand total credit of \$11,275,312.72. Deducting the amount of official checks drawn against this sum, as evidenced by audited vouchers of record, viz, \$10,768,294.20, and the unexpended balances repaid to the several funds with the Treasurer of the United States, viz, \$470,608.96, left a balance to the credit of the disbursing officer on June 30, 1914, of \$36,409.56.

The total number of checks issued in payment of contracts, merchants' bills for supplies, salaries paid by check, etc., was 78,646, an increase of 2,022 over the number for the year 1913; while the cash payments for salaries, witnesses' and jurors' fees, etc., amounted to approximately 90,000 in number and \$2,326,892.21 in amount. Of this large number of checks, a great many of which were intrusted to the mails, 10 required the issuance of duplicates, but investigation disclosed that in 8 of these cases the original checks had been lost or destroyed by the recipients, while the other 2 had been, apparently, lost in the mails. Included in the above total of checks issued were

payments made to officials and teachers of the public schools, officers and members of the police and fire departments, and employees of the several charitable institutions of the District, aggregating about 3,500 checks per month.

As part of the precaution looking toward the accurate and honest administration of the disbursing office may be mentioned a daily balance, audited and approved by the District auditor, a general monthly closing of all accounts of moneys advanced to the disbursing officer on account of the various appropriations, trust funds, and special funds, the bonding of the entire official and clerical force, a close audit by the District auditor, and a final review by the United States Treasury officials. It is gratifying to report that no loss has occurred through miscalculation or error of identification, and that the records of disbursements have successfully passed audit and examination without loss by disallowance for technical or other reasons.

Every effort is made by the disbursing office to promptly pay merchants' and contractors' bills against the District and the salaries of the more than 6,000 employees of the District government.

PURCHASING OFFICER.

Through this division purchase is made of all supplies and materials used by the District government.

The total expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1914, amounted to \$1,648,553.59, embracing supplies and materials of every conceivable nature, which may be classified in general as follows:

Construction materials used in sewer, road, and street work	\$541,830.24
Hardware, plumbing supplies, paints, oils, lumber	185,757.89
Fuel	186,411.36
Forage, including livery and horseshoeing	149,610.31
Food supplies	115,936.29
Books, playground and athletic supplies	48,979.38
Furniture, house furnishings, office equipment	46,501.64
Stationery	44,468.71
Lighting service for District institutions	44,392.66
Fire-fighting apparatus and supplies	39,153.53
Machinery, engines, boilers, and repairs thereto	33,640.42
Printing, engraving, binding, blank books	31,274.90
Dry goods, boots, and shoes	30,756.47
Vehicles, including those motor driven	30,456.93
Electrical supplies	27,230.66
Drugs, chemicals, hospital, biological, and laboratory supplies	23,069.81
Horses and mules	13,000.00
Postage	12,104.67
Saddlery	10,135.77
Transportation	7,607.75
Laundry	5,539.14
Miscellaneous	20,695.06
Total	1,648,553.59

At the close of business June 30, 1914, the District had stock of construction materials in the various property yards amounting to \$186,976.65.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

In the Supreme Court of the United States 1 case was disposed of and 3 are now pending, this being 1 less disposed of and 1 more pending than for last year. In the court of appeals there were 27 appeals

calendared, 13 of which were decided favorably, 3 adversely, and 11 are pending, an increase of 5 favorable, the same number adverse decisions and same number pending as compared with the preceding year. Judgments against the District in the sum of \$28,000 were set aside in the court of appeals and affirmed in the sum of \$1,000. The District was held not liable in cases aggregating \$32,039.22, and pending cases in this court total \$40,495. In the equity branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia 42 cases were handled, 34 of which are pending. This exceeds last year's cases by 9. On the law side 89 cases were handled, which are 14 more than for the preceding year. Twelve judgments were in favor of the District, as compared with 7 last year; 7 were adverse, 8 for last year; 6 were dismissed, 8 last year; 58 cases are pending, 41 last year; 1 new trial is pending, same number last year; 5 consent judgments rendered, 3 last year; no nonsuits, and 6 last year. Amount claimed against the District aggregates \$892,220.08, as against \$609,472.01 last year. Judgments against the District amounted to \$7,355.55, as against \$31,620 last year. Compromises amounted to \$1,969.82, as compared with \$4,009.16 last year. In the district court 16 street-extension cases were filed, 13 last year, 7 of which are pending, same number last year. Twenty-seven minor street cases were filed as compared with 21 last year. Twelve are now pending. Six cases involving the Public Utilities Commission were handled. Ten lunacy cases other than commitments were filed. Eleven were filed last year. These cases are awaiting the auditor's report. Four hundred and forty-two lunacy inquisitions were held, 344 adjudications of unsound mind, 25 found to be of sound mind, and 22 were dismissed by the District, 33 were discharged as cured, and 10 died before the date of trial. Five appeal and certiorari cases were tried, 1 resulting favorably, 1 adversely, and 3 were compromised. Two claims for taxes allowed in bankruptcy cases and 1 case is pending. One petition for habeas corpus was filed against the District. One administrator was appointed in the probate court. In the municipal court 17 cases were handled, out of which 1 favorable decision was secured, 1 adverse, 1 certioraried, 5 were compromised, and 9 are pending.

Twenty bills introduced in Congress were referred to this officer for report; 346 written opinions were rendered, as compared with 288 for last year; 106 damage claims were settled. Eight-hour law was passed upon 33 times in written opinions. One hundred and seventy-five written interpretations were given the "loan-shark law." Deeds were prepared and approved by the office in the number of 304. Bonds approved in the number of 315, and 156 contracts were passed on.

The "loan-shark law" occupied a great deal of time and occasioned weeks of incessant labor in this office. Test cases were brought and taken to the Court of Appeals, which sustained convictions in the police court. Every violator of the law was informed against, and fines were imposed upon a plea of guilty in the sum of \$200 in each case and a jail sentence of 30 days suspended on condition usurious interest be refunded and three-fourths of the principal be accepted in payment of usurious loans. This office gave individual attention to each victim of the "loan sharks" visiting the office, and four or five thousand victims were saved between \$30,000 and \$40,000 without cost to themselves.

Charges were preferred against Andrew G. Sullivan for neglect of duty in connection with a fire. Lengthy trial was had before a board, which trial was conducted by the corporation counsel, and the deputy chief was acquitted of the charges.

The work of the corporation counsel as general counsel of the Public Utilities Commission is of great importance and occupies the time of the corporation counsel largely.

There are now calendared for trial in the law side of the Supreme Court 48 cases, which is about one-twentieth of calendared cases in that court. In the Court of Appeals 12 cases are calendared for the first one-third of the three terms of this court, being about one-seventh of the total number of calendared cases. This will give some idea of the magnitude of the work and responsibility imposed upon this office.

Method of preparation for and trial of cases on the law side of the supreme court has been changed. The statements of witnesses available are now reduced to writing and briefs of both the law and facts are prepared and the cases are tried by the first assistant, with the aid of one of the other assistants to the corporation counsel. This method is very satisfactory, but with so many cases pending it is very onerous upon the inadequate force of the office.

It is recommended that the first assistant be increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum; second assistant from \$1,800 to \$2,500; third assistant from \$1,600 to \$2,500 per annum; that a new assistant be provided for at \$2,500 and another at \$1,400 per annum, respectively; that the stenographer designated "chief clerk" by the corporation counsel be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,600 per annum and the title of his office changed to "chief clerk"; that a new stenographer be provided for at \$720 per annum. These recommendations are made because of the increase in volume and importance of the work of the office. The assistants are not paid the salary of ordinary law clerks in private offices. The danger of their leaving the service is always present, and it would be impossible to secure lawyers to take their places, and with the ability to do the work, at the present salaries. They deserve at the very minimum the salaries recommended. The office should be placed in a position where in case of a resignation the salary would be sufficient to induce capable attorneys to take the place. Additional assistant is requested to aid in the actual trial of cases and another to relieve the assistant at the police court, where the work is very congested, as many as 200 cases being filed and disposed of a day. A chief clerk is an absolute necessity, owing to the increase in volume of work. Present chief clerk is a lawyer and attends to matters in juvenile court and other courts when the press of business demands it. New stenographer is requested because of the additional work placed on the office by reason of the public utilities law, which constitutes the corporation counsel general counsel of the commission.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE.

This department is charged with all matters pertaining to insurance, insurance companies, beneficial orders and associations, subject only to the general supervision of the commissioners. The department was organized in 1902. Since then several amendments have

been made to the insurance laws, but they are still inadequate, and in many instances ambiguous.

An entire new code covering the duties of this department and regulating all branches of insurance should be enacted.

Changes in the law could be made which would increase the revenue derived from insurance companies, without increasing the present percentage of taxes. The department of insurance should have authority to petition the courts for receivers where insurance concerns are evidently insolvent. This is not the case now.

The insurance business transacted in the District of Columbia is continuously and steadily increasing. During the calendar year 1913 there was paid by residents of the District, for premiums for all kinds of insurance, \$6,835,766.07. The losses paid on District property amounted to \$2,576,109.89.

On December 31, 1913, 241 insurance companies and associations had been licensed to transact business here. Licenses were also issued to 210 principal agents, 24 brokers, and 1,868 solicitors.

The revenues collected in the insurance department have grown from \$67,077.47 in 1902 to \$98,308.21 in 1913. The expense of the the department is increasing so rapidly that there should be an addition to the force of the insurance department. The business of the department is increasing so rapidly that there should be an addition to the force of this department. The fixed expense of the department is \$10,200; this is not much more than 10 per cent of the revenues received through this department.

The revenue collected by the department during 1913 consisted of \$18,132.52 for license fees, and \$80,175.69 for taxes on premiums, making a total of \$98,308.21. The total expenses of operating the department amounted to \$11,417.14.

The assets of the companies and associations transacting business in the District on December 31 amounted to \$5,076,639,873.47; liabilities, \$4,139,822,108.21; surplus, including capital, \$936,817,765.26.

There were nine companies admitted to the District; eight withdrew or reinsured; and four were refused licenses.

Business in the District of Columbia during the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1913.

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Risks written.
Life insurance companies.....	\$4,484,051.82	\$1,470,608.26	\$21,348,709.12
Health, accident, and life insurance companies and associations.....	489,668.17	181,424.16	4,115,289.50
Miscellaneous insurance companies.....	613,917.21	227,135.20	.....
Fraternal beneficial associations.....	481,157.57	375,742.60	2,116,129.00
Fire insurance companies.....	766,971.30	321,199.67	149,141,927.59
Total.....	6,835,766.07	2,576,109.89	176,722,055.01

Life, miscellaneous, and fire insurance companies pay a tax of 1½ per cent on their net premium receipts, which are calculated as follows: Life, gross premiums less dividends paid to policyholders in the District of Columbia; miscellaneous and fire, gross premiums less return premiums and reinsurance on District business.

DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Dealers are coming to realize that the main function of this division is to protect from mistakes and ignorance in the use of weights and measures, rather than the mere detection of fraud. The dealers now demand an extension of the scope of this work. Due to lack of adequate force or equipment, the weights and measures work of the District is far behind the standard of the times.

COAL.

With the coming of the auto truck, scales of greatly increased capacity are required in the coal industry. Most of the scales now being put in are 20 tons' capacity or over. We have no apparatus for testing beyond 1 ton. Apparatus for tests up to 16 tons is needed.

BREAD.

There is a demand for regulations governing the weight, quality, and manner of delivery of bread in the District, and the superintendent recommends legislation establishing standards of weight, and giving the commissioners power to regulate qualities and methods of delivery.

INSPECTION WORK AND REVENUE.

The scales, weights, and measures sealed numbered 21,287, for which fees amounting to \$6,428.05 were collected; 328 were condemned and destroyed; 514 scales were condemned for repair; 388 inspections were made on request and within the time limit, for which no fees were collected; 190 inspections were made for the United States Government and 88 for the District of Columbia, a total of 22,795 inspections.

CONDITIONS OF WORK.

Conditions of work are extremely unfavorable. The force is inadequate; inspectors are poorly paid, and forced to give a great deal of overtime work for which they receive no compensation. No inspector has had his full annual leave in any year since 1907. In addition, they must work with inadequate and antiquated equipment.

PROSECUTIONS.

Twenty-six cases were presented to the police court for prosecution, and fines to the amount of \$605 were imposed, which is an increase of six in the number of cases and \$205 in fines as compared with the prosecutions and fines for 1913. During 10 years 554 cases have been presented to the court, and the total fines and forfeitures amounted to \$7,284.

MARKETS.

The Georgetown Market is badly situated for retail purposes and should be transformed into a wholesale receiving station and market for the handling of produce received from Virginia and upper Maryland by trolley freight. The Eastern and Western Markets are doing

a reasonably satisfactory business, handicapped by lack of adequate funds for maintenance and repair. Conditions at the Haskell Produce Market are most excellent. New market shelters recently provided at that point are already overcrowded and an appropriation for additional shelters is needed.

MUNICIPAL FISH WHARF AND MARKET.

The year has shown an increase of 15 per cent in the wholesale trade and 40 per cent in the retail trade over any previous year at this market. Large quantities of other food products are available for this market as soon as adequate market facilities can be secured. Few of the present buildings are fit for business occupancy, and several are dangerous to life and limb. A new market building, adequate to accommodate all the wholesale business and such retail business as may develop at this point, having railroad connection, chilling, freezing, and storage rooms, should be provided.

TROLLEY FREIGHT.

Such steps should be taken as early as practicable, as may be necessary to secure trolley freight service on all electric lines in the District, at least between midnight and 4 a. m., and during such other hours as may prove advisable. Washington's local produce markets are now supplied in the main by wagon from a radius of about 20 miles. With trolley freight and switches to every market, both municipal and private, we can feed the markets by trolley from a radius, in some directions, of 50 miles, with a greatly increased supply of goods at lower cost.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The greatest savings to be made for the consumers of the District are to be gained through better organization of the wholesale markets. The wholesale district is now badly located, being isolated from either railway or water transportation facilities. A location should be found where both railway and water transportation are available and adequate and up-to-date facilities for storage, refrigeration, and delivery of products should be provided.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

The District should maintain an agency whereby the public may be kept promptly and accurately informed of the true state of the market for foodstuffs. Such a service would enable the public to buy far more intelligently than is now possible, and will be welcome to the better class of dealers of the District, who, if they undertake to conduct such a service for themselves, do so at considerable personal risk.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY, MARKETS.

Income from all the District markets combined amounted to \$31,356.76; expenses for lighting, hauling refuse, repairs to markets, fuel, cleaning, supplies, and salaries amounted to \$13,814.21, showing a net revenue from the markets amounting to \$17,542.55.

The older markets (the Eastern, Western, Georgetown, and Haskell Produce Markets) show, for the past 12 years, total receipts of \$205,322.57; total expenditures (including \$62,000 for new buildings) of \$197,208.27, showing net receipts above all appropriations of all sorts whatsoever of \$8,114.30.

The fish wharf and market shows for the year gross receipts of \$10,104.16, gross expenditures of \$2,295.44; net receipts of \$7,808.72. Rentals at this market have been considerably reduced on account of the bad condition of the buildings.

The superintendent estimates that with modern facilities at this market net revenues per year will easily exceed \$18,000.

The showing for the past year is gratifying, and more than justifies the modest expenditures proposed for the coming year.

PUBLIC HAY SCALES.

The use of the public hay scales for one year was sold at auction for \$1,249.73. Appropriation has been secured for a new 25-ton scale as the first step to meet the demand for guaranteed weighing at high capacities.

LUMBER AND WOOD.

During the year 11,646,831 square feet of merchantable lumber were inspected, and 291,807 square feet condemned; gross fees amounted to \$3,573.09; expenses, \$1,151.31; net fees retained for services amounted to \$2,421.78. The wood inspectors and measurers reported 10,513 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords of wood measured, and net fees amounting to \$861.95 retained for services.

• CHANGE OF METHOD OF OPERATION.

It is recommended that such legislation be secured that public weighmasters, lumber inspectors, and wood inspectors be salaried employees of the District appointed by the commissioners. Under this system better service can be guaranteed to the public, fees charged the public can be reduced, better pay can be given the inspectors, and a greater revenue can be turned into the Treasury than at present.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The total enrollment of pupils for the year was:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	19,505	19,303	38,808
Colored.....	7,980	9,775	17,755
Total.....	27,485	29,078	56,563

The total enrollment of pupils was distributed as follows:

Class of pupils.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Elementary.....	34,074	15,801	49,875
Secondary.....	4,561	1,537	6,098
Normal.....	148	134	282
Vocational.....	25	283	308
Total.....	38,808	17,755	56,563

The total enrollment shows a decrease of 1,590, or 2.73 per cent less than that of the previous year.

The average enrollment was 49,661, or 0.43 per cent over that of the previous year.

The average daily attendance was 46,591.

TEACHERS.

	White.			Colored.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Elementary.....	10	843	853	53	365	418	63	1,208	1,271
Secondary.....	71	141	212	43	30	73	114	171	285
Normal.....		20	20	2	9	11	2	29	31
Vocational.....	2		2	9	6	15	11	6	17
Special teachers, directors, and assistant directors.....	17	75	92	15	31	46	32	106	138
Total.....	100	1,079	1,179	122	441	563	222	1,520	1,742

The schools were in session 174 days.

The number of school buildings used was:

Owned by the District:

Permanent¹..... 153

Portable..... 18

Total..... 172

Rented..... 23

Grand total..... 195

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Whole number of pupils enrolled.....	2,960	1,790	4,750
Average number of pupils enrolled.....	1,638	1,433	3,071
Average number of pupils in nightly attendance.....	1,308	1,161	2,469
Per cent of attendance.....	79.9	81.0	80.4
Number of teachers:			
Male.....	29	29	58
Female.....	44	39	83
Number of nights open.....	60	60	60

¹ Include industrial home and orphans' home not owned by the District.

² Maximum.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The report of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library (with which is included the report of the librarian to the trustees) is a gratifying record of large returns in public service for the expenditure of public funds. Washington's municipal library was operated last year (and in fact every year since its establishment) on far too narrow a basis of support. It has always had too few books, too few and too poorly paid employees, and too few agencies of distribution properly to meet the needs of citizens—a constituency above the average in intelligence of American cities. In spite of handicaps tending to stunt its growth, our local library has made a remarkable record during the last 10 years, which cover the period of service of the present librarian.

The record of the library's work for the past year makes a striking showing when compared with that of 10 years ago. During that period the distribution agencies have increased from 2 (the central library and 1 social settlement) to 132. The book stock has increased from 64,473 volumes to 168,167 volumes, or 161 per cent. The home circulation of books, one of the best indications of the work of a public library, has increased from 278,178 volumes to 713,634 volumes, or 156 per cent. In the same period the percentage of fiction in that circulation has been reduced from 84 to 56. That result has been accomplished by constantly increasing the emphasis placed on the study and reference work of the library, including especially the development of the separate industrial arts division, which ministers to a large number of business men, engineers, and mechanics. The largest growth during the 10-year period was made in the library's work for children. One-third of the library's circulation is now of children's books; the increase in that use in 10 years has been from 48,278 volumes to 234,296 volumes, or five-fold. This use is made not only through the children's room at the central library and the Takoma Park branch, but especially through the library's cooperation with the schools. From a school collection of 8,750 volumes, more than 95,000 volumes were circulated into homes through 234 class rooms in 80 school buildings. Other points in last year's library record include the holding of 122 public meetings and lectures in the assembly room, with 15,394 auditors, and 277 meetings of small organizations in study rooms; the circulation of 84,924 mounted pictures into schools and homes for use in teaching geography or illustrating the reading of historical, literary, or artistic subjects; and the publication in the interest of the development of the study and extension work of the library of a monthly list of new accessions, an educational bulletin to promote the cooperation of school and library, a social service bulletin to promote sociological study, and numerous reference lists paralleling lecture and study courses. Thus the library has become not only an educational institution that effectively supplements all formal school work, but also a vital social agent in the community.

The record set forth by the library trustees makes a convincing showing that this very large proportionate increase in the work of the library, marked by a steadily improving quality, has been accomplished without a corresponding increase in the library's financial resources. The trustees point out that in the last 10 years the

congressional appropriations for the library have increased but 76 per cent and the total library expenditures but 40 per cent, but that in the corresponding period the book stock has increased in volume 161 per cent and home circulation of books has increased in volume 156 per cent. The work done by the library has therefore increased much more than twice as fast as the means for doing it. In very recent years, until 1915, for which some relief is afforded, there has been, as the trustees show, almost no increase of maintenance and development provision at all.

The trustees claim that the library's worst handicap has resulted from the inadequate scale of library salaries, and especially the salaries paid to its professional staff, all of which are fixed by Congress. In the last 10 years the average compensation of all employees in the library increased \$51.72—from \$550.85 to \$602.57. The average compensation of the professional staff (excluding building employees, messengers, and pages) increased only \$45.96—from \$683.80 in 1904 to \$729.76 in 1914, an increase of less than 7 per cent in 10 years, during which period the cost of living has enlarged by leaps and bounds. The average pay of these trained professional librarians, many of whom receive only \$480 and \$540 per year, is thus, after 10 years of development, \$729.76. The trustees contrast with this the fact that the minimum pay for merely clerical service elsewhere in the Government service is \$720 per year. The trustees point out that as a consequence of the extraordinary increase in the library's work and of the failure to increase correspondingly the number and compensation of the library staff there has always been and is now a condition of overwork and underpay, which has resulted in constant and excessive losses, especially from the trained professional staff. Thus the losses by resignations have been 53 per cent of the entire staff in the fiscal year 1907, 25 per cent in 1908, 23 per cent in 1909, 26 per cent in 1910, 33½ per cent in 1911, 20 per cent in 1912, 25 per cent in 1913, and 31 per cent in 1914.

The librarian's report contains a table in which are compared the work done, expenditures and costs of service of our own Public Library with the municipal libraries of 28 other American cities above 200,000 in population. This table shows: (1) That 22 cities (including several with smaller populations than Washington) have larger library appropriations than Washington and 6 have less. (2) That 23 cities have a higher per capita expenditure for libraries than has Washington. The average is 31 cents, as against 19.6 cents for Washington. (3) That the average cost per volume circulated in these cities is 13 cents per volume, and that the cost in Washington of 10 cents per volume is exceeded by all but 3 of the 28 other cities. (4) That the per capita home circulation of library books in Washington is below the average and is exceeded by 20 out of 28 other cities. The reason for this is that the library has never been able to extend its resources to all the citizens of the District.

The library trustees show by citations from the Census Bureau bulletin, Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 30,000 in 1912, that although the 195 cities having 30,000 or more population in 1912 devoted on an average 1.3 per cent of their total maintenance expenditures to the support of their public libraries; yet Washington's public library expenditures were in that year but

0.8 per cent of the total maintenance expenditures of this municipality, or about two-thirds the average of American cities.

The comparative figures furnished by the library trustees show clearly that public library maintenance in Washington is inadequate as compared with other municipal libraries of its class; that it is too small in the aggregate to accomplish the public library work needed for this city; that it is too small in its percentage of the total municipal expenditures applied to local library purposes.

The commissioners reaffirm their belief that our local public library is efficiently and economically administered, and that it has a record of service that in justice entitles it to a considerable enlargement of its resources and to a radical readjustment in the scale of payment of its staff. In the face of the showing of the work it has done and of its pressing needs it is a matter of sincere regret that the necessities of the financial situation prevent the commissioners from urging this year additional library appropriations, as proposed by the library trustees.

PLAYGROUNDS.

The idea of a system of recreation properly planned and supervised is new. Washington is one of the pioneer cities to realize that our boys and girls are soon to become leaders, and that to have them become efficient as such they should have the best possible environment. At the present time no argument is needed as to the desirability of properly supervised recreation of an educational type.

The beginning of Government provided and supervised recreation was necessarily small. Lack of precedent, lack of properly trained leaders, and lack of definite plans for the future development of a permanent system necessarily meant small appropriations, and small appropriations meant planning on a small scale. The result was that small salaries were provided. The best workers were underpaid, and in many cases left, causing lack of unity in the development on account of the fact that the teachers must be trained into the service, and that so fast as they were trained they were in most cases offered better opportunities.

Again the department owns only a small proportion of the land used for playground purposes, and were it not for the cooperation of the Federal and District departments very little could be accomplished of a permanent nature. As matters stand very little winter work is possible except under trying conditions, which are met as fully as the means available permit. Notwithstanding these drawbacks remarkable progress has been made during the last two years, which has convinced the public and officials of the value of the work.

The progress of the last two years has been most pronounced along the following lines:

The establishment of cordial relations with the public schools and the Federal park system, making it possible to organize the public schools baseball teams into division leagues containing over 1,000 members; the organization of the public schools athletics into eight divisions corresponding with our playground divisions, providing an opportunity for competitive games and athletic events in each division for over 1,500 boys; the provision of facilities for tennis tournaments for the high schools; the provision of grounds for

football practice for our high schools and assistance in caring for the regular football grounds; the provision for a soccer ball league and for indoor athletics along the same lines as those provided for outdoor athletics; the provision of tennis courts, baseball, soccer ball, football, and croquet grounds for Government clubs and others; the introduction of industrial work on our playgrounds during the whole season coordinating with and supplementing the public-school work; the offering of opportunities for backward or unfortunate children who have fallen behind in their school work during the school year in a number of subjects; the development of Boy Scout activities especially relating to vocational guidance, citizenship, and community usefulness; the development of a bureau of information for parents and others to consult with regard to children and for the assistance of business men in securing the services of competent boys and girls when not in conflict with school duties; the development of our teachers through a systematic training course given by two of our workers, resulting in more efficient service; and the establishment of swimming pools at Rosedale and at Howard, respectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the playground department be made a department of recreation of a public welfare department in the District of Columbia.

That swimming pools be established in several sections of the city and that more attention be paid to teaching the boys and girls to swim.

That provision be made for indoor and evening work.

That the salaries of the employees be increased to correspond with the salaries of public-school teachers.

That authority be secured from Congress to make rules and regulations governing the administration of the recreational activities.

That the playgrounds owned by the District be made more serviceable to all of the people by the installation of more benches, electric lights, and further park treatment.

That provision be made for band concerts in District-owned playgrounds.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police jurisdiction of the District of Columbia corresponds with the boundary of the District of Columbia, and covers an area of $69\frac{245}{1000}$ square miles. Besides the city of Washington, the District contains sixty-odd villages with a population estimated at 36,000 connected by roadways, many of which would require a separate constabulary were they within the limits of a State or Territory.

DISPOSAL OF FORCE.

The police force consisted of 1 major and superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, 3 inspectors, 11 captains, 13 lieutenants, 46 sergeants, and 640 privates. Of the total number of privates there were on the 1st day of July, 1914, 16 sick, 17 on leave of absence, 1 absent without leave, 95 detailed, and 77 assigned to post duty, thus reducing the available patrol force for the entire District to 434 privates.

When this number is considered with reference to hours of duty and reliefs, the effective patrol force for the entire District is made up of about 108 men throughout the daytime and about 216 men throughout the nighttime, which is the period when experience has taught that the greatest amount of service devolves upon the police agency.

Of the number on post duty, 2 privates devote 12 hours each at Benning, 3 at Brookland, 3 at Brightwood, 3 at Langdon, 7 are divided between the two bridges over the Potomac River, 4 are assigned to the three railroad junctions and stations, 2 at Tenleytown, 28 at the Executive Mansion, and others have like assignments.

Other members of the force are detailed to the office of the assessor, the hospitals, the courts, office of the collector of taxes, as clerks enforcing the child-labor law, at the house of detention, in investigating and preparing papers for commitment of the insane, in the inspection of pharmacy, and in other forms of detached and miscellaneous duty not germane to patrol service.

The commissioners and the superintendent of police have gone thoroughly into the matter of details with a view of reducing the number of detached employments to the minimum.

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

During the year the changes in the force number 31, 8 of whom resigned, 4 were removed as a result of trials, 7 died, and 12 were retired under the provisions of the existing pension law.

DISCIPLINE.

In line of discipline it is pleasing to note that under the great and many demands made upon the force the deportment of the members was excellent.

INCREASE.

There has been an increase of but two individuals in the police force in the past eight years, while the population and property have been steadily increasing within that time.

DUTIES.

The District police force is not only called upon to perform the usual duties of such organizations in cities, but to meet delicate questions continually arising under the laws and regulations pertaining to the seat of government, which must have unusual attention.

The bicycle and motorcycle service has performed a commendable work, being primarily employed in the enforcement of the speed law and the traffic regulations. There have been many changes in the traffic regulations with a view to simplifying the rules of conduct, under which vehicular and pedestrian travel must be had, and generally the police have satisfactorily secured an enforcement of the same. The thoroughfares being wider and the intersections greater in Washington than in any other city, adds to the problem, but zones of safety, made of iron piping, weighted, and properly lighted in the nighttime, have been established at intersecting streets, to the

great satisfaction of the waiting public and the better security of life and limb.

TRAFFIC CASUALTIES.

The total number of traffic casualties during the year ended June 30, 1914, was 2,204, of which 932 were due to motor vehicles, 157 to bicycles, 14 to steam railroads, 603 to street railways, and 498 to other vehicles. Of these accidents, 36 resulted in death, there being 4 less fatalities than the previous year, and a very satisfactory reduction in the number of casualties in many ways. In motor vehicles, there was an increase of 29 accidents for the year, in bicycles there was a reduction of 22, in steam railroads there was a reduction of 7, in street railways there was a reduction of 141, and in all other vehicles there was a reduction of 54 over the previous year.

Many accidents to pedestrians are due to their failure to cross at the established crossings at intersecting streets, and others by their failure to observe the signal of the traffic policemen, when they should move in the direction of traffic. The department has had lines established at the more important street intersections, with a view of affording a constant object lesson as to what is desired of pedestrians in order to afford them greater safety, and also to the end that automobiles may stop at the outer lines when so signaled by the officer at the intersection.

With a view of improving conditions about the curbs in the congested districts, which for the past two or three years have been so obstructed with waiting vehicles as to prevent patrons of business houses from approaching their destination, the commissioners have effected several changes in the traffic regulations, which provide for only a temporary parking of vehicles within such district. At any rate the effort is one in the direction of progress.

SPEED RATES.

The major of police renews his recommendation that the speed law be amended to the end that the commissioners may have full power to establish the rate of speed on the highways throughout the District.

CONSOLIDATION OF POLICE SERVICE.

He also renews his recommendation that the street railway crossing police force, the park police force, and the Metropolitan police force, which are now separate and distinct in the matter of employment, one being paid by the District government, another by the General Government, and another by the street railway companies, be included in the Metropolitan police institution, with only one set of laws and regulations relating to all.

INCREASE OF DETECTIVE SERVICE.

Additional compensation has been recommended for four more privates, to be detailed to special service in the prevention and detection of crime, and that members of the force assigned to mounted duty may be assigned to duty on motorcycles instead of horses when found expedient. The motorcycle has become the most

effective means of accomplishing hurried calls for police service and the greatest preventive against violation of law by those operating motor vehicles, especially in the suburban sections, where many unimproved roads would prevent the use of bicycles.

INCREASED SERVICE AT STATIONS.

The retention of an emergency officer at each precinct station house for prompt calls from citizens throughout the 24 hours has met with general approval.

EFFICIENCY OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

The application of motor vehicles has improved general conditions in the force and in a measure provided resources which were lacking in consequence of the limited number of men.

The department has placed in operation motor patrol wagons, which have been performing a double duty in nearly every instance. One of these machines has been in the department for several years, and is only kept in operation by continual attention. This jurisdiction is far behind many of the leading, and even many of the smaller, cities of the country in this regard.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

That the pension-and-retirement law be substituted by a new one is a subject which has been earnestly canvassed with the commissioners. There should be a time for retirement for disabilities and otherwise. In regard to this matter, 166 out of 800 cities and towns in the United States which were consulted in regard to it provide pension and retirement for those employed in the extrahazardous duties of a policeman.

HARBOR PRECINCT.

The harbor precinct has been a source of some embarrassment to the department in that there has been a numerical insufficiency of men to take up the many and growing duties which must be performed along the Potomac River and its tributaries. The aggregate force of 10 men must be divided between the night and the day to do a service embracing the many miles of river front and to care for the small craft located in various parts of the river.

MATRON SERVICE.

The new matrons provided for the police department will be placed in service within a short time, and this employment is expected to afford some degree of advancement in the treatment of the cases demanding the attention of female officers. These matrons will not perform a patrol duty, but will be used from time to time in the prevention and detection of crime, as may be necessary.

KENYON LAW.

The enforcement of the "Kenyon red-light law" has been effectively done.

TO FACILITATE PROMOTIONS.

It has been suggested that the period of service of privates of class 2 be reduced to two years, when promotion should be made to class 3, and there is much merit in the proposal. If the existing law be so changed, it would reduce the length of service from eight to five years before original appointees to the force would receive remuneration at the rate of \$1,200 per annum. It is reasonable to believe that after five years of service a member of the force has become so fully equipped in experience that he can perform his most intelligent work.

PAWNING STOLEN PROPERTY.

There are now no pawnshops in the District of Columbia, and the absence of these shops has in a measure prevented the police from recovering stolen property that is now being taken outside the jurisdiction.

POLICE SIGNALS.

The department has to recommend that the modern method of police signaling in the open be installed in the District. It consists, briefly, in having attached to the patrol boxes that are located in various points an adjunct whereby visual and audible signals may be made at the boxes so as to attract the attention of the officer on the beat for the purpose of affording him emergency information or important instructions.

HEATING STATIONS.

The hot-air system of heating in various station houses is inadequate and should be replaced by the modern heating, and the modernizing of the cells and cell corridors in several of the station houses should be completed.

DECREASE IN CRIME.

In comparing the number of criminal cases reported to the department it is noted that there was a material reduction of depredations of all kinds during the fiscal year just ended, and but 12 murders during the year as against 22 for the previous year. The total number of cases of arrests for all offenses was 37,241.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.

The estimated value of property and money reported stolen was \$200,564.47, and the estimated amount of property and money reported lost or mislaid was \$46,290.76, making a total of \$246,855.23. There was turned into the property clerk, to be disposed of according to law, property and money to the estimated value of \$159,487.29. There was returned to owners automobiles to the value of \$38,232, horses and wagons to the value of \$43,577.15, and miscellaneous articles to the value of \$1,768.86, making a total value of \$83,578.01.

EFFICIENCY.

The efficiency of the department has been manifested by the decrease in crimes of greater magnitude, the reduction in the number of traffic casualties, and by the high percentage of lost and stolen property recovered.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE LOSS.

According to the report of the chief engineer of the fire department, the total loss from fire in the District of Columbia during the year was \$854,118, an increase over the preceding year of \$510,351. The fire loss was covered by an insurance of \$6,332,944.

The increase in the fire loss is due to the increased number of additional alarm fires, in seven of which fires the loss ranged from \$35,000 to \$150,000 each. The fact that the loss occasioned by 1,294 fires was but \$173,160, demonstrates clearly the promptness with which the fire department responded and its efficiency in holding the loss to a minimum.

The total number of alarms responded to during the year was 1,330.

INSPECTION WORK.

The fire-prevention branch of the fire department, systematically organized in 1901, calls for thorough inspection of all theaters, hotels, apartment houses, mercantile establishments, asylums, hospitals, schools, etc., for the purpose of remedying any condition found therein which might cause, or tend to promote, a fire. During the past year this work has been carried on in a most satisfactory manner.

MOTORIZATION.

The commissioners feel that each piece of the apparatus of the fire department should be motorized, and regret that while certain progress has been made along this line, the project has not been as liberally appropriated for as the necessity for such improvement would warrant. The fire department is now provided with two motor pumping engines, three motor-propelled hose wagons, one motor-propelled aerial truck, and two combination pumping engines and hose wagons, two motor tractors, and four motor vehicles. In their estimates the commissioners will include additional motor apparatus for the fire department, and it is hoped that Congress will be liberal in appropriating the necessary moneys for the same.

REPAIR SHOP.

The repair shop provided for the fire department has been completed and is equipped with up-to-date machinery and appliances for repair and construction work. It is the earnest hope of the commissioners that the force of mechanics which they have recommended for this shop, and which is necessary to permit the fire department to make its own repairs without calling upon outside shops, will be granted.

NEW COMPANY.

One new company has been installed during the year, the same being No. 12 truck company, located at Tenleytown, D. C. This company has been provided with a motor-propelled aerial truck and the necessary number of officers and men to handle the same.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the fire department, it is very gratifying to the commissioners to note, has been of its usual high order, it being necessary in but few cases to take drastic action for violations of the rules and regulations.

TROPHY FLAGS.

The Macfarland trophy flag, awarded annually to the engine company presenting the best standard of efficiency, was this year awarded to No. 1 engine company, and the Johnston trophy flag was awarded to No. 4 truck company.

TIME OFF DUTY.

The commissioners feel that the officers and men of the fire department, who are at present allowed only one day off every fifth day, should be granted more time, and regret that the present number of men in the fire department will not permit the granting of one day off every fourth day. If 50 additional men be granted, one day off in every four days could be allowed, and it is the desire of the commissioners to accomplish this result.

PENSIONS.

The commissioners have had prepared and submitted to Congress a bill to provide for the pensioning of disabled members of the police and fire departments, and to insure sufficient funds for the payment of such pensions as may be allowed to policemen, firemen, and their widows, dependent mothers or fathers, and minor children. At the present time and for some time past the pension fund has been insufficient to meet the pensions which have been granted, and this deficiency in the fund has undoubtedly resulted in hardship and suffering among those faithful public servants who so efficiently and zealously labored for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens. The commissioners earnestly recommend the enactment of the proposed legislation.

The fire department has done its duty well, and it, as well as the other departments of the District government, is entitled to the thanks of the community as a whole.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

During the year the veterinarian examined and treated 269 horses for physical disabilities, either in the hospital of the veterinarian or in the various stables in which the animals were quartered. This official also examined a large number of horses as to their fitness for purchase, for destruction, or transfer from one department to another.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BIRTHS.

There were reported during the calendar year 1913, 6,903 births and 500 stillbirths. The birth rate for the year, 20.9, computed on the basis of live births and stillbirths taken together, has shown during recent years a general though slight tendency to decline. The birth rate for the colored population, 25.6, was higher than the white birth rate, 18.9. Such a large number of the births reported among the colored population were stillbirths, however, 10.9 per cent, that the birth rate of the colored population when live-born children alone are considered was less than the death rate for that race, while for the white population the rate of live births per 1,000 of the entire population exceeded the corresponding death rate. There has been no abatement in the prevalence of illegitimacy, and as many women gave birth to illegitimate babies as in previous years.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

In the calendar year 1913, as compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the number of reported cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, chickenpox, and smallpox, while a decrease was noted in whooping cough, typhoid fever, communicable forms of tuberculosis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and acute anterior poliomyelitis. Measles, however, was the only one of the diseases named that can be said to have assumed an epidemic form, 5,713 cases having been reported. The record for the first half of 1914 shows a decrease in the prevalence of all of the reportable communicable diseases, except whooping cough. The recommendation made by the commissioners last year for a more liberal support of the contagious-disease service is renewed, as is also the commissioners' report with respect to the enactment of legislation authorizing the segregation of dangerous cases of communicable tuberculosis.

DEATHS.

The decline in the general death rate, to which attention has been called in previous reports, still continues, and while it reached during the calendar year 1913 the unprecedented figure of 16.99, the record for 1914 bids fair to go even lower. Comparing the calendar year 1912 with the calendar year 1913, the number of deaths fell, notwithstanding the increasing population, from 6,259 to 6,006; and a fall from 3,257 to 3,138 appears upon comparing the records of the first six months of the calendar year 1913 with the corresponding period of 1914, which latter period marks the close of this report. There has been the usual excessively high death rate among the colored population, which contributes so largely to the high death rate to the population as a whole, the colored death rate having been 24.84 as compared with a white death rate of 13.98. The colored death rate showed, however, a remarkable fall in comparison with the same rate for the preceding year, from 26.89 to 24.84. The most important causes of death, with their respective death rates per 100,000, were as follows: Organic heart diseases, 203; pulmonary tuberculosis, 192;

Bright's disease, 138; pneumonia, 137; apoplexy, 109; malignant growths, 99. With respect to each of the death rates stated, except that of malignant growths, there was a gratifying decrease as compared with the record of the preceding year. The inexplicable increase in the death rate of malignant growths continued, however, during the year, the rate rising from 91 to the figure stated, 99.

PUBLIC CREMATORIUM.

There were disposed of during the calendar year 1913 at the public crematorium 666 bodies, of which 138 were the bodies of adults, 197 of infants, and 331 of stillborn children. In nearly all cases cremations were at public expense, but there was collected as fees, in cases in which the estate or the family of the decedent were able to pay the charges, \$287.50.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The medical inspectors, during the school year 1913-14, made 7,973 visits to schools and 77 to the homes of pupils. Examinations of the pupils were made in 14,948 instances. Examinations for the purpose of determining whether children actually in school should or should not be excluded were made in 7,884 instances, and as a result 1,628 exclusions were recommended. The remaining examinations, 7,064, were made for the purpose of determining whether absent pupils might or might not safely return to school, and in all cases return was authorized. Physical examinations were made of 121 candidates for admission to the normal school, of whom 6 were recommended for rejection on account of physical defects. The usual examinations have been made of pupils for the determination as to whether they were or were not suitable for the ungraded schools.

By the dental inspectors 8,581 pupils were examined, of whom 7,161 were found with carious teeth. Efforts were made with such facilities as were available to get parents to have corrected such defects as were found, but without encouraging success. It is expected that during the coming year, through the school nurses that have been provided, better results will be accomplished. It is to be regretted, however, that no chief medical inspector of schools is available to give his entire time to the supervision of the medical inspection of schools, and the commissioners recommend that provision be made for such an officer. The school medical corps will number next year (1914-15) 11 physicians, 2 dentists, and 5 nurses, and this number of employees is certainly sufficient to warrant the employment of a supervising officer who can devote his entire time to overseeing of their work.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

In the chemical laboratory there were examined 9,703 specimens, food, chiefly milk and cream, and drugs making up the largest part. Examination of various articles were made for the police department to assist in the detection of crime and for the purchasing officer to determine the qualities of articles offered to the District of Columbia under contracts. The commissioners urgently recommend that pro-

vision be made for the better equipment of the chemical laboratory; the importance of the work that it is called upon to do is such that its equipment should be of the highest order to insure accuracy and dispatch.

In the bacteriological laboratory there were examined 9,967 specimens, of which 8,657 related to communicable disease and 1,310 to milk, cream, water, and other similar products. Bacteriological examinations are being recognized of increasing importance with respect to such matters, and the commissioners are grateful for the support given to this branch of the health department by Congress during the past year.

FOOD-INSPECTION SERVICE.

The food-inspection service of the health department has been conducted along the lines heretofore established and reported. For information as to the extent of work done reference should be made to the report of the health officer.

The efforts made during the year to procure a better milk supply have thus far been unsuccessful. Educational efforts toward that end having failed, certain dealers were charged with the sale of adulterated milk, the charges being based upon the decomposed and filthy character of the milk they sold. These prosecutions, however, met with determined opposition, the defendants procuring the financial support of certain classes of milk dealers throughout the country and resorting to all available dilator procedures. At the writing of this report these cases are undisposed of and action in many others is suspended awaiting the result. So far as the cases have proceeded, there has been demonstrated the need for a law better regulating the milk supply of this District. When the milk dealer defends himself in court by evidence undertaking to show that even the vilest forms of filth may properly be introduced into milk in any quantity so long as their detection is impossible by the senses of sight, taste, and smell, it is manifest that statutory definitions as to what constitutes adulterated milk would be of great advantage. The commissioners call attention to the bill now pending in Congress for the improvement of milk supply of the District and urge its early enactment.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Violations of laws and regulations for the prevention and abatement of nuisances were reported in 15,128 instances. Remedial action was taken in 14,823 instances prior to the close of the year, and at that time 305 notices for abatement were outstanding. In 415 instances resort was had to the assessment system to procure the abatement of nuisances on property belonging to nonresident owners, and in only five of these cases was it necessary for the District to do the necessary work and assess the cost against the property. In the remaining cases the owners themselves abated the objectionable conditions on receipt of notices. Attention is called to the need for an increase in the sanitary inspection force that will permit more inspections to be made, independent of complaint. The recommendations of the commissioners heretofore made for a modification of the too stringent provisions of the new law are also renewed.

HOURS OF WORK FOR FEMALES.

The commissioners have deemed it advisable to assign to the health officer the enforcement of the provisions of an act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia, approved February 24, 1914. At the present time action is being taken to acquaint employers of females with the requirements of the law and to allow a reasonable opportunity for the readjustment of their business so as to conform with it. At the close of this report no prosecutions have been instituted by the commissioners. One employer is, however, through one of his employees, prosecuting himself in the police court for the purpose of making what purports to be a "test case."

POUND SERVICE.

There were captured while running at large in violation of law 1,749 animals, of which 1,736 were dogs; and at the request of the proper custodians thereof, the poundmaster removed to the pound 7,042 animals to be killed. The total number of animals passing through the pound during the year was 8,791. Fees for the release and sale of impounded animals amounted to \$1,260.75, of which \$1,017.25 was paid for the release of dogs. The dog tax paid to the collector of taxes—to no inconsiderable extent, it may be said, as the result of the activity of the poundmaster—amounted to \$16,759.20. The total revenue derived by the District from its canine population was, therefore, in the fiscal year 1914, \$17,776.45. The recommendations heretofore made by the commissioners for the appointment of an assistant poundmaster and of additional laborers in the pound service, for the equipment of the pound service with a motor wagon, and for the enactment of a law making it unlawful to permit any dog at large on the streets after dark are renewed.

CORONER.

During the year embraced in this report the coroner held 65 inquests and directed the performing of autopsies in 89 cases for the District of Columbia and 24 cases for the United States.

The total number of deaths from accidents and other forms of violence was 326, of which 21 were homicidal.

There were received at the morgue 788 bodies.

The total number of cases fully within the jurisdiction of the coroner and certified to by that official during the year was 1,334.

BOARD OF PHARMACY.

During the year the board entered into reciprocal relations with the State of Idaho, making a total of 16 States with whom the District now enjoys such relations.

Sixty-two applicants presented themselves for examination, of whom 31 passed, 29 failed, 1 was rejected, and 1 withdrawn. Five applicants were registered by virtue of reciprocal exchange, this making a total of 36 licenses issued during the year.

There was issued 2 permits for the sale of poisons for use in the arts and as insecticides and 3 renewed that had expired by statute.

The total number of names appearing upon the register at this date are as follows: Series A, registration, 541; series B, reciprocity, 45; series C, examination, 178; total, 764.

Each member of the board was allowed, by order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the sum of \$54.

The treasurer's report showed balance from last annual report, \$1.67; receipts from all sources, \$672.50; disbursements, \$669.26.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

Five candidates for license to practice veterinary medicine in the District of Columbia were duly licensed after passing the required examination.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

The transactions of the board of dental examiners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, were as follows:

Fifty-one applicants were examined under the law as to their qualifications to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia, 46 of whom were certified for registration, and 1 who presented a certificate from his State board under the law as amended February 5, 1904, was granted a certificate without examination.

One applicant did not report for examination and 6 failed to pass the examination and were refused certificates.

By these additions the list of certificates now number 876.

The receipts during the year were \$530 and the disbursements during the same period were \$530.

ANATOMICAL BOARD.

The duty of the anatomical board is to distribute to medical schools or boards entitled to receive dead human bodies for use in the promotion of the science and art of medicine and dentistry such dead bodies as are liable to be buried at public expense from public institutions, unless such bodies shall be demanded by relatives, kindred, or friends, or if the deceased during his last illness requested to be buried or cremated or was a traveler who died suddenly.

The number of bodies so received and distributed during the year was as follows:

Total number of subjects received.....	88
Subjects assigned to the—	
Army Medical School.....	6
Navy Medical School.....	10
Howard Medical School.....	20
Georgetown Medical School.....	35
George Washington Medical School.....	17
Total.....	88

BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS.

The report of the board of medical supervisors shows in tabulated form the number of candidates examined and licenses issued during

the fiscal year, and gives the source from which the applicants received their diplomas—the possession of which is required to make them eligible for examination—and the number of physicians licensed by virtue of reciprocity and the results of the examination of midwives.

The report shows that more applications for licenses under the reciprocity clause of the law than for licenses by virtue of examination have been received, which was due to the fact that the laws covering reciprocity have become more liberal in many of the States and are being taken advantage of by those attracted to Washington because of its special advantages.

The board has considered 72 applications during the year and has issued 52 licenses, 4 of which were under consideration on the 1st day of July.

In common with the other examining boards of the country, the District board has conduced to the improvement of the standard of the medical profession, which is made evident by the small number of failures among those who apply for licensure through examination.

NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD.

The nurses' examining board reports for the fiscal year 1914 that during that period 121 applications were filed, 13 graduate nurses approved without examination, 77 graduate nurses approved with examination, and 12 graduate nurses disapproved. Also that the total receipts, including interest and balance of \$1,019.97, were \$1,642.85, and that the expenditures during the fiscal year mentioned were \$622.99.

BATHING BEACH.

The bathing beach was opened June 20, and closed September 26, The pools were closed on July 8, 9, 10, and 11 for lack of funds, and on August 20 for repairs. They were kept going five days by popular subscription.

Using the pools during the season there were 42,384 male and 11,843 female bathers, of whom 3,877 were colored.

The receipts from rent of suits, towels, etc., were \$503.60.

The average daily temperature of the water was 76° F.

The asistant superintendent and guards responded on two occasions to points on the river near by, and resuscitated two apparently drowned persons, one of whom had been under water several minutes, but there were no casualties at the pools.

A system for a continuous, evenly distributed flow of water to the pools was installed. Connection was made with the overflow at the fountain in the south grounds of the White House, and water conveyed by a 12-inch main to the bathing beach, where, through smaller pipes, it was carried to several points in each of the large pools. An overflow system was installed at the same time to compensate for the incoming water.

All pools were emptied each evening, and all but the largest at noon each day. During the night the pools were cleaned by scrubbing and a treatment of lime. Samples of water were taken from time to time and tested to determine its sanitary condition.

A female life guard was employed this season with satisfactory results.

An increase was especially noticeable in the attendance of women and girls, which is attributable to the excellent opportunity afforded them to learn to swim.

The present plant has reached its maximum capacity, and if it is to be retained, its enlargement and rearrangement in some respects is advisable.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

The annual report of the board of charities reviews in detail the work in the various institutions subject to its supervision and makes important recommendations along the line of development of such agencies. The most important items authorized by Congress for the department in the last annual budget were appropriations for plans for a municipal hospital and for the reformatory recommended by the penal commission.

WORKHOUSE.

The board in its report reviews the further development of the workhouse farm and industrial plant at Occoquan. This institution stands to-day as the most advanced step in the treatment of prisoners yet taken anywhere, so far as known. It has been visited by delegations from various sections of the country and from other countries, and it appears destined to influence profoundly the treatment of prisoners in institutions now being planned. While the institution is still new, it seems safe to say that it represents a distinct step forward in our methods of dealing with criminals.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCES.

The system of short sentences for chronic offenders is the greatest handicap under which the workhouse is laboring, and the enactment of an indeterminate sentence law is earnestly recommended. Such a law would provide for the commitment of chronic offenders to the institution for an indefinite period subject to discharge or parole upon a record of good behavior for a reasonable length of time.

REFORMATORY.

An appropriation of \$15,000 authorized by Congress this year provides for plans and the beginning of work on the proposed reformatory. The penal commission authorized by statute, consisting of Commissioner O. P. Newman, president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, Mr. John Joy Edson, president of the board of charities, and Justice W. P. Stafford, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is now considering the organization of that institution. It is the hope of the commission to provide for an institution which will be a distinct advance in the treatment of prisoners convicted for long terms, just as the workhouse at Occoquan has provided a great advance in our methods of handling short-term prisoners.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The appropriation for plans and specifications for a municipal hospital seems to assure the erection of that institution at an early date. This will be the realization of something for which the commissioners and the Board of Charities have worked earnestly for many years. It is the most urgent need in our whole local system of charitable and correctional institutions, and it is earnestly urged that at the coming session of Congress money be provided to begin work on the buildings.

ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS AND PLACING OFFICERS.

The need of additional inspectors and placing officers for the board of children's guardians is again emphasized. One additional officer was authorized by Congress last year and there is still urgent need for at least three or four more officers.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

Attention is called again to the need for a larger site and more modern buildings for the Industrial Home School for White Children. The Board of Charities recommends the enactment of a law authorizing the sale of the property now occupied by the school and the purchase of a new site further removed from the city, where a large tract of land can be obtained at a reasonable price.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The importance of an institution suitable for the care of feeble-minded children is again urged. A large and representative committee of citizens interested in social welfare, under the leadership of the Monday Evening Club, has been organized to forward the effort to secure legislation for this purpose. This need is peculiarly urgent because the District of Columbia has no suitable place for this class of dependents, and permanent custodial care is necessary to prevent them from reproducing their kind, as they will inevitably do if not properly segregated.

NONRESIDENT INSANE.

The board has continued active in its work of deportation of non-resident insane persons, who come to this city in great numbers and, being picked up by the police, would remain a permanent charge upon the community in many instances if not returned to their homes. The number deported during the past year was 95. During the past 8 or 10 years the board has deported approximately 20 per cent of all the patients admitted.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

As to matters of general policy, the board's report follows the lines of previous years and urges again the importance of a distinct separation between public and private charities. It rejoices in the gradual increase in the number and strength of public institutions in the past few years.

Since the organization of the board important new institutions established are the Home for the Aged and Infirm, Tuberculosis Hospital, Industrial Home School for Colored Children, and the work-

house at Occoquan. In addition there have been authorized and initial appropriations made for a reformatory for the District and a new municipal hospital to be known as the Gallinger Hospital.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

The sum of \$558,000 was appropriated for expenditures during the year in paving new roadways and resurfacing and repairing old roadway pavements, and the sum of \$241,350 for the construction of suburban roads. For paving sidewalks and alleys \$220,000 was appropriated; for the construction and repair of bridges \$142,600 was appropriated; for grading streets, alleys, and roads \$15,000 was appropriated; and for constructing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and Government buildings \$14,000 was appropriated. The sum of \$140,569 was expended for repairing pavements disturbed in connection with underground construction work. The total of these expenditures aggregates \$1,330,919. In paving work sheet asphalt, asphalt block, and asphaltic concrete were used.

The prices paid for new sheet asphalt pavement, asphalt block, and asphaltic concrete pavement were as follows:

	Per sq. yd.
Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression), with 6-inch concrete base-----	\$1. 69
Laying vitrified-block gutters, with 6-inch concrete base-----	1. 37
Laying bituminous-concrete pavement on 6-inch concrete base-----	1. 64
Laying bituminous-concrete pavement on broken-stone base-----	. 97
Laying 2-inch asphalt-block pavement, with 6-inch concrete base-----	1. 79

The prices for the fiscal year 1915 are as follows:

Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression), with 6-inch concrete base-----	1. 78
Laying vitrified-block gutters, with 6-inch concrete base-----	1. 35
Laying asphaltic concrete pavement (2 inches thick after compression) on 6-inch concrete base-----	1. 70
Laying asphaltic concrete pavement (2 inches thick after compression) on broken-stone base-----	. 96

No contract has been made for the fiscal year 1915 for laying asphalt block, as the only bid received was from a contractor who bid to furnish block not manufactured in the city of Washington, where the work of manufacture could be kept under proper supervision. The matter of letting a contract for this class of work for 1915 has therefore been held in abeyance.

The current prices for resurfacing and repairing asphalt pavements, under contract, during the year were as follows:

	Per square yard.	Per cubic foot.
Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression) with 6-inch concrete base-----		
Laying sheet-asphalt surface (2½ inches before compression)-----	\$1. 68	
Laying sheet-asphalt surface (resurfacing by heater method)-----	. 64	
Laying sheet-asphalt binder (in connection with resurfacing work)-----		\$0. 66
Laying asphalt binder (for repairs and miscellaneous work, cuts, etc.)-----		. 38
Laying asphalt binder (for repairs and miscellaneous work, cuts, etc.)-----		. 57
Laying sheet-asphalt surface for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies-----		. 43
Laying asphalt binder for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies-----		. 63
		. 48

A new contract for a period of two years, beginning July 1, 1914, was let at the following prices:

	Per square yard	Per cubic foot
Laying sheet-asphalt pavement (2½-inch asphalt surface, 2-inch binder, before compression) with 6-inch concrete base.....	\$1.665	.....
Laying sheet-asphalt surface (2½ inches before compression).....	.62	.....
Laying asphalt binder (in connection with resurfacing work).....		\$0.26
Laying sheet-asphalt surface (for repairs and miscellaneous work, cuts, etc.).....		.47
Laying asphalt binder (for repairs and miscellaneous work, cuts, etc.).....		.39
Laying sheet-asphalt surface for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies.....		.52
Laying asphalt binder for repairs, etc., within the space required by law to be kept in repair by street railway companies.....		.44
Laying asphaltic concrete pavement (2-inch asphalt concrete surface after compression), with 6-inch concrete base.....	1.63	.....
Laying asphaltic concrete surface (2 inches after compression).....	.93	.....
Laying asphaltic concrete surface (in connection with resurfacing work).....		.51

Sheet asphalt continues to be the leading type of roadway pavement constructed in the District of Columbia, but the use of asphaltic concrete is being increased. A limited amount of asphalt block on a concrete base and of a cement roadway pavement with a thin bituminous skin treatment have been laid. No additions were made during the year to the areas of roadways resurfaced by the heater method.

Table showing square yards and mileage of roadway pavements to June 30, 1914.

	Square yards.	Miles.
Sheet asphalt and coal tar.....	2,857,464	151.60
Asphalt block.....	632,641	31.36
Bituminous concrete on concrete base.....	60,557	3.48
Bituminous concrete, stone base.....	51,088	2.68
Cement concrete.....	29,865	1.66
Granite and rubble.....	469,980	25.58
Vitrified block.....	25,535	1.34
Cobble.....	82,121	4.12
Macadam (estimated).....	1,969,600	122.12
Gravel and unimproved.....		¹ 166.03
Gutters on asphalt streets.....	204,517	.....
Gutters on bituminous concrete streets.....	9,575	.....
Pavements maintained by street railroads.....	556,750	.....
Total.....	6,949,693	509.97

¹ 9.72 miles rated as second-class macadam.

MUNICIPAL ASPHALT PLANT.

The portable municipal asphalt plant, which was authorized to be purchased and operated in the appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, was operated during the year, with results in compliance with the requirement of law that the work done should be economically performed as compared with similar work previously done under contract. Under the law this plant is operated under the immediate direction of the commissioners in doing such work of resurfacing and repairs to asphalt pavements, and in the repair of macadam streets by constructing asphalt macadam wearing surface, as in the judgment of the commissioners may be economically per-

formed by the use of the plant, but the commissioners are prohibited from doing more work of resurfacing and repairs than can be accomplished with this one plant.

The total output of the plant during the year was 172,128 cubic feet. A large portion of this output was obtained from the use of suitable old surface material removed from streets being resurfaced, to which new asphaltic cement and other material were added. The cost of crushing this old material amounted to \$1.04 per cubic yard, or about 4 cents per cubic foot. Included in this figure was a suitable allowance for interest on the investment, maintenance, and 20 per cent obsolescence. The plant was in operation 232 working days, the average daily output being 742 cubic feet. The cost of operation of plant, hauling material to the streets, cutting out the old pavement to be replaced, laying the new pavement, including fuel charges both at the plant and on the street, averaged 21.8 cents per cubic foot. Of this cost, 5 cents represents labor and fuel at the plant, 3.8 cents represents haul to the street, and 13 cents represents placing the material on the street. The overhead charges were the cost of supervision, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per cubic foot; maintenance of plant; interest on the investment; and 20 per cent obsolescence, making a total on this account of 1.6 cents per cubic foot. The sharpening of tools averaged one-half cent per cubic foot. The total of these charges, constituting the cost of the plant output, exclusive of material, was 27.4 cents per cubic foot.

By adding to the above charges the various material costs of the different mixtures, the cost of the work on the street was as follows: Top mixture, using Bermudez cement, 47.4 cents per cubic foot, as compared with the price of 57 cents per cubic foot; binder, 38.2 cents per cubic foot, as compared with the contract price of 43 cents per cubic foot.

The elements of rental value of site of plant, taxes, and contractor's profit are not considered in these costs.

The operation of this plant has demonstrated its economy as a small plant, but it is less economical than a larger permanent plant would be. The work of repairing asphalt pavements, except where the roadway is entirely resurfaced, is done by the use of this plant instead of by contract.

SUBURBAN STREETS AND ROADS.

The work done under this heading during the year was as follows:

Construction of suburban roads-----	\$154, 350
Repairs to suburban roads-----	140, 000
Grading streets, alleys, and roads-----	15, 000
Constructing quarry road entrance to the Zoological Park-----	67, 000
Total-----	376, 350

A considerable quantity of cement roadway was laid on suburban streets, the paving consisting of a cement base 6 inches thick, covered with a thin surface coat of tar. This class of pavement is proving very satisfactory and is being constructed at a much less cost than sheet asphalt or asphaltic concrete on cement base. The resultant roadway surface is more easily kept in repair than a macadam roadway. It is intended during the coming year to reduce

the base of this pavement to 5 inches in thickness, but to use a richer mixture.

The use of bituminous concrete both on a concrete base and on a macadam base was continued, as this class of work appears to be the best suited to heavy suburban traffic.

Approximately \$30,045 was expended for oiling and tarring suburban roadways, and \$2,344 was expended for sprinkling roads which could not be oiled.

At the close of the fiscal year the mileage of improved roads and streets in the District outside of the limits of the city of Washington, but not including those paved with granite block, sheet asphalt, or asphalt block, was as follows:

	Miles.
Bituminous concrete roadway-----	3. 75
Bituminous macadam roadway-----	4. 36
Cement roadway-----	1. 66
Macadam roadway-----	109. 55
Gravel roadway-----	49. 55
Total-----	368. 87

SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS.

The sum of \$220,000 was expended for paving sidewalks and alleys and the sum of \$14,000 for sidewalks and curbs around Government reservations and Government buildings. Of the first-named amount one-half of the cost is assessed against private property. No assessment is made for the work adjacent to Government parks and buildings. The sidewalks are constructed of cement, under contract, and the alleys are paved with vitrified or asphalt block, the work being done by day labor under the direction of the commissioners. The total amount of alley pavement laid was 14,683 square yards of vitrified block and 7,734 square yards of asphalt block, both on a gravel base. During the year the experiment was made of using vitrified block manufactured at the District workhouse at Occoquan, Va., where prison labor is used for the production of the material. It is expected that there will be an increase of the use of this material during the year.

The prices paid under contract for laying cement sidewalks during the year were as follows:

For large jobs adjoining paved streets, per square yard-----	\$0. 92½
For large jobs adjoining unpaved streets and for all small jobs, per square yard-----	1. 16½

For the fiscal year 1915 the prices are as follows:

For large jobs adjoining paved streets, per square yard-----	\$0. 96
For large jobs adjoining unpaved streets and for all small jobs, per square yard-----	1. 16

The initiative in the matter of paving sidewalks and alleys is generally left with the owners of abutting property, the commissioners requiring a majority petition for such work before it is ordered. Exceptions are made, however, in cases where, on account of public danger or other public reason, the paving is demanded. The law requires the commissioners to advertise for two weeks their intention to lay sidewalks and curbs and to pave alleys and to give a hearing to the property owners interested. The work is ordered subsequent

to such hearing when, in the opinion of the commissioners, it is necessary for the public safety, health, comfort, and convenience. The demand for this class of construction is constant, and increased appropriations for this work could advantageously be expended.

BRIDGES.

Contract was let during the year for the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek on the line of Q Street NW., and work under this contract is now in progress.

Work on the project for the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek on the line of Pennsylvania Avenue NW. is in progress, and the work will be contracted for during the fiscal year 1915.

Smaller bridges were constructed during the year as follows:

A rock-faced boulder bridge across Rock Creek in the Zoological Park, for which an appropriation of \$20,000 was made in the sundry civil act for the fiscal year 1912, with a proviso that the work should be done under plans prepared by the engineer of bridges of the District of Columbia. This was a steel-concrete bridge, having a clear span of 80 feet, and was constructed at a cost of \$13,637.36, exclusive of roadway, footways, and approaches.

Three steel-concrete bridges were also constructed over Watts Branch at Dean Avenue, Grant Street, and Forty-eighth Place NE.

The sum of \$17,000 was expended in the construction and repair of bridges. The principal work done was in reflooring the Anacostia Bridge draw span, the Chain Bridge, the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge across the Anacostia River, and the M Street Bridge over Rock Creek. The bridges over James Creek Canal at M and N Streets were removed and the canal between these points filled.

Appropriations are needed in the near future for the replacement of the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River, the Calvert Street Bridge across Rock Creek, and the replacement with permanent floor construction of the timber floors on the M and P Street Bridges across Rock Creek. The smaller bridges now having wooden floors should also be provided with permanent floors.

ELIMINATION OF SUBURBAN GRADE CROSSINGS.

An appropriation of \$110,000 has been made for the elimination of the railroad grade crossing at Benning, D. C., and plans for this work are being prepared. All railroad grade crossings have been eliminated within the city limits, and the above-named appropriation will provide for the elimination of one of the most dangerous crossings now existing outside of the city limits on a much-traveled road.

UNION STATION PLAZA.

The central island on the Plaza in front of the Union Station was improved under a plan which called for a grass treatment combined with such necessary walkways as were deemed necessary to give convenient access to the station. These walkways were constructed of a good quality of red vitrified brick, which, combined with the green of the grass, gives a very pleasing effect. The masonry con-

struction on the Plaza connected with the fountains was cleaned and the three large flagstaffs were painted.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The work done under this office is of two classes, that done for private parties and that done for the District of Columbia and the United States. The work done for private parties is paid for by fees. The receipts of fees during the fiscal year amounted to \$13,535.90, as compared with \$16,608.32 for the preceding year. This decrease is no doubt due to the general building depression which prevailed during the year.

Among the large surveys made for the United States and the District of Columbia were those in connection with the reclamation of the Anacostia River and Flats; a topographical survey of land for reformatory at Occoquan; and that for land for an addition to the Zoological Park. This office also made a number of surveys under the excise law.

The total number of new blocks or squares created in subdivisions of agricultural land was 59, and the number of new lots 2,706. This was an increase over the preceding year.

This office also made the surveys for the acquisition of small parks at the intersection of streets outside of the limits of the original city, for which two appropriations of \$25,000 each are available. Condemnation proceedings were instituted for obtaining eight such small parks, and these proceedings are now pending. The eight parks will probably use up the first appropriation of \$25,000. No selections have yet been made under the second appropriation.

Under the appropriation of \$2,500, made for surveys of old subdivisions during the year, comprehensive surveys were made of Takoma Park; Harlem; Wisconsin Avenue from R Street to Thirty-fifth Street; Petworth and Brightwood Park; Georgia Avenue, between Rock Creek Church Road and the District line; Palisades of the Potomac; Woodley Road and Cathedral Avenue, north of Woodley Park; Lincoln and Twining City; and square 2588. The work will be of great advantage to the office in making accurate surveys of squares and lots in the localities mentioned.

STREET AND ALLEY EXTENSIONS.

The general authority granted the commissioners to open streets in conformity with the plan for a permanent system of highways in the District appropriation act approved March 4, 1913, has greatly facilitated the acquisition of streets, as it is possible to proceed with a number of important street extensions and widenings without waiting for special legislation, as has been the case in the past.

The Code of Law for the District of Columbia gives the commissioners general authority to open, widen, and extend minor streets and alleys.

Under both of the laws referred to, the total cost of acquiring the land, including the expenses of the condemnation proceedings, is paid from revenues of the District of Columbia and assessed against property benefited.

There were filed in court during the year 15 cases for widening and extending alleys and 28 cases for the widening of streets and

the condemnation of land for parks. Other cases will be filed when in the judgment of the commissioners the public interests require such condemnation.

TREES AND PARKINGS.

The number of trees planted on streets, in school yards, and on playgrounds during the year was 2,287, and the number of trees removed 2,503, making a net decrease during the year of 216.

The total number of trees planted along streets, in school yards, and on playgrounds at the close of the fiscal year was 102,343. Of this number 101,912 are curb trees on streets. There are 289.52 miles of streets on which trees have been planted, the mileage not having been increased during the year. The trees are planted on both sides of the street and the mileage is based on 352 trees per mile. The amount expended in the planting and care of trees was \$43,151.55. The varieties of trees planted were elms, gingkos, lindens, Norway, sugar, and silver maples, pin and red oaks, and sycamores.

There was a decrease in the work of planting young trees on recently improved streets and filling of vacancies in existing tree spaces due to the fact that a large portion of the appropriation had to be spent for replacing trees blown down by a severe storm during the year. Likewise little progress was made upon the general trimming of street trees. A considerable portion of the appropriation was used in spraying the trees, which became infested during the midsummer with the fall web worm, tussock moth, and the elm-leaf beetle. The total number of trees sprayed during the year was 28,773, and the total number of trees treated for insects by kerosene emulsion for the purpose of destroying an elm-tree scale was 2,064.

In addition to caring for the trees unfenced public parkings were mowed during the year for the purpose of ridding them of weeds.

STREET AND ALLEY CLEANING.

The street and alley cleaning division serves a population of about 353,297, and covers an area of approximately 70 square miles. It has charge of the cleaning of all streets, avenues, and alleys in the District of Columbia, except such work on the outlying county roads and suburban streets as is done under the supervision of the superintendent of county roads. The work is done under the immediate supervision of the superintendent of street and alley cleaning, who also has supervision over the collection and disposal of city refuse, which work is done under contract.

The work of street cleaning involves flushing, squeegeeing, machine and hand cleaning, and dust prevention.

The daily cleaning of all streets in the central portions of the city by the hand patrol amounts to about 3,524,700 square yards. This is an increase of 711,700 square yards over the area cleaned during the fiscal year 1913. Approximately 260 men are employed daily in this work. The cleaning of all paved streets outside of this area is done every other day, or every third day, depending upon the location and the traffic. At the beginning of the fiscal year the territory covered by machine cleaning amounted to 2,225,000 square yards. Of this amount, however, 1,603,000 square yards were, on April 16, 1914, taken from the machine-cleaning territory and added to the hand-

patrol territory. In addition to the hand cleaning nearly all of the smaller paved streets in the hand-patrol area are squeegeed two or three times a week, and in addition, all cobblestone, granite and asphalt block pavements, and the poorly paved streets are flushed by the use of pneumatic flushing machines, which cover a territory of 374,050 square yards about once in four or five days.

In the suburban portions of the city, the surface of practically all the unpaved suburban streets is covered with emulsion road oil, the entire area being covered about 10 times during the year.

This division also cleans all paved alleys in the District of Columbia once a week, there being an increase in the area cleaned during the year of from 1,060,000 square yards on July 1, 1913, to 1,079,959 square yards on June 30, 1914. The cleaning of all macadam, gravel, and unpaved streets in the suburban section and the unpaved alleys, is accomplished about once every 10 days, and the area cleaned increased during the year from 1,481,525 square yards to 1,514,180 square yards.

The appropriation for cleaning streets and alleys was decreased \$5,000 under the amount appropriated in the previous fiscal year, but in spite of this reduction the records of area cleaned show a considerable increase over the figures for the previous year.

The methods regarding snow-and-ice cleaning were considerably changed during the year. Previously no snow was hauled except from street railway intersections, but during the last winter the removal of snow from the streets was carried on day and night. It is estimated that this approximated 160,000 cubic yards of snow. This was removed from the business sections of the city, in addition to the work of opening crosswalks, sidewalks, and gutters of the surrounding territory.

The cost of work done during the year per 1,000 square yards is as follows:

Hand patrol	\$0. 14
Machine cleaning	. 156
Alley cleaning	. 337
Squeegeeing	. 121
Flushing	. 232

REMOVAL OF CITY REFUSE.

Forty-eight thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven tons of garbage, 255,358 cubic yards of ashes, 141,683 cubic yards of miscellaneous refuse, 15,514 barrels of night soil, and 19,148 dead animals were removed under contract during the year. The contract prices for this service are as follows:

	Per annum.
Garbage	\$68,400
Ashes	73,150
Miscellaneous refuse	17,000
Night soil	16,600
Dead animals	2,855

The unit costs are as follows:

Garbage	per ton	\$1. 39
Ashes	per cubic yard	. 29
Miscellaneous refuse	do	. 12
Night soil	per barrel	. 96
Dead animals	per animal	. 149

The contracts for the removal of garbage, ashes, and miscellaneous refuse which were entered into for a period of five years from July 1, 1910, expire June 30, 1915, and proposals were asked for new contracts for periods of one, three, and five years.

The District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 contained an appropriation of \$7,500 for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the collection and disposal of garbage and other city wastes, including the preparation of plans and specifications for the construction of disposal buildings, and contract has been made for making this investigation. It will probably not be practicable, even if municipal collection and disposal of this refuse is recommended, to have plants in operation before the expiration of the present contracts, and it was with this object in view that bids were invited for carrying on the work after July 1, 1915.

These bids were received October 15, 1914, and the commissioners decided to award contracts as follows:

To collect and dispose of ashes for a period of one year from July 1, 1915, at the price of \$69,000.

To collect and dispose of garbage, miscellaneous refuse, and dead animals for a period of three years from July 1, 1915, at the following prices per annum:

Garbage, \$69,840; miscellaneous refuse, \$28,400; dead animals, \$2,988.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The estimated value of building construction, including repairs, during the year but not including buildings under construction by the United States Government, was \$9,544,302. This shows a decrease under the preceding year of \$699,446.

The number of permits issued for buildings, building repairs, awnings, signs, engines, motors, elevators, etc., was 5,644, a decrease of 650 under the preceding year.

The number of dwelling houses constructed was 1,161, a decrease of 379 under the preceding year; the number of business buildings constructed was 301, an increase of 5 over the preceding year; the number of apartment houses was 34, an increase of 20 over the preceding year; the number of buildings repaired was 4,019, a decrease of 227 under the preceding year. The total number of new buildings erected during the year was 1,496, a decrease of 354 under the preceding year.

The distribution of the cost of these improvements, including repairs to existing buildings, was as follows:

	Buildings.	Repairs, etc. ¹
Northeast.....	\$707,039	\$100,523
Southeast.....	357,150	56,383
Northwest.....	2,777,379	1,077,113
Southwest.....	150,505	37,904
County.....	3,838,490	415,561
Total.....	7,830,563	1,687,483

Total for buildings, repairs etc., 9,544,302.

¹ Does not include awnings, fire escape, or signs, cost of which is estimated.

It is estimated that there are 61,004 brick buildings, and 26,089 frame buildings in the District of Columbia, of which number 1,214 brick buildings and 248 frame buildings were constructed during the year.

It will be noted that there was a general decrease in building operations in this city during the year.

By authority of law the commissioners fix a schedule of fees for permits issued by the inspector of buildings, the object being to make the office self-supporting. The fees so collected during the year amounted to \$25,005.61, a decrease under the fees for the preceding year of \$1,412.10. The expenses of the office were \$34,594.02. The receipts therefore did not meet the expenditures by the sum of \$9,588.41. In anticipation of this loss of revenue the commissioners adopted an amendment to the building regulations, which took effect April 1, 1914, requiring fees to be paid for the inspection of elevators, theaters, and other places of public amusements and buildings falling within the scope of the fire-escape law. It is estimated that fees from this source will add about \$5,000 annually to the receipts.

Amendments were made to the building regulations during the year to insure better construction and better protection for workmen. Among these were a regulation prohibiting the construction of long, narrow tenement houses with insufficient light and air, and a regulation providing for additional safety to ironworkers engaged in the erection of skeleton steel buildings.

FIRE ESCAPES.

The building office is continuing inspections and taking other action necessary to enforce compliance with the law requiring the erection of fire escapes and fire-prevention apparatus in buildings coming within the scope of the law. The records show a greater number of cases of compliance with this law than in any preceding year.

ELEVATORS.

The elevators in the District of Columbia are inspected by two inspectors under the direction of the inspector of buildings. The number of passenger elevators installed during the year was 42 and the number of freight elevators 26, a total of 68. Elevators are inspected quarterly, and the total number of inspections made during the year by the two inspectors aggregate 2,984, of which 114 were in buildings under the control of the United States Government.

Under a requirement of the building regulations elevator operators are required to pass an examination and be licensed. The number examined during the year was 365, of which number 31 failed. A fee of 50 cents is charged each applicant examined, and the revenue from this source was \$182.50.

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

All private building construction in the District of Columbia is inspected under the direction of the inspector of buildings. The total number of such inspections during the year was 65,668, a decrease of 8,425 under the preceding year. This is an average of 23.4 inspec-

tions daily for each field inspector, as compared with an average of 27.4 during the preceding year. The work of inspection, however, was more widely scattered.

EXAMINATION OF STEAM ENGINEERS.

The board of examiners of steam engineers held 51 meetings and examined 138 applicants, of whom 49 were found competent.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

During the year eight buildings were under construction under the direction of the municipal architect, as follows:

Building.	Location.	Cost.
Repair and storage building for fire department.	North Carolina Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets SE.	\$14,151.00
Alterations and additions to Birney School, No. 127.	Nichols Avenue, between Franklin Street and Howard Avenue, Anacostia, D. C.	48,160.23
Alterations and addition to Congress Heights School, No. 111.	Nichols Avenue and Hamilton Road, Congress Heights, D. C.	33,408.09
Shelter sheds for farmers' produce market.	Open space between Tenth and Twelfth, B and Little B Streets NW.	11,769.00
New Central High School, No. 173.....	Square bounded by Eleventh and Thirteenth Streets, Florida Avenue, and Clifton Street.	1,030,450.00
Alterations for accommodation of boiler and coal vault for District of Columbia jail.	Reservation No. 13, Nineteenth and B Streets SE.	13,644.63
Extension, colored men's ward and dining room, Home for Aged and Infirm.	Blue Plains, D. C.....	22,387.00
Normal School, No. 169 (colored).....	Georgia Avenue, between Howard Place and Fairmont Street NW.	193,178.00
Total cost (8 buildings).....	.....	1,367,147.92

Plans for the colored high school, an appropriation for which was made at the same time as that for the Central High School, have been prepared, and the building will be under construction during the present calendar year. It is anticipated that this building will be completed and ready for occupancy at about the same time as the Central High School.

REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

All municipal buildings are kept in repair by the superintendent of repairs under the direction of the municipal architect.

The appropriation for repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds for the year was \$100,000.

For repairs to engine houses and grounds \$16,000 was appropriated and expended, and for repairs and improvements to police stations and grounds \$5,500 was appropriated and expended.

CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

The board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings examined 284 buildings during the year, of which 107 were ordered demolished and 177 repaired; of those ordered demolished 36 were in alleys and 71 on streets; of those ordered repaired 54 were in alleys and 123 on streets.

The total number of buildings examined by the board since its creation by act of Congress approved May 1, 1906, to the end of the fiscal year was 3,362, of which 1,925 were ordered demolished, 1,322 ordered repaired, and on which action on 115 cases is pending. Of those which have been ordered demolished within this period, 639 were in alleys and 1,286 in streets, and of those ordered repaired 430 were in alleys and 892 in streets.

The estimated number of tenants required to obtain new dwellings in streets and in alleys through the action of the board during the year is 281, and the total since the creation of the board 5,574. It has only been necessary for the board to use the appropriation available for doing the work of demolishing in two cases during the year. In the other cases the owners have complied with the orders of the board. The alley houses now remaining are in a fairly good state of repair and their condemnation under the law is not warranted.

Special attention has been given to buildings not provided with sewer and water connections with a view of the elimination of box privies by requiring the owners to make such connections or remove the building if the conditions did not warrant the expense of connecting it to the public sewer or water main.

PLUMBING AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

During the year the plumbing office made 37,177 inspections, which showed a decrease under the preceding year, when the number of inspections was 41,644. This decrease is due to the decrease in the number of new buildings constructed, and a great decrease in the amount of repairs and remodeling of plumbing. It is estimated that the total cost of new plumbing work installed during the year was \$755,000, and of repairs and remodeling to old plumbing \$340,000. The average number of inspections per day per man was 17. Fifty-nine cases of violation of the plumbing regulations were prosecuted in the police court.

Under the compulsory-drainage act 61 cases were installed by the plumbing office, and the sum of \$833.18 was expended in installing plumbing in private premises, which sum was assessed against the various properties as provided by law.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

Three public convenience stations are in operation. They are located at Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., and Ninth and K Streets NW. These stations were operated for a period of 18 hours per day.

During the year the patrons of the stations numbered 1,879,258. The receipts from the pay compartments aggregated \$2,894.38.

In addition to the stations maintained by the commissioners, the office of public buildings and grounds has completed four park lodges equipped with toilet facilities.

PLUMBING BOARD.

During the year the plumbing board held 40 sessions for examination of candidates for license as master plumbers and gas fitters.

Fifty-five applicants were examined. Of this number 24 were original candidates, of whom 6 passed and 18 failed, and 31 had been previously examined, of whom 7 passed and 24 failed.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The number of steam boilers inspected by the inspector of steam boilers during the year was 512. The compensation of this official is received from fees paid by the owners of the boilers. The total amount reported by the inspector as received from fees during the year is \$2,265, and the expense of inspection, \$452.10, leaving a net compensation of \$1,813.90.

STREET LIGHTING.

There are 17,335 street lamps of all kinds in the District of Columbia, as follows:

Mantle gas	10,187
Electric arc	1,111
Electric incandescent	5,546
Street-designation lamps	491
Total	17,335

This was an increase during the year of 662 lamps of all kinds.

Improved incandescent electric lighting was extended on approximately 9 miles of streets during the year, involving the erection of 600 lamps of 100 candlepower each.

The appropriation act for the fiscal year 1912 required that all inclosed arc lamps in service on July 1, 1911, be replaced with either 4-ampere magnetite lamps or some other form of improved lighting, the changes to be made at the rate of not less than 400 lamps per annum, and to be completed by April 1, 1914. In compliance with this act there has been so replaced during the three years ending April 1, 1914, 1,203 lamps. During the year the lighting of Pennsylvania Avenue NW. from First to Fifteenth Streets was changed, 6.6-ampere arc lamps being used on ornamental posts.

FIRE ALARM, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of underground cable were installed during the year, the amount in service on June 30, 1914, being about 131 miles. The amount of aerial cable was not increased during the year, the amount in service on June 30, 1914, being 6.21 miles.

Twelve new fire-alarm boxes were placed in service during the year, making the total number at the end of the year 562.

The number of fire alarms received and transmitted during the year was 1,366, of which 71 were false.

The total number of poles connected with the steam and street railroads, telephone, telegraph, electric light, and the District of Columbia telegraph and telephone service in the District of Columbia were 16,917, of which 16,113 are line poles and 804 guy poles.

The fees collected for the inspection of private electric wiring in buildings during the year amounted to \$5,105.75.

PERMITS.

The permits issued by the permit clerk of the engineer department for various permits, other than those for buildings, amounted to 14,958. Of this number 9,922 were covered by fees and for 5,036 no fees were paid.

AUTOMOBILE BOARD.

The automobile board examined 3,072 persons for permits to operate motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, being an increase of 128 over those examined during the preceding year. Permits were issued to 2,430 applicants to operate vehicles of the gasoline type, 198 of the electric type, 19 of the steam type, and 269 motor cycles. One hundred and twenty-four permits to operate vehicles of the United States and the District of Columbia used in public business were also issued. Five operator's permits were revoked on the recommendation of the major and superintendent of police.

The revenue derived from fees for these permits was \$8,959, of which \$5,942 was paid by residents of the District of Columbia and \$3,017 by nonresidents.

The automobile board also issued 3,913 identification number tags for motor vehicles.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

The jurisdiction over Rock Creek Park is placed by law under the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, acting jointly.

The amount appropriated for the care and maintenance of the park during the year was \$21,000.

The principal work done during the year was the construction of walls along the approach to the bridge across Rock Creek at Pierce Mill, to replace wooden railings, at a cost of \$1,416.82; the construction of a roadway in Piney Branch Parkway to connect Beach Drive with Seventeenth Street NW., north of Newton Street, in which \$1,377.42 was expended in grading; and the removal of fallen dead timber at a cost of \$1,664.06. In the general work of care and maintenance of the park, including mowing, repairs to roads and paths, etc., approximately \$12,000 was spent. The road across the northern end of the park, between Beach Drive and Daniels Road, was completed, thus affording a new outlet westward from the park. The macadamized roads were oiled, numerous extensions were made of bridle paths and footpaths, toilet facilities were provided for the use of those using the park, and a portion of the ground was farmed to produce feed for horses belonging to the park.

• The general use of the park by the public is largely increasing, as is also the use of the roads by vehicular traffic. It is proposed to construct several new roadways across the park from east to west, and to widen as far as practicable existing roadways so as to take care of this increase in vehicular traffic.

ANACOSTIA RIVER AND FLATS.

The appropriation available for the reclamation and improvement of the Anacostia River and Flats from the Anacostia Bridge to the District line on September 1, 1914, was \$249,980.89. This work is

being done under the direction of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and at the beginning of the fiscal year 1914 the work was approximately 5 per cent completed. The commissioners have included an item in their estimates asking an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1916.

In connection with this work authority is granted for the condemnation of the water frontage on each side of the Anacostia River from the Anacostia Bridge to the District line between high-water lines and the 10-foot contour lines and all land in the river bed between these limits and between high-water lines the title to which is not in the United States. Condemnation proceedings in connection with this project are now in progress.

The District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 also provided for an assessment of benefits for this improvement, to be determined by a jury, the measure of benefits being one-half the increased value added to abutting and adjacent property by reason of such improvements.

HARBOR FRONT.

The total amount received from the rental of wharves and river frontage placed by law under the direction of the commissioners during the year was \$26,342.20, divided as follows:

Potomac River front.....	\$23, 706. 20
Anacostia River front.....	1, 088. 25
James Creek Canal.....	1, 547. 75
Total.....	26, 342. 20

The actual water frontage in the District of Columbia devoted to commerce, with the exception of canals, is about 2 miles. The total available water frontage is about 18 miles, of which about 8 miles is set aside for parks and purposes of the United States. The largest amount of wharf property under the control of the commissioners is that along the Washington Channel. The total frontage along this channel is 9,275 linear feet, of which 4,675 linear feet between the grounds of the War College and the south curb line of N Street is under the control of the United States and the remaining 4,600 linear feet is under the control of the commissioners. Along this frontage are located the harbor police station, dock of the harbor boat, house and dock of the fire boat, the District morgue, two District property yards, and the municipal fish wharf and market. The lower portion of the frontage is used for river excursion traffic and steamboat traffic between Washington, Baltimore, Norfolk, and points along the lower river, and the upper portion is used for wood, lumber yards, etc. The leases for the wharves on the Potomac River front are generally for a period of five years, most of them expiring March 15, 1918. The basis of rental is a net return of 4 per cent on the estimated value of the wharf property, with the requirement that the lessees shall make all improvements and repairs. The leases along the Anacostia River and James Creek Canal are generally for lesser periods.

The property along the Anacostia River is largely undeveloped, owing to the uncertainty of ownership of abutting land and riparian rights, and steps are being taken by legal proceedings under the direction of the Attorney General to settle the question of title.

The wharves along the Georgetown Channel of the river are privately owned, except the foot of streets. Two leases have been entered into with private parties, one for the foot of Thirty-third Street and one for the foot of G Street.

The portion of James Creek Canal from N Street to P Street, a distance of 1,000 feet, is under lease for commercial purposes. From P Street to the outlet of the canal on the Anacostia River, a distance of about 3,000 feet, the canal extends along the grounds of the War College and Engineer School.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR FRONT.

It will soon become necessary to rebuild the wharf structures along the Washington Channel, and when this is done it should be along some definite plan. The commissioners believe they should be authorized to prepare such a plan and submit it to Congress, and they have included in their estimates to Congress this year an item for this purpose. The District appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915 contained an appropriation of \$50,000 for reconstructing the wharves operated in connection with the municipal fish wharf and market, and plans and specifications therefor are in course of preparation. The market buildings on this wharf are under the control of the superintendent of weights, measures, and markets.

SEWERS.

The length of main and pipe sewers constructed during the year was about 17½ miles. The total length of main and pipe sewers in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1914, was 661.57 miles, of which 133.57 miles are main sewers and 528 miles pipe sewers. The total cost of the sewerage system to June 30, 1914, was \$12,470,940.74. The total cost of the sewage-disposal system was \$4,495,830.13, making the total cost of the complete system to June 30, 1914, \$16,966,770.87.

Twenty-two billion six hundred and fifty-two million gallons of sewage and 417,000,000 gallons of storm water were pumped during the year through the sewerage pumping station. The pumping plant was continuously in operation without interruption of service, and received the sewage from practically the entire District of Columbia, delivering it at the outfall on the Potomac River. Nine million three hundred and eight thousand pounds of coal were consumed in operating the pumps.

The outfall of the sewage-disposal system on the Potomac River near Shepherds Point was under constant observation during the year, and the general condition of the waters in the vicinity continued excellent. Examination of the river bottom showed no evidence of sludge deposits for a distance of 60 miles below the sewage outlets, and the shores and beaches were free from any objectionable condition as to odor or deposits. The surface of the river was substantially free from oil or other objectionable floating matter. No oxygen tests were made during the year, as a sanitary survey is being made of the Potomac River by the United States Public Health Service, and this survey included oxygen tests. It is understood that this survey has been substantially completed and

the report thereof is in preparation. The results of this survey will be important in determining the question of the purification of river waters and assist the District of Columbia in dealing with the problem of sewage purification.

STREAM POLLUTION.

Work was continued during the year on the study of streams flowing into and through the District of Columbia as to the extent of their pollution by the discharge of sewage therein from neighboring Maryland towns. The pollution of these streams is now very apparent, and is steadily increasing. The subject was made the matter of a special investigation by the department of health of the State of Maryland and its bureau of sanitary engineering, and a report was submitted by the latter on February 3, 1914, to the sewage commission of Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Md. The governor of the State appointed a commission to consider plans to remedy these conditions. The commission submitted to the Maryland State Legislature a plan providing for the creation of a sanitary district embracing the State area adjacent to and draining into the District of Columbia, but no action was taken by the legislature toward enacting the bill. Until some comprehensive action is taken by the State of Maryland on this subject no action can be taken by the District of Columbia to secure an abatement of the objectionable conditions.

SUBURBAN SEWERS.

The following table shows the length and cost of sewers constructed during the year, mostly in the suburban portions of the District:

Section.	Length.	Cost.
	<i>Feet.</i>	
1. County west of Rock Creek.....	17,217.02	\$34,997.10
2. County east of Rock Creek.....	27,352.38	123,187.20
3. County west of Anacostia River.....	6,477.43	60,250.68
4. County east of Anacostia River.....	17,085.34	88,535.36
5. Washington City.....	14,995.54	72,782.87

SEWAGE-DISPOSAL SYSTEM.

Under the sewage-disposal system the third section of the Rock Creek main intercepting sewer was constructed into the National Zoological Park as far as Adams Mill Road, and the fourth section, requiring a tunnel of 2,000 feet in length, was excavated as far as Klinge Road and a portion of the sewer constructed. The fifth section, consisting of 1,300 feet of tunnel and 230 feet of open-cut work, was placed under contract and 500 linear feet of tunnel excavation completed. Section 3 of the Anacostia main intercepting sewer, extending to Pennsylvania Avenue SE., was completed. This sewer has a total length of 9,605 linear feet. The outlet channel of the northeast boundary sewer was reconstructed.

WATER MAINS.

Ninety-eight thousand four hundred and sixty feet, or 18.6 miles, of water mains of all sizes were laid during the year at a total cost of \$191,303.87. The total length of water mains now in service is 3,120,406 feet, or 591 miles.

Five hundred and six fire hydrants, 13 public hydrants, and 6 horse fountains were erected during the year, and 383 fire hydrants, 6 public hydrants, and 2 horse fountains were abandoned, making the total number in service at the end of the year as follows: Fire hydrants, 3,289; public hydrants, 211; sanitary fountains, 11; horse fountains, 152; deep wells, 44; and shallow wells, 9.

The most important work of the year was the completion and putting into service of the Anacostia pumping station and the extension of water service to the higher land beyond the Eastern Branch. The next most important project was the reinforcing trunk main laid in the low-service area north and east of Capitol Hill. This consisted of about 4,800 feet of 30-inch and 4,700 feet of 24-inch main, and completed a loop much needed to insure uninterrupted service in the outlying portions of the gravity service and throughout Anacostia. Water service was also extended to the Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains, D. C., necessitating the laying of 7,600 feet of 8-inch main, reaching practically to the southernmost point of the District.

WATER CONSUMPTION AND WASTE.

By reason of the installation of meters and the operation of the pitometer service a still further decrease in the consumption of water was accomplished during the year. The present mean daily rate of consumption is now about 54,000,000 gallons and the per capita rate 152 gallons. Measures to reduce the consumption of water were started in 1905, when the mean daily rate had reached 69,000,000 gallons and the per capita about 227 gallons. The decrease in per capita rate since 1905 is 33 per cent. The safe mean rate of flow in the only conduit supplying the city with water is about 65,000,000 gallons daily. It is hoped that the per capita rate can be finally reduced to 130 gallons, and with the population increasing at about the same rate in the past the mean daily consumption would then reach the mean safe daily capacity of the conduit in the year 1930, when the population of the District is estimated will be about 500,000. By means of the pitometer service for the prevention of water waste a total underground leakage was found and stopped amounting to 2,552,000 gallons per day. The total expenses of this service were \$38,613.25.

The total pumpage of water during the year was 9,201,500,000 gallons.

WATER REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

The water revenues from all sources during the year amount to \$828,396.69. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$794,952.16. The outstanding net liabilities on June 30, 1914, were \$32,497.90, leav-

ing a working balance to the department on that date of \$946.63. Of the expenditures during the year about 52 per cent were for the extension of the plant, 27 per cent for operation, and the balance for repairs and replacements.

Water is furnished free to churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, schools, and charitable institutions under authority of law to the extent of 19,348,600 cubic feet. This is based on a per capita allowance of from 60 to 100 gallons per day, depending on the character of the institutions. All water in excess of that allowed is charged for at meter rates. This excess of allowance amounted to 5,419,700 cubic feet during the year.

WATER METERS.

During the year there were installed 8,555 meters, making the total number in service on June 30, 1914, 42,161. The total number of water services is 66,914, and of these 37 per cent remain yet unmetered. It is estimated that the metering of the city will be completed in the summer of 1918. The average cost of installing meters by the District of Columbia during the year was \$10.54, including the cost of the meter, which was \$4.90. The rate charged for water on metered services during the year was 4 cents per 100 cubic feet. The minimum charge, allowing 7,500 cubic feet, is \$4.50 per annum. The average annual rent where meters were installed by the District of Columbia was \$5.80. Water-rent bills are delivered to the householder annually at the minimum rate, which allows the use of 7,500 cubic feet, or 56,100 gallons, and if on actual measurement water is found to be used in excess of this amount, bills are rendered for such excess at the rate of 4 cents per 100 cubic feet.

On the water services which are not metered, water for domestic purposes is charged according to the number of stories and frontage. For premises of two stories with a front width of 16 feet or less, the minimum rate is \$5 per annum; for each additional front foot or fraction thereof 31 cents is charged; for each additional story, one-third of the charges as computed above is added; for business premises not metered, rates vary from \$1 to \$25 per annum. Where the rate is \$25 or more a meter is required to be installed at the expense of the consumer.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

On March 27, 1913, the commissioners designated the auditor, the superintendent of the water department, and the purchasing officer as a committee with instructions to recommend to them a system of property accountability and records. On May 7, 1914, there were added to this committee the superintendent of sewers, the superintendent of the street-cleaning department, and Capt. R. G. Powell, assistant to the engineer commissioner, the latter being designated chairman of the committee.

The committee has given careful consideration to the subject and taken steps to install a system which will prove to be economical and satisfactory.

CHANGE IN PERSONNEL OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

On October 31, 1914, Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, detailed by law as a Commissioner of the District of Columbia, was relieved from this duty by order of the President, and assigned to duty under the Governor of the Panama Canal. He was succeeded as Commissioner by Maj. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Very respectfully,

OLIVER P. NEWMAN,
FREDERICK L. SIDDONS,
CHARLES W. KUTZ,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, *October 7, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have to make the following report of the conduct of the office under my immediate supervision during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and to submit a few comments in relation thereto.

The methods in operation for the keeping of the records and correspondence, and the facilities for the work of the office, have met, apparently, in a reasonable way, all demands made upon them, and have given rise to no complaint of which I have been advised.

It has been one of the services of this office to keep current to date at least one copy of each of the various regulations which the commissioners are authorized by law to make. Nearly all of these regulations have been materially enlarged or amended, or both. These are police regulations, building regulations, health regulations, plumbing regulations, gas-fitting regulations, elevator regulations, electric light and power regulations, regulations governing the subdivision of land, regulations pertaining to the water supply, and occasionally others. The police regulations have been most frequently modified, and are now, under some of the topics therein contained, so involved by amendments that to those unfamiliar with them it is difficult to always determine what part of the regulations are in force. A new edition is in course of preparation, and an item has been included in the estimates for the fiscal year 1916 to provide for its publication.

As a rule these regulations are published in the local newspapers and issued in pamphlet form for general but not gratuitous distribution, as the law requires that the commissioners must charge for them the cost of compilation plus 10 per cent thereof.

During the year an abstract in pamphlet form of the laws in force in the District of Columbia on the subject of assessment, taxation, and licenses was prepared in this office in order to meet, in convenient form, the frequent requests of citizens of the District and the authorities and others in other municipalities and States for the information it contains.

A combined card index of the minutes of the several boards of commissioners since June 20, 1874, up to 1902 has been prepared principally during desultory periods of intermission in current work. This index includes essentially references to those records which are of permanent or general interest, as the inclusion of those of a temporary nature would have been practically useless. It is desirable and hoped that even this compilation may be thoroughly revised in the near future in order to eliminate superfluous matter and correct errors, or add matter inadvertently omitted. It is also desirable that this card index be transferred to a bound volume or volumes, which shall also include the record from 1902 to the date when such transfer

shall be found feasible, so that the index shall be permanent and not liable to easy disarrangement.

A revision and consolidation of the appointment records in similar volumes is also advisable for convenience of reference and the credit of the office.

The letters-received record in this office is kept according to the "wrapper" system, by which each inclosure is folded in the wrapper, which bears the serial number of the basic paper, its date, the name and address of the writer, an abstract of its contents, and such indorsements, serially numbered, as subsequent action on the paper may involve. The serial numbers of the pertinent letter-sent correspondence are placed on the front folio of the wrapper. The letters-sent record is kept in a press copy book and a copy of each letter placed with the corresponding letter record file.

The use of the open-file system of correspondence records in various other departments of Government and private business has become so general and satisfactory as to raise the question whether it should be adopted by this office. A study of its feasibility develops only two apparent material difficulties in the way of its adoption, namely, the inability to file papers under this system in the various narrow file boxes with which this office is now equipped, and that the current system in this office is also in use in the engineer department and other branches of the District government, which might render it embarrassing to make a change in this office to the open-file method unless the change should be general.

Several years ago I submitted to the officer who was then detailed as senior assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, for his revision, a tentative flat-file system, which I had prepared to obviate complaints against the length of the indorsements and other objections to the indorsements and other inconveniences of the folded-wrapper system; but he never returned it, nor to my knowledge gave it his critical attention. As a member of the committee consisting of Capt. William Kelly and others, appointed by the commissioners on April 14, 1909, I visited all of the departments of the General Government in which the open-file system was installed, and in some comments submitted in writing to the committee under date of June 15, 1909, suggested that it be discussed with the other projects before that committee; but the committee expressed a disinclination to consider the matter, and Capt. Kelly, the chairman of the committee, after a visit to New York City and its municipal offices, so positively approved of the continuance of the folded wrapper system, with a slight change as to the form of acknowledgment by the secretary of the board, that the committee acquiesced in his recommendation, and no radical change was made.

The office force has maintained its record for efficiency. I am confident that the duties of no other employment of like grade demand or receive a more exacting or skillful exhibition of effort than these employees display in their daily official service.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the assessor's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, together with a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and certain suggestions and recommendations looking toward the improvement of the service.

The act of Congress approved August 14, 1894 (28 Stat., 283), provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every three years. The triennial assessment now in force is for the fiscal years 1915, 1916, and 1917. The assessment beginning July 1, 1913, i. e., for the fiscal year 1914, is as follows:

Washington City and County:	
Assessed valuation of land.....	\$169, 212, 099. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	175, 912, 045. 00
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	
	345, 124, 144. 00
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, Washington City and County.....	5, 176, 862. 16

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia was as follows:

Washington City and County:	
Assessed valuation of land.....	\$169, 153, 985. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	170, 045, 005. 00
Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.....	
	339, 198, 990. 00
Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, Washington City and County.....	5, 087, 984. 85
Personal tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913.....	1, 195, 055. 30
Total real estate and personal tax.....	6, 283, 040. 15

Personal-tax levy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Personal property at 1½ per cent.....	\$484, 795. 70
Building and loan associations, 2 per cent on gross earnings.....	20, 904. 86
Incorporated savings banks, 4 per cent on gross earnings, less interest paid depositors.....	13, 898. 09
Electric-light companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	73, 018. 73
Telephone companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings.....	65, 636. 55
Gaslight companies, 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	115, 998. 13
National banks, 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	106, 513. 66
Trust companies, 6 per cent on gross earnings.....	144, 231. 81
Street railways, 4 per cent on gross receipts.....	204, 164. 38
Washington Market Co., 4 per cent on gross earnings from conduits....	572. 18
Georgetown Barge & Dock Co., 5 per cent on gross earnings.....	357. 78
Total.....	1, 230, 091. 87
Increase of 1914 over 1913 personal-tax levy.....	35, 036. 57
Number of personal-tax accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	17, 660. 00

Summary of new buildings, additions, improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1914 for assessment in the fiscal year 1915.

Assessment of new buildings.....	\$7, 566, 500
Additions and improvements.....	1, 148, 500
Conduits, railroads, etc.....	51, 769
Total assessment.....	8, 766, 769
Off.....	778, 900
Remaining assessment.....	7, 987, 869

BUILDINGS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

United States.....	1, 920, 000
District of Columbia.....	134, 800
Churches, schools, etc.....	350, 800
Total.....	2, 405, 600

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining assessment.....	7, 987, 869
Exempt from taxation.....	2, 405, 600
Net assessment (taxable).....	5, 582, 269

NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS.

Brick.....	1, 076
Frame.....	283
Metal, concrete, etc.....	131
Total.....	1, 490
Number of buildings removed.....	336
Increase in number of buildings.....	1, 154

Value of real property in the District of Columbia, as assessed for taxation, from 1871 to 1915, inclusive.

1871.....	\$79, 997, 454	1894.....	\$191, 417, 804
1872.....	74, 957, 765	1895.....	192, 555, 046
1873.....	87, 869, 924	1896.....	188, 922, 343
1874.....	96, 433, 072	1897.....	180, 376, 908
1875.....	97, 875, 041	1898.....	181, 256, 284
1876.....	93, 452, 684	1899.....	183, 156, 371
1877.....	95, 929, 401	1900.....	176, 567, 549
1878.....	97, 609, 890	1901.....	180, 334, 641
1879.....	87, 491, 442	1902.....	182, 525, 608
1880.....	87, 980, 356	1903.....	208, 519, 436
1881.....	88, 953, 078	1904.....	213, 250, 418
1882.....	90, 308, 495	1905.....	217, 608, 296
1883.....	92, 533, 665	1906.....	239, 461, 985
1884.....	90, 848, 674	1907.....	247, 306, 494
1885.....	93, 502, 464	1908.....	255, 324, 834
1886.....	96, 053, 329	1909.....	276, 590, 774
1887.....	108, 302, 101	1910.....	285, 153, 771
1888.....	111, 744, 830	1911.....	294, 676, 836
1889.....	115, 485, 353	1912.....	330, 332, 487
1890.....	137, 626, 419	1913.....	339, 198, 990
1891.....	141, 609, 891	1914.....	345, 124, 144
1892.....	145, 481, 278	1915 (estimated).....	390, 000, 000
1893.....	147, 024, 276		

The amount of special assessment work under the charge of Mr. J. W. Daniel is set forth in the following statement of special assess-

ments levied during the year ending June 30, 1914. The number of notices served during the year was 5,748.

Assessment and permit work.....	\$131, 836. 84	
Improvements and repairs.....	2, 670. 08	
Main and pipe and suburban sewers.....	1, 144. 52	
Construction of county roads.....	6, 387. 69	
		<hr/> \$142, 039. 13
Assessments levied by jury during the year ended June 30, 1914:		
Street extensions.....	2, 389. 28	
Opening alleys and minor streets.....	15, 700. 88	
Establishment of building line.....	2, 033. 37	
		<hr/> 20, 123. 53
Total.....		<hr/> 162, 162. 66

PERSONAL-TAX LEVY.

The total levy for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to \$1,230,091.87. The assessed valuation of tangible personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1914 amounted to \$32,319,700. This amount was levied upon household furniture (above the exemption), goods, wares, merchandise, stock in trade, horses, cattle, vehicles, boats, etc. Every citizen, association, corporation, firm, or company in the District is required to make a return, under affidavit, on a schedule to be furnished by the assessor, of all tangible personal property and all general merchandise or stock in trade owned or held in trust or otherwise subject to taxation. Notice that the blank schedule is ready for distribution is required by law to be advertised three successive secular days. The period for filing returns is during the month of July and on or before the 1st day of August. Failure to make return within the period stated is penalized by the addition of 20 per cent to an assessment of the property by the board of personal tax appraisers, notice of such assessment being furnished the property owner in order to afford him an opportunity to appeal therefrom. Appeals from all assessments may be had before the board of personal tax appeals, which convenes on the first Monday in February and sits until the second Monday in March. Out of 17,000 individual accounts, not more than one-half are based on returns, so that during each year it is necessary to canvas the District with a force of seven inspectors, who list all tangible personal property subject to taxation.

It is again urged, in the interest of fairness, that all tangible personal property below a thousand dollars be exempt from taxation. This would relieve owners of small stores and shops and those persons having a limited number of horses and carriages, wagons, or tools and instruments of various kinds. It would place the small shopkeeper on a par with the small householder, who now has an exemption of a thousand dollars. Under the present requirements of law a great deal of time and a considerable force is required to levy these small assessments, and the tax is not in the interest of economy, as its assessment and collection require an expense almost equal to the amount of the tax.

The assessment and collection of personal taxes under the law of 1902 have been as follows:

Year.	Tax value.	Collected during year.	Year.	Tax value.	Collected during year.
1903.....	\$563,533.06	\$471,954.26	1909.....	\$919,453.28	\$931,160.91
1904.....	637,415.61	630,750.02	1910.....	1,007,022.41	1,000,605.81
1905.....	666,247.20	725,698.22	1911.....	1,089,540.79	1,058,790.14
1906.....	724,334.69	696,438.26	1912.....	1,131,945.63	1,038,505.88
1907.....	805,688.00	752,492.59	1913.....	1,195,055.30	1,130,840.52
1908.....	863,882.10	821,933.04	1914.....	1,230,091.87	1,164,918.73

TAXES ON PUBLIC-UTILITY CORPORATIONS.

The following list shows the amounts of both personal and real estate taxes assessed against corporations in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1914. The amounts total about 10 per cent of the District revenues.

	Personal.	Real estate.	Total.
Steam railroads and sleeping-car companies.....	\$4,415.58	\$149,001.54	\$153,417.12
Street railroads.....	204,164.38	29,608.26	233,772.64
Gas companies.....	115,998.13	54,654.61	170,152.74
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	73,018.73	17,190.18	90,208.91
Telephone companies.....	65,636.55	16,968.63	82,605.18
Telegraph companies.....	657.23	739.13	1,396.36
Total.....	463,890.60	267,662.35	731,552.95

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

Real estate is assessed triennially (28 Stat., 282) at not less than two-thirds of its true value (act of July 1, 1902), by the board of three assistant assessors (28 Stat., 282). This assessment must be completed on or before the first Monday of January in each third year, and return of the same made to the assessor, together with all maps, field books, surveys, plats, and all notes and memoranda concerning said assessment. The assessment must be made by said assessors from actual view and from the best sources of information obtainable.

The assessment then passes to the board of equalization and review, composed of the assessor, chairman, and five (act of July 1, 1902, and 28 Stat., 282) assistant assessors. This board convenes on the first Monday of January (28 Stat., 282), and continues in session until review of the assessment is completed, which must be, as nearly as practicable, by the first Monday in June in each third year. Public notice of the time and place of such meeting must be given by publication for two successive days in two daily newspapers in the District of Columbia.

The board of assistant assessors completed the triennial assessment for 1915-1917 on January 5, 1914, and appeals were received thereafter until June 1. All appeals were required to be in written form upon blanks furnished by the assessor. These were supplemented by hearings, or oral appeals, whenever possible, but so many requests came during the last few days of the appeal period that the board was unable to hear all and had to rely finally on the substance

of the written appeals. The number of appeals was over 4,200, which is more than double any other period, but all were examined with care by the entire board of equalization and review, and it required more than two months of day and night sessions to dispose of the work. The board of equalization and review not only made changes through information supplied in the written appeals, but went into the question of values where no appeals were made in an endeavor to properly equalize assessments.

ASSESSMENT AT TWO-THIRDS OF TRUE VALUE.

Previous to the act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 616), the law relating to the assessment of real estate required property to be assessed at "its true value in lawful money." The act of July 1, 1902, required real estate to be assessed at not less than two-thirds of its true value. The change seems to have been the outcome of Senate Report No. 1035, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session. A portion of the report reads as follows:

On consultation with the board of equalization it was discovered that various theories of assessment, unfamiliar to the members of the committee and unusual in the States, had been adopted; that the smaller properties were taxed on a basis of about 65 per cent of their value at forced sale, while larger properties, as a rule, were assessed at a much smaller proportion; that suburban property held for speculative purposes virtually escaped taxation, and that large and enormously valuable property, situated within the fire limits, was assessed as lands held exclusively for agricultural purposes, and paid a tax of but \$1 per \$100.

This being the year of the triennial assessment the committee called the attention of the board to the discrepancies and unusual methods, and received assurances that in the reassessment real property in the District of Columbia would be assessed at 65 per cent of its true cash value at private sale, that being as low a valuation as is known to the committee. The committee has been assured by the assessor of the District that under the reassessment the revenue to be raised from real property will be increased by at least \$1,000,000.

The above report was published on April 9, 1902, and thereafter on May 28, 1902, the then assessor, Mr. Darneille, appeared before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations and in answer to a question by Senator McMillan stated that the new assessment would make an increase of over \$1,000,000; and in answer to a question by Senator Cockrell Mr. Darneille stated that the assessors were working under the act of August 14, 1894, which required property to be assessed at a fair cash value, although the assessors were attempting to arrive at an assessment of 65 per cent of its value, which the assessor explained was what the property would bring if put up at forced sale, as it had always been done that way.

On April 29, 1902, an act was passed extending the time for completion of the assessment from June 1 to October 31, and between those dates the act of July 1, 1902, was passed requiring assessments to be not less than two-thirds of true value. The act was therefore passed while the board of equalization was at work on the triennial, and three months before the completion of the assessment—an assessment which according to a certain agreement was to conform to a fixed rule. The former method of considering auction or forced sales was eliminated in the new law and the agreement between the board of equalization and the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia was given force by an act of Congress. Thereafter the assessors endeavored to assess property at two-thirds of its true value, and this

plan seems to have been continued during Mr. Darneille's tenure of office. His immediate successor, Mr. Griffin, who was on the board of equalization and review in 1902, in his report of 1907, states "that the board has endeavored to arrive at a just basis of assessment by applying the principle of two-thirds of the true value." As the successor to Mr. Griffin, I have followed the same custom, so that the two-thirds value has been held as the guiding principle of assessments for the last 12 years. Moreover, appeal blanks have been printed for several years with an excerpt from the act of July 1, 1902, as follows:

SEC. 5. That hereafter all real estate in the District of Columbia subject to taxation, including improvements thereon, shall be assessed at not less than two-thirds of the true value thereof.

The public has accepted this as meaning an assessment at two-thirds of the true value and this has been followed in the present assessment.

BASIS OF TRUE VALUE.

Whatever value the community places on its property as evidenced by average sales is generally conceded to be the basis of fair assessment values. In the absence of any great number of sales recourse must be had to comparisons by means of rentals, building values, or values estimated on the probable use to which the property can be put.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has defined "market value" of land to mean "what the property would sell for in cash or on terms equivalent to cash when offered for sale by one who desires but is not obliged to sell, to one who desires but is not obliged to buy."

One of the members of the commission appointed to condemn property between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, south of Pennsylvania Avenue, in giving testimony before a committee of the House stated that the best evidence of value and the best item of testimony as to value is "sales made under favorable circumstances." The board of assessors have made a special effort to obtain and study all sales made during the last five years of high-class residential and business properties and all sales of large acreage tracts made in the county during the same period, as these properties are subject to the greatest rise in values. Such sales have been gathered with great thoroughness and accuracy and the data have been supplemented by the sworn statements contained in many of the written appeals.

Long-term leases can not be relied on as evidence of true value. They must be appraised like the land itself. A long lease may possibly be at a great premium five years after it is made while again it may become worthless through bankruptcy in a short time. Short-term leases are better barometers of value, and monthly rentals of residential property can be used with fair success. Some of the relations between rental and sale values have been found to be as follows: Large apartment houses worth from 7 to 8 times the gross yearly rental; poor-class dwellings, 10 times; middle-class dwellings, 12 to 14 times; and high-class dwellings, 15 times the gross yearly rental.

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN PROPERTY VALUES.

Increase in ground values have naturally occurred in the business section and in the suburban portion of the District. In certain localities this increase has been very considerable for the last three years. In the business section the increase has been greatest in the western part of it and along such streets as Seventh, Ninth, and F Streets. In the high-class residential section the assessment shows an increase over the last assessment along the entire line of Sixteenth Street and along short lengths of Massachusetts and Connecticut Avenues and Columbia Road. A very general increase has been made over the entire county. Very slight changes have been made in the northeast, southeast, and southwest sections of the city. In that section of the city north of Massachusetts Avenue and between Ninth and Fourteenth Streets ground values have been decreased throughout the section. This section has been undergoing a change of character for the last few years, many of the former occupants moving into the outlying sections and causing thereby a depression in values in that part of the city. Very little change was made in that part of the city known as Georgetown, slight raises being shown on M and K Streets.

The assessors have examined with care into the claim that there exists \$744,000,000 worth of taxable real estate in the District of Columbia. Of this amount, \$500,000,000 is claimed to represent land values alone. Since the board's estimate makes ground values aggregate \$300,000,000, which at a two-thirds assessment is \$200,000,000, there would appear to be some serious defects in arriving at one of the above amounts.

The differences between the two amounts are due mainly to different estimates of ground values in three classes of property. First, the business section between First and Sixteenth Street and B and K Streets. Second, the so-called fine residence section lying north of H Street between Fourteenth and Twenty-first Streets and extending northwest to Rock Creek. Third, the suburban parts of the District, especially unsubdivided property.

The business section has been carefully studied by the present board of assistant assessors and property values in that section have been critically examined by the board of equalization and review. After considering many appeals an assessment has been placed on land and buildings of less than \$90,000,000. Practically all large sales made within the last five years were in possession of the board. The same property is said to be worth \$214,000,000 of which \$164,000,000 represent ground values which enter into the aforesaid large estimate.

The fine-residence property, which is said to have ground value of nearly \$100,000,000, has not been assessed on the land much over a third of this amount, and yet the board studied the ground values in this section with especial care.

In the suburban section a heavy addition has been made to the old assessment, but the claim that the true value of the ground was five times the old assessment was not found to be substantiated by either sales or offers of sales. An unusual amount of appeals and discussion was held relative to this section and the new assessment can be shown to slightly exceed two-thirds of the average sale.

In the county a rise in value is natural over three years, but one example as to the reckless statements regarding county values can be shown in the claim that land near Chevy Chase Circle is worth \$1 a foot for well located lots. The board after a hearing given to lot owners and home owners of this section found that the highest value ever paid on any lot does not approach a dollar a foot but that one of the best corner lots lately sold for less than 40 cents per foot, and that well located lots are on the market at 30 cents per foot. Two and one-half million dollars worth of sales of large tracts scattered over the entire county would have to be estimated to be worth \$8,000,000 in order to agree with the \$500,000,000 estimate.

It is certain that a full value assessment at a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent can not be made without affecting the small homes, for it so happens that the two-thirds valuation practiced in this city exceeds comparable assessments in many other cities where full value is required. One of the best real-estate experts of the country has expressed the opinion that most of the large cities are assessing about 50 per cent of the true value even where the law requires the full valuation.

To raise between eleven and twelve million dollars of tax on real estate in the District of Columbia will not affect large property holders as seriously as it will the small home owner, and if an assessment could be made with perfect justice and equality over the entire District and a rate fixed so as to raise such an amount of tax as the above, it will practically double the tax on every small home in the District and wipe out the equity in many pieces of property now being purchased on time.

The following comparisons of sales and assessments will illustrate the assessment work when compared by sections.

In the sale of 75 pieces of suburban property aggregating over 2,000 acres and made within the last four years, the assessment is on a basis of \$2,700,000. The sales aggregate \$2,500,000.

In the northeast section of the city, between Third and Tenth and E and L Streets, 177 pieces of property sold within the last five years for \$726,000, and are assessed at two-thirds of \$680,000.

In the southeast section, between Fifth and Eleventh and B and I Streets, 138 pieces of property sold for \$493,000, and are assessed at two-thirds of \$480,000.

In the southwest section of the city, between Second and Ninth and E and L Streets, 52 pieces of property sold for \$189,000, and are assessed at two-thirds of \$182,000.

During the last three or four years, sales in the business section have aggregated several million dollars, and the basis of assessment can be shown to be within 1 per cent of these sales, allowing even for the probable increment in value.

In April, 1912, Commissioner Rudolph, appearing before a subcommittee of the Committee of the District of Columbia, House of Representatives, stated that ground values in the District of Columbia were then increasing about \$12,000,000 per year, and in addition building operations were going on at about the same rate. The assessment of last year was about \$345,124,000. Adding to this a three-year increase of \$24,000,000 for ground values and over \$5,500,000 for new buildings would make an assessment for 1915 about \$375,000,000, and this amount approaches within 4 per cent of the assessment just completed and upholds the contention made in 1912 as to the general

accuracy of the assessment at that time and as to the general increase per year in ground values. Of course such an increase is not constant and particularly at the present time it would be difficult to measure the exact increase of land values for the past year, or what might be expected next year, owing to the present depression in the real-estate market. The total valuation of real property in the District of Columbia, including that owned by the United States, District of Columbia, charitable organizations, and private holdings, is made up of the following amounts given in round numbers. This, of course, excludes streets and alleys and small spaces owned by the United States.

Property.	Ground.	Buildings.	Total.
Private.....	\$315,000,000	\$270,000,000	\$585,000,000
United States.....	190,000,000	110,000,000	300,000,000
District of Columbia.....	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, churches, and charitable institutions	10,000,000	18,000,000	28,000,000

The above amounts are for full value and the assessed amounts would be two-thirds of the above values.

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXES.

The total area of the District of Columbia is 69.245 square miles, or 44,316.8 acres. In land there is slightly over 60 square miles and in water about 9½ square miles, or about 38,425 acres in land and 5,908 acres in water. The original city of Washington contained 7,161 acres and Georgetown has about 400 acres. About 5,550 acres are contained in all parks, large and small. About one-fourth of the land area is covered by a closely built-up community which pays 80 per cent of the District taxes. The northwest section of the city, which includes a little more than one-fifteenth of the land area, pays about 55 per cent of the total tax.

LOT AND BUILDING FACTORS.

The following table has been used by this office showing relative square-foot prices for different depths of lots, using \$1 per square foot for a lot 100 feet deep.

Depth of lot.	Rate.	Depth of lot.	Rate.	Depth of lot.	Rate.
5	\$3.00	55	\$1.35	110	\$0.95
10	2.60	60	1.30	120	.90
15	2.20	65	1.26	130	.85
20	2.00	70	1.22	140	.80
25	1.80	75	1.18	150	.75
30	1.73	80	1.14	160	.71
35	1.64	85	1.11	170	.68
40	1.56	90	1.07	180	.64
45	1.48	95	1.04	190	.61
50	1.40	100	1.00	200	.58

The following factors for cubic contents of buildings have been used as a guide to building values:

Shops, brick.....	\$0. 06-\$0. 08
Garages, brick.....	. 06- . 10
Stores:	
Ordinary brick.....	. 15- . 20
High-class brick and stone.....	. 25- . 30
Hotels:	
Nonfireproof, brick.....	. 20- . 30
Fireproof, brick and stone.....	. 30- . 45
Apartments:	
Four stories, brick.....	. 18- . 20
Fireproof, brick.....	. 25- . 30
High-class, brick and stone.....	. 30- . 40
Office buildings:	
Fireproof, brick and stone.....	. 30- . 35
High-class, brick and stone.....	. 40- . 50
Dwellings:	
Small frame.....	. 08- . 10
Middle class, frame.....	. 10- . 15
High-class, frame.....	. 15- . 20
Small brick.....	. 12- . 15
Middle class, brick.....	. 15- . 20
First-class, stone and brick.....	. 25- . 40
High-class, stone and brick.....	. 40- 1. 00

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

During the fiscal year 1914 several thousand parcels of land were transferred upon the records of this office through the recording of 3,531 deeds—1,598 in the city and 1,933 in the county.

CERTIFICATES OF TAXES.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, 8,241 tax certificates were issued, as against 9,386 in 1913. A fee of 50 cents was collected for each certificate, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,120.50.

In addition to the certificates above mentioned for which a fee is charged there have been, during the past fiscal year, issued by this office 719 free certificates, accompanying subdivisions, condemnations of land, and tax deeds, involving the same care in their preparation as the regular certificates of taxes.

WATER-MAIN DIVISION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, assessment for water mains were levied to the amount of \$70,908.71. During the same period the collection amounted to \$81,314.34, as against \$138,693.75 for last year. About 1,580 notices have been delivered.

All water mains laid under general authority vested in the commissioners are assessed under the requirements of the act of April 22, 1904. This act, which also provides for the laying of service sewers, needs amendment in accordance with recommendations made by the commissioners three years ago.

TAX ARREARAGES AND TAX SALES.

The law governing tax sales does not provide for personal notice to individual property owners as a condition precedent to the sale of property for overdue taxes; but notwithstanding the lack of this legal

requirement no effort is spared by the office to give ample notice in every case of delinquency or sale. As the first step in this direction, during the month of November or December of each year, a notice is forwarded to the last known address of each delinquent owner, setting forth the fact that the list of property in arrears is in course of preparation for publication and subsequent sale, and suggesting prompt settlement in order to avoid the annoyance attendant upon publicity and sale.

After the property has been sold, and the period of two years from date of sale allowed by law for redemption is about to expire, a second notice is sent stating, in a given case, that the property has been sold, and unless redeemed on the date therein mentioned, a deed therefor will be due to issue to the purchaser thereof at the tax sale in question. In cases where the addresses of the owners are unknown and can not be found, a list of their names, alphabetically arranged, accompanied by a warning notice, is published three times in each of the daily papers of the city.

It is thus apparent that every available means is used to notify delinquent property owners, both before and after a tax sale, although the law imposes upon the office no obligation of this character.

LICENSES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, this office issued 27 engineer licenses, amounting to \$81. During the same period 455 bar room licenses were issued amounting to \$455,000, and 115 wholesale liquor licenses amounting to \$57,500, making the total receipts from liquor licenses \$512,500.

As shown by the table appended, this office issued 8,872 miscellaneous licenses amounting to \$118,687.10, the same being a decrease of \$3,329.11 over the previous year. The reason for this decrease is as follows:

The new excise law, approved March 4, 1913, owing to its provisions, has greatly reduced the number of restaurants, pool and billiard tables, bowling alleys, hotels, and cigar dealers in the District of Columbia and eliminated entirely the collection of the brewers and brewers'-agents' license tax, the latter tax alone for the previous year amounting to \$2,312.50.

The decrease in the amount collected from proprietors of public vehicles is due to the fact that the public utilities commission has decided that the Terminal Taxicab Co. and all similar companies to be common carriers, which exempted them from paying the above-mentioned tax.

Owing to a recent regulation of the office of inspector of buildings, an additional dollar is charged for inspection of premises prior to the issuance of a license for house entertainment. This has reduced the number of licenses issued and the amount collected from this source.

An act of Congress approved February 4, 1913, known as an act to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind in the District of Columbia, is of such a drastic nature that it has practically abolished the pawnbroker business and reduced the amount collected from note brokers to \$1.275 less than the previous year.

On November 1, 1914, the excise board is required under the law to reduce the number of barrooms in the District of Columbia to 300.

This will greatly reduce the amount collected from miscellaneous licenses, such as cigar dealers, restaurants, billiard tables, and bowling alleys, unless some of the present rates are changed or businesses that are at the present time exempt be required through legislation to procure a license.

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

On August 7, 1914, a committee consisting of the auditor, the assessor, and the collector of taxes prepared and submitted a statement of the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia (exclusive of the revenues of the water department) for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916. The estimate is as follows:

Realty taxes.....	\$5, 600, 000
Personal taxes.....	1, 250, 000
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1, 000
Penalty and interest on taxes.....	50, 000
Fees:	
Sealer of weights and measures.....	3, 200
Surveyor.....	7, 000
Health department permits.....	200
Fees:	
Dog pound.....	500
Inspector of gas and meters.....	3, 000
Sewer and gas permits.....	3, 500
Water permits.....	1, 500
Railing permits.....	400
Fees, tax certificates.....	2, 300
Building permits.....	13, 000
Electrical permits.....	2, 500
Police court fines.....	100, 000
Juvenile court fines.....	1, 000
Municipal court fees.....	17, 500
Liquor licenses.....	540, 000
Plumbers' licenses.....	50
Insurance licenses.....	98, 000
Engineers' licenses.....	100
Dog taxes.....	17, 500
Miscellaneous licenses.....	120, 000
Market rents.....	28, 000
Hay scales and fish wharves, rental.....	9, 200
Rent of wharves, street termini buildings.....	14, 000
Advertising taxes.....	2, 500
Street extensions, assessments, and interest.....	35, 000
Public convenience stations.....	1, 400
Public crematorium, fees.....	200
Bathing beach receipts.....	300
Sale of old material.....	3, 000
Municipal lodging house, labor of inmates.....	200
Tuition, public schools.....	5, 000
Judgments.....	100
Miscellaneous items.....	300
Surplus fees:	
Recorder of deeds, register of wills.....	4, 100
Court of appeals.....	2, 000
Motor-vehicle tags.....	10, 000
Sale of old houses.....	100
Workhouse sales.....	10, 000
Motor-vehicle operators.....	6, 000
Assessment and permit work.....	100, 000
Elevator operators.....	250
Board and maintenance of insane patients.....	10, 000
Horse-drawn vehicle tags.....	500

Railway tax, Highway Bridge.....	\$6, 000
Pipe lines.....	500
Park improvements.....	1, 000
Total.....	8, 081, 900
Less estimated amount to be deducted from police court fines and dog taxes for credit of policemen's and firemen's relief funds.....	110, 000
Total available.....	7, 971, 900

SUMMARY.

The work of the office has consisted of writing some 30 tax ledgers, both real and personal, the rendition of current, arrears, and special assessment bills, reports upon subdivisions and tax certificates, the issuance of licenses, official action upon jackets and reports, and transfers covered in instruments of conveyance, which have to be noted upon the card records as well as the ledgers. The detail work of the office has increased steadily for the last 10 years without any material increase in the working force; in fact, during this year we have been deprived of the needed fund for extra clerk hire usually appropriated for years of triennial assessments. This has necessitated extra work on the part of the regular force, to which they have cheerfully responded, but which requires a constant strain in an attempt to keep the records up to date.

I have included in the appendix the estimates of the assessor's office for the fiscal year 1916, a statement of general licenses issued for the year ended June 30, 1914, certificates for miscellaneous deposits and a list of license rates as fixed by law.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916.

Name of officer or employee	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1915.	Estimated 1916
Wm. P. Richards.....	Assessor.....	\$3,500	\$4,000
C. M. Davis.....	Assistant assessor.....	2,000	2,000
J. T. Petty.....	do.....	2,000	2,000
W. H. Coombs.....	Clerk.....	1,400	1,400
J. W. Harkness.....	do.....	1,400	1,400
Richard Hamilton.....	Clerk, arrears division.....	1,400	1,400
Robert J. Jones.....	do.....	1,400	1,400
M. G. Dent.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
B. K. Winchell.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
S. D. Gage.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
H. E. Woodward.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
H. A. Darneille.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
E. W. Kinkead.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
Ida Bailey.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
D. W. Fleming.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
M. L. Gibbs.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
A. E. Grant.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
Gerald Blondell.....	Clerk in charge of records.....	1,000	1,000
Martin L. Granville....	Clerk.....	900	900
Henry Naylor.....	do.....	900	900
Mortimer Clarke.....	Draftsman.....	1,200	1,200
W. W. Dent.....	Assistant or clerk.....	900	900
A. L. Cheney.....	License clerk.....	1,200	1,200
W. J. Donovan.....	Inspector of licenses.....	1,200	1,200
K. W. Humphries.....	Assistant inspector of licenses.....	1,000	1,000
Wm. Moten.....	Messenger.....	600	675
	(This messenger has become valuable because of his long connection with the office and ability to act partly as a clerk. It is believed this small increase is more than deserved.)		
C. H. Mackall.....	Messenger.....	450	450
Alexander McKenzie....	Assistant assessor.....	3,000	3,000
J. W. Beale.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
E. W. Oyster.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
A. F. Entwisle.....	Clerk to board of assistant assessors.....	1,500	1,500
F. A. Griffin.....	Messenger and driver for board of assistant assessors.....	600	600
Augustus Willige.....	Clerk.....	720	720
Alfred J. Moss.....	do.....	720	720
	Temporary clerk hire.....	500	500
John T. Bardroff.....	Record clerk.....	1,500	1,500
	do.....		2,100
	(One additional record clerk, intended as aid to the board of assistant assessors, is requested, at \$2,100 per annum. I believe that much aid and necessary help would be given to the board if this office had a better and complete system for listing the prices of the most recent sales or transfers of real estate. The best results would be obtained by employing two parties who are conversant with real estate conditions in the District of Columbia and whose duty would be to obtain, in a confidential manner, prices of sales of realty and who would keep strictly up to date a card index, showing such prices and containing the numbers of the square and lot and house.		
	Clerk.....		1,000
	do.....		1,000
	Messenger.....		600
	(The above clerks and messenger are needed as an aid to the board of assistant assessors because of the increased work arising from the fact that subdivisions and parcels of ground and buildings have increased from year to year, so that the number of accounts on our books is far above what it was several years ago, and it is difficult for the present force to keep up with the current work of the office.)		
Total.....		47,790	53,065

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1915.	Estimated 1916.
PERSONAL TAX BOARD.			
E. M. Talcott.....	Assistant assessor of personal taxes.....	\$3,000	\$3,000
B. F. Adams.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
F. A. Gunther.....	Appraiser of personal property.....	1,800	1,800
D. H. Edwards.....	Clerk.....	1,400	1,400
K. C. Berry.....	Assistant clerk.....	1,000	1,000
C. S. Cotton.....	Inspector.....	1,200	1,200
F. M. Langston.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
E. B. Fletcher.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
	Extra clerk hire.....	2,000	2,000
Total.....		15,800	15,800
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE.			
J. W. Daniel.....	Special assessment clerk.....	2,000	2,000
N. H. Stellwag.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
W. E. Hutchinson.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
W. H. De Shields.....	do.....	1,200	1,500
H. W. Hamilton.....	do.....	1,200	1,500
	(These 2 clerks have been engaged for many years on work in the special assessment office, requiring very careful attention and a thorough knowledge of a technical nature, and have never had an increase in salary. The small increases proposed are considered a recognition of their ability and devotion.)		
L. Addison.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
G. D. Holmes.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
E. E. Fisher.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
P. S. Bulla.....	do.....	900	900
L. T. Sturgis.....	do.....	900	900
Grace L. Schooler.....	do.....	750	750
Total.....		12,950	13,550
Grand total.....		76,540	82,415

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1914 (not including liquor licenses)

Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.
1. Apothecaries.....	\$1,495.00	\$27.50		258
2. Auctioneers.....	1,966.70	300.01		24
3. Automobile storage.....	1,709.34	192.90		44
4. Banks and bankers.....	2,500.00			5
5. Bill posters.....	96.67			5
6. Billiard, pool, and other tables, and bowling alleys.....	7,465.00		\$815.00	195
7. Brewers and brewers' agents.....			2,312.50	
8. Boarding houses.....	103.50		11.50	5
9. Baths, mediums, clairvoyants and palmists.....	1,354.22	143.78		62
10. Cattle dealers.....	371.25	30.00		27
11. Commission merchants.....	1,330.00		53.34	36
12. Cigar dealers.....	19,504.00		152.00	1,758
13. Contractors (building).....	1,333.33		150.02	54
14. Carriage and wagon builders.....	25.00			1
15. Confectionery establishments.....	883.00	90.00		75
16. Dealers in second-hand personal property.....	9,726.83	843.29		280
17. Dealers in markets.....	2,342.51	85.81		479
18. Dealers in oils and gasoline.....	3,317.94		103.29	1,734
19. Drivers of public vehicle.....	327.00	193.00		327
20. Employment agencies.....	679.18	79.15		29
21. Entertainments (all kinds).....	2,916.00		444.00	691
22. Fuel hucksters.....	216.66	68.72		47
23. Florists.....	823.75	138.75		59
24. Hotels.....	4,993.08		257.77	71
25. Land and improvement companies.....			50.00	
26. Laundries.....	2,122.53	24.19		197
27. Livery stables.....	2,832.50		130.10	49
28. Loan brokers.....	750.00	416.66		2
29. Note brokers.....	2,083.34		1,275.00	21
30. Maturity investment companies.....	8.33	8.33		1

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.
31. Pawn brokers (no longer issued).....			\$400. 00	
32. Peddlers.....	\$608. 39		10. 46	60
33. Produce dealers.....	7, 560. 00	\$305. 00		681
34. Public halls.....	8, 675. 08	1, 791. 72		94
35. Public parks.....	1, 216. 71	241. 69		26
36. Public passenger vehicles.....	1, 649. 25		727. 25	284
37. Railroad ticket brokers.....	145. 84	70. 84		7
38. Restaurants and eating houses.....	10, 433. 00		512. 50	639
39. Real estate agents.....	12, 154. 24		683. 40	261
40. Slot machines.....	106. 17		45. 66	4
41. Theaters.....	800. 00		325. 00	8
42. Transfer fees.....	105. 50	20. 00		211
43. Undertakers.....	1, 456. 26	58. 34		60
44. Washington Stock Exchange.....	500. 00			1
Total.....	118, 687. 10	5, 129. 68	8, 458. 79	8, 872

Total receipts from licenses, 1912-13..... \$122, 016. 21
Total receipts from licenses, 1913-14..... 118, 687. 10

Total decrease..... 3, 329. 11

License rates.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Agricultural exhibits.....	Nov. 1	\$100 10 5 3	Per annum. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Amusements not otherwise provided for.....	do.....	100 10 5 3	Per annum. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Apothecaries.....	do.....	6	Per annum.
Art exhibits.....	do.....	100 10 5 3	Do. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Athletic grounds.....		20 5	Per week. Per day.
Auctioneers.....	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
Automatic machines. (See Slot machines.)			
Automobiles, autovehicles, etc.....	July 1	9	Do.
Automobile establishments.....	Nov. 1	25 2 3	License for 10 vehicles per annum. Each additional vehicle. Per night.
Balls.....	July 1	500	Per annum.
Bankers, private (not incorporated).....	Nov. 1	1, 500	Do.
Bar rooms.....		20 5	Per week. Per day.
Baseball grounds.....	Nov. 1	25	Turkish, Russian, or medicated, per annum.
Baths.....	do.....	20	Per annum.
Billposters.....	do.....	12	Per annum, for each billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, or pool table, shuffleboard, or other legitimate game table.
Billiard rooms.....	do.....	1	Per annum, for each room.
Boarding houses, public.....	do.....	12	Per annum.
Bowling alleys.....	do.....	12	Do.
Boxing schools.....	do.....		
Brokers:			
Real estate.....	do.....	50	Do.
Railroad-ticket.....	do.....	25	Do.
Note.....	July 1	100	Do.
Loan.....	Nov. 1	500	Do.
Building contractors.....	do.....	25 100	Do. Do.
Carnivals.....	do.....	10 5 3	Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Carriages for hire.....	July 1	6 9 9	Drawn by 1 animal, per annum. More than 1 animal, per annum. By other motive power, per annum
Carriage and wagon establishments.....	Nov. 1	25	Per annum
Cattle dealers.....	do.....	15 100	Do. Do.
Cattle exhibits.....	do.....	10 5 3	Per week. Each additional week. Per day.

License rates—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Cigar dealers.....	Nov. 1	\$12	Per annum.
Circuses.....		200	Per day.
Clairvoyants.....	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Commission merchants.....	do.	40	Do.
Concerts.....		3	Per night.
Confectionery establishments.....	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Contractors, building.....	do.	25	Do.
Cook shops.....	do.	18	Do.
Dairy lunches.....	do.	18	Do.
Dealers in markets.....	do.	5	Do.
Distillers or rectifiers.....	do.	250	Do.
Drivers of public vehicles.....		1	Do.
Druggists.....	Nov. 1	6	Do.
Eating houses.....	do.	18	Do.
Electromobiles.....	July 1	9	Do.
Employment agencies.....	Nov. 1	25	Per annum (act June 19, 1906).
Entertainments.....		3	Per night.
		100	Per annum.
Entertainment halls.....	Nov. 1	10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
		100	Per annum.
Exhibition halls.....	do.	10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Exhibits: Agricultural, art, cattle, floral, food, freaks, industrial, museums, poul- try, side shows, mechanical, etc.....	do.	100	Per annum.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Explosives.....	do.	1	Per annum (act Feb. 9, 1906).
		100	Per annum.
Fairs.....	do.	10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Fencing schools.....	do.	12	Per annum.
Florists.....	do.	15	Do.
Flying horses. (See Merry-go-rounds.)			
Football grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Fortune tellers.....	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Fuel hucksters.....	do.	5	Do.
Golf grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Gasoline.....	Nov. 1	5	Per annum (act Feb. 9, 1906).
Gymnasiums.....	do.	12	Per annum.
Hacks. (See Carriage.)			
Hand laundries.....	do.	10	Do.
Hotels.....	do.	1	Per annum for each room for accom- modation of guests.
Hucksters.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Ice-cream parlors.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Improvement and land companies. (See Land and improvement companies.)			
Inflammable oils, kerosene.....	do.	1	Per annum for storing (act Feb. 9, 1906).
Investment associations.....	do.	100	Per annum.
Land and improvement companies.....	do.	50	Do.
Laundries.....		20	Steam or other power per annum.
		10	Per annum, operated by hand
Lawn fetes. (See Picnics.)			
		100	Per annum.
Lecture halls.....	Nov. 1	10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day
Livery stables.....	do.	25	Per annum for 10 stalls.
		2	Each additional stall.
Liquor dealers:			
Retail.....	do.	1,500	Per annum.
Wholesale.....	do.	800	Do.
Loan brokers.....	do.	500	Do.
Market dealers of all kinds.....	do.	5	Do.
Massage establishments.....	do.	25	Do.
Maturity associations.....	do.	100	Do.
Medicated baths. (See Baths.)			
Mediums.....	do.	25	Do.
		12	Per week.
Merry-go-rounds.....		10	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Note brokers.....	July 1	100	Per annum.
Omnibuses.....	do.	6	Per annum, 1 animal.
Oyster houses.....	Nov. 1	9	Per annum, more than 1 animal.
Palmists.....	do.	18	Per annum.
		25	Do.

License rates—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Passenger transportation lines.....	Nov. 1	\$6	Per annum for each vehicle not exceeding 10 passengers.
Peddlers.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum, exceeding 10 passengers.
		25	Per annum.
Picnic grounds.....	Nov. 1	100	Do.
		10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Polo grounds.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Pool rooms.....	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Private banks or bankers (not incorporated).	July 1	500	Do.
Produce dealers.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Race tracks.....		20	Per week.
		5	Per day.
Real estate brokers. (<i>See</i> Brokers, real estate).			
Rectifiers. (<i>See</i> Distillers.)			
Restaurants.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Russian baths. (<i>See</i> Baths).			
Second-hand dealers of all kinds.....	do.....	40	Do.
"Seeing-Washington" cars. (<i>See</i> Passenger transportation lines.)			
Shooting galleries.....	do.....	12	Do.
		100	Do.
Skating rinks.....	do.....	10	Per week.
		5	Each subsequent week.
		3	Per day.
Slot machines.....	do.....	2	Per annum, each machine.
		50	Per annum, unlimited number.
Soothsayers.....	do.....	25	Per annum.
Stock exchange, Washington.....	July 1	500	Do.
		100	Do.
Theaters.....	Nov. 1	20	Per week.
		10	Less than 1 week.
Ticket brokers, railroad. (<i>See</i> Brokers, ticket.)			
Tournaments. (<i>See</i> Race tracks.)			
Turkish baths. (<i>See</i> Baths.)			
Undertakers.....	do.....	25	Per annum.
		6	Per annum, 1 animal.
Vehicles for hire.....	July 1	9	Per annum, more than 1 animal.
		9	Per annum, horseless or motor vehicles.
Victualers.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Wagon-making establishments. (<i>See</i> Carriage-making establishments.)			
Washington Stock Exchange.....	July 1	500	Do.

Steam engineer's licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third—the fee for each being \$3. Examination before board of engineers is required. Licenses are good until revoked or changed to higher grades. (Act of Feb. 28, 1887.)

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons are required to file bonds of \$1,000 each, but no fee is charged. (27 Stat. L., 117).

The fee for transferring a license is 50 cents. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, *October 8, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, together with certain observations and recommendations looking toward improvement in financial administration.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Cash receipts from all sources during the year amounted to \$14,567,515.50.

Revenues collected on account of general fund of the District of Columbia.....	\$7, 329, 010. 20
Amount received from the United States during the year on account of District of Columbia appropriations, being amount paid by it as its share of expenses of government under the act of June 11, 1878.....	5, 799, 011. 89
Cash collections on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia.....	1, 439, 493. 41

Net cash expenditures for all purposes during the year amounted to \$14,627,156.98, as follows:

General fund (\$13,103,387.46):

General government.....	\$675, 062. 40
Protection of life and property.....	2, 095, 078. 50
Health and sanitation.....	1, 194, 821. 87
Highways.....	1, 750, 764. 57
Charities and corrections.....	1, 502, 051. 73
Education.....	2, 759, 533. 36
Recreation, parks, etc.....	495, 309. 57
Miscellaneous.....	134, 828. 08
Public-service enterprises, water supply, etc.....	188, 971. 72
Interest and debt.....	2, 306, 965. 66

Trust and special funds (\$1,523,769.52):

General government.....	657. 35
Protection of life and property.....	203, 522. 05
Health and sanitation.....	28, 214. 24
Highways.....	105, 273. 53
Charities and corrections.....	48, 110. 38
Education.....	169. 56
Recreation.....	832. 78
Miscellaneous—refunds.....	354, 109. 88
Public-service enterprises, water distribution.....	782, 879. 75

The details of the foregoing collections and expenditures will be found in the accompanying statements.

DEBT.

The total debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1914, was \$7,015,433.29, made up as follows:

Bonded indebtedness, District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds outstanding.....	\$6, 939, 150. 00
Unfunded debt, balance due the United States on account of advances for special park improvements, payable in 1915.....	76, 283. 29

During the year the District reduced its indebtedness by reason of cash payments made thereon in the sum of \$1,986,250.23.

Bonded indebtedness, redemption of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds.....	\$671, 700. 00
Unfunded debt, payment of balances due the United States for advances and reimbursements, as follows:	
General fund advances for extraordinary improvements.....	621, 521. 71
Advances for special park improvements.....	76, 283. 30
Reimbursement for maintenance of insane at Government Hospital for Insane, fiscal years 1881-1911, inclusive.....	616, 745. 22

Making total reimbursements to the United States of..... 1, 314, 550. 23

In addition to the foregoing payments on the principal of indebtedness there was paid by the District during the year on account of premiums and interest on bonded debt the sum of \$303,708 and to the United States for interest on advances the sum of \$17,007.43; in all, for interest and premiums, \$320,715.43, making total expenditures from District revenues for interest and debt \$2,306,965.66.

In making the foregoing payments to the United States the District has discharged all indebtedness thereto, under the several acts of Congress directing reimbursement, with the exception of a balance of \$76,283.29 on account of advances for special park improvements.

The payment of \$621,521.71 to the United States on account of advances, general fund, for extraordinary improvements, closes the account for advances made during the fiscal years 1901 to 1909, inclusive, for certain extraordinary projects of permanent improvement in the District—the sewage-disposal system, the elimination of grade crossings, establishment of new railroad terminals, construction of the new District Building, and other works. The total advances on this account amounted to \$4,144,696.35 and the interest charges thereon paid by the District to \$587,887.64.

During the period in which the foregoing advances were made there was expended on account of permanent improvements over \$18,000,000, one-half of which, paid from District revenues, amounted to between nine and ten million dollars. All of these extraordinary improvements have been paid in cash from current revenues, without resorting to long-term loans or permanent improvement bonds, which is the usual practice in other municipalities.

The payment to the United States of \$76,283.30 for advances on account of appropriations for special park improvements leaves a balance of \$76,283.29 to be paid on this account, which sum will be paid during the coming fiscal year, as directed by the acts authorizing the advances.

There was advanced on account of park improvements the sum of \$204,966.63, being the one-half cost of Meridian Hill Park, including condemnation expenses, \$499,733.26, and Montrose Park, \$110,000, all of which sums, together with interest thereon at 3 per cent, have been reimbursed with the exception above noted.

The payment of \$616,745.22 to the United States on account of reimbursement directed by the sundry civil act approved August 24, 1912, as amended by the District act approved March 4, 1913, to be made for the half cost of maintenance of District patients in the

Government Hospital for the Insane during the fiscal years 1881 to 1911, inclusive, closes this account. The total reimbursement required by the acts of Congress was \$719,536.09.

REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Attention is invited to Statement D. This statement shows the status of District finances in the relation between revenues collected and appropriations chargeable thereto, whether revenue collections are sufficient to meet all appropriation and other charges, or whether appropriations made are in excess of revenue collections; the balance of this account in the first instance indicating surplus and in the second case, deficiency.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1914, this account showed a deficiency of \$2,363,476.06; in other words, the total appropriation and other charges against revenues to and including the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, exceeded revenue collections to that date in the sum mentioned. During the fiscal year 1914, revenue collections amounted to \$7,329,010.20, which sum together with the District's share of unexpended balances of unused appropriations charged off by the surplus warrant, \$116,114.06, gives a resulting credit of \$7,445,124.26. The District's share of appropriations charged on the Treasury ledgers for the year amounted to \$6,076,655.34, which with interest charges amounting to \$17,007.43, makes a total of charges against revenues for the year of \$6,093,662.77—leaving a resulting net surplus in favor of revenues for the year, of \$1,351,461.49. Taking this latter sum from the deficit in the account at the beginning of the year leaves a deficiency in revenues to meet appropriations and other charges to and including June 30, 1914, of \$1,012,014.57.

This sum is made up of the District's indebtedness to the United States on account of special park improvements, \$76,283.29, plus obligations on account of unexpended balances of appropriations unadvanced, \$1,057,301.17, less cash balances to the credit of general fund of the District of Columbia, \$121,569.89.

While the revenue and appropriation account shows that there was not sufficient cash collected to cover the total of appropriation and other charges, it does show that sufficient revenue was received during the year to provide in full for the District's portion of the appropriations for that particular year, and to reduce the deficiency of over \$2,000,000 at the beginning of the year to a little over \$1,000,000 at the close thereof. It should be remembered, however, that appropriations are simply authority to spend money and are not all advanced during the year. At the close of the fiscal year just ended, June 30, 1914, there were on the Treasury books unadvanced District appropriations amounting to \$2,013,214.58. The District's portion of these appropriations amounted to \$1,057,301.17.

So it will be seen that while there is a deficiency under appropriation obligations, the District has had ample funds to meet all cash requirements, closing the year with a surplus cash balance in the Treasury of \$75,875.24 and in the hands of the collector of taxes of \$45,694.65.

All of the large outstanding floating indebtedness of the District having been paid during the fiscal year, it is evident that unless some unforeseen circumstance arises that at the close of the coming fiscal year there will be a cash surplus in the Treasury in excess of all appropriation obligations.

In this connection attention is invited to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 728):

Hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not submit, nor shall the Secretary of the Treasury transmit, to Congress regular annual estimates for expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for any fiscal year that shall exceed in the aggregate a sum equal to twice the amount of the total estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year.

It will be observed that the basis of appropriation is limited by this provision to "twice the amount of the total estimated revenues" for the particular fiscal year under consideration, and the law prohibits the commissioners from submitting estimates that shall exceed that amount. Therefore, when a surplus of District revenue remains on hand at the close of the fiscal year in the Treasury of the United States there is no authority of law by which this surplus can be taken into consideration in requesting regular annual estimates. Unless Congress shall provide appropriations that are much larger than those of the past years, there will rapidly accumulate in the Treasury a large surplus of District revenues. While undoubtedly the legal title to these funds will remain in the District of Columbia, there is no authority under existing law for their use and consideration as revenues available for appropriation in the regular annual estimates. They will, therefore, remain indefinitely in the Treasury of the United States, subject to its use and appropriation.

ALL APPROPRIATIONS IN ONE BILL.

In former reports I have emphasized the expediency of bringing together in one bill all appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia.

Under existing practice, District items appear in many and sundry bills, and in no one bill can you find the total amount of appropriations to be made. To illustrate: The District appropriation act for the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$11,257,054 exclusive of appropriations for the water department payable from the water fund. This figure is looked upon generally and considered as the cost or expense of the government for the year, whereas these figures represent only a portion of the total appropriations made—the correct total of appropriations for the year being \$12,033,677.66, over \$700,000 in excess of the sum carried by the regular District act.

Over \$400,000 of this total amount appears in the sundry civil appropriation act, an act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the United States—

Support and medical treatment of destitute patients of the District of Columbia.....	\$19,000
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital.....	19,000
Repairs to wards for contagious diseases in the Providence and Garfield Hospitals.....	2,500
National Zoological Park.....	100,000
Burial of indigent soldiers of the District of Columbia.....	3,000
Improvement and care of public grounds and parks of the District.....	202,050
Lighting public grounds and parks of the District.....	18,820
Repairs to courthouse, Washington, D. C.....	5,000
Lighting, heating, and power system for courthouse.....	40,900

In the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, making appropriations for these departments of the United States, we find appropriations for:

Salaries and expenses of Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.....	\$36, 710
Salaries of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.....	41, 400
The District's proportional charge on account of salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds.....	32, 875

In all, in this act..... 110, 985

The remaining balance of appropriations is made up of items contained in the various deficiency and miscellaneous acts.

In order that the commissioners may keep within the available revenues of the District in asking for appropriations, Congress, in the act of March 3, 1909, has provided that—

Hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not submit, nor shall the Secretary of the Treasury transmit, to Congress regular annual estimates for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for any fiscal year that shall exceed in the aggregate a sum equal to twice the amount of the total estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year. Said estimates shall take into consideration and embrace all charges against the said revenues arising under appropriations other than the regular District of Columbia bill.

So long as District items are submitted in various and sundry bills other than the regular District bill, it is impracticable for the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to comply with this law; and the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress are confronted with the same condition of fact—that at no one place, in no one set of estimates, in no one bill, in no one act, are all District appropriations and charges to its revenues brought together, that accurate comparison may be made of the amount of available revenues on the one hand and of appropriations payable therefrom on the other.

The “other charges,” referred to in the provision of law above, can only be taken up by the commissioners on the presumption that amounts similar to those asked for or appropriated for the preceding year will be submitted in bills other than the district bill for the current year. The actual items submitted and appropriated for may differ very materially in amount from the sum taken up by the commissioners in their estimates.

The Treasury Department, following the divisions laid down in the appropriating acts, carries District appropriation accounts into ledgers covering expenditures of the War Department, the Department of Justice, the Smithsonian Institution, the Interior Department, civil-miscellaneous ledger, and on the District of Columbia ledger. In order to bring together all of the items chargeable to District revenues, the various items must be “picked out” from the several ledgers, and it is only by reason of the fact that the greatest care is exercised in reading every appropriation act made by Congress at each session that the omission of items does not occur. In fact, inasmuch as at no one place in the Treasury are all District charges brought together on one book, it is possible for appropriations to be made payable from District revenues and not be charged to the District at all in the final account—that department being dependent upon abstraction to bring together all District items. If the accountant or bookkeeper fails to remember that the District has an item on the War Department ledger, or on the Judiciary ledger, or on the civil-miscellaneous ledger, or some other ledger, then, unless attention be called to such omission by the accounting officers of the District, the item could be left out of the account altogether, and its future discovery would be a matter of pure accident.

It is submitted that if all items of appropriation or other charges to District revenues were contained in one act, the District appropriation act, and carried on one ledger in the Treasury Department, the District of Columbia ledger, Congress, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the accounting officers of the United States and the District of Columbia, would be better enabled to know the actual cost of maintaining the Capital City and the exact status of its financial affairs.

The views hereinbefore expressed are concurred in by officials of the United States Treasury Department, and specifically instanced in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury some several years ago, in submitting the estimates of the District. He recommended to Congress—

That hereafter all estimates and requisitions affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District, and all payments from appropriations, any part of which is chargeable to the said revenues of the District of Columbia or repayments to appropriations and collections increasing the revenues, shall be made through the officials of the District, except in the case of the sinking fund, which is otherwise specifically provided for by law, and all accounts pertaining thereto shall be settled by the Auditor for the State and Other Departments.

I have, therefore, to respectfully recommend that appropriate action be taken to the end that legislation be secured enacting into law the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereinbefore expressed, to the end that all items affecting District appropriations, revenues, and expenditures may be brought together in one set of estimates, one bill, one act, in one account in the Treasury of the United States.

The adoption of the foregoing recommendations would in no wise change or embarrass those Federal officers who have been charged by Congress with the administration of certain activities of the District government; these officers would continue to supervise and direct as now; the only change being that their estimates would be included in the total of regular District estimates submitted to Congress, payments upon their approval made by the District disbursing officer, and their accounts settled by one auditor in the Treasury, upon vouchers duly audited and approved as are other vouchers of the District for general expenses of the same.

INTEREST ON 3.65 PER CENT BONDS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The interest on the 3.65 per cent bonds of the District of Columbia, amounting to \$1,003,257.24 which the accountants appointed by the House Committee on the District of Columbia in a report dated February 15, 1913, stated that they found the District of Columbia owed the United States, has been made the subject of a joint resolution of Congress directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer \$1,003,257.24 upon his books from the District of Columbia to the credit of the United States, and is numbered House joint resolution 107, Sixty-third Congress, second session. The commissioners made report on this resolution under date of March 27, 1914, and it is understood that the resolution is now pending in Committee of the District of Columbia.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

In the annual report of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, attention was invited to the fact that in a statement prepared by the assessor showing the various balances of tax levies upon his books he had omitted all taxes prior to the year 1887. It was understood that these taxes were not reported because of doubt cast upon the question by a decision of the Supreme Court, that taxes over 20 years in arrears are not collectable.

The question as to whether the statute of limitation is applicable with respect to taxes in arrears due the District of Columbia is one that is not free from doubt, and the matter has been pending before the office of the corporation counsel for some time. It has been contended by some that taxes once levied are a permanent lien against the property and that the statute of limitations is not a bar against their collection. If this is true then some provision of law should be enacted whereby it would be possible for the District authorities to institute legal proceedings that the properties may be sold and the tax accounts canceled with the proceeds of such sales. If, on the other hand, the statute of limitations does apply and is a bar to the collection of taxes, specific legislation should be secured to remove the uncollectable balance from the books and relieve the collector of taxes who now stands charged with the same.

COLLECTIONS ACCOUNT BOARD AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF INSANE.

By the deficiency appropriation act approved March 4, 1913, it was provided that:

Hereafter all collections or reimbursements on account of charges paid or payable by the District of Columbia for the care and support of insane of said District at the Government Hospital for the Insane shall be made to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and covered into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the revenues of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

Pursuant to the above provision of law, the hospital authorities turned over to the commissioners all accounts for collection of board and medical treatment of so-called pay patients. The initial charges on the District's books, in the office of the auditor, for these accounts to and including the quarter ending March 31, 1913, amounted to \$17,248.28. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, charges were made in these accounts amounting to \$9,460.81, on account of pay patients and amounts to be recovered from committee's out of the estates of insane persons found to have property chargeable with their support and collections made thereon amounting to \$5,655.61. At the beginning of the fiscal year, 1914, there were balances due the District on these accounts amounting to \$21,053.48, to which were added charges for the year amounting to \$62,384.92. There was collected during the year the sum of \$18,206.64 on these accounts and certain pension credits amounting to \$995.56, leaving a balance due the District of \$64,236.20 at the close of the year.

The secretary of the Board of Charities is using every means to make collections on these accounts, and has met with considerable success, nevertheless a large number are absolutely worthless and recovery can not be made.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia by their order of September 16, 1913, directed—

That the charges to be collected by the District of Columbia from the estates of lunatics confined in the Government Hospital for the Insane at the expense of the District shall be at the same rate as may be made to the District from time to time by the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The hospital prior to turning these accounts over to the District charged at the rate of \$5 per week for this service. Since the promulgation of the above order, bills have been rendered at the rate of \$4.61 per week commencing with August 25, 1912, and at the rate of \$4.23 per week prior to that date, this being the rate charged the District by the hospital.

The appropriation made by Congress for the Hospital for the Insane provides "For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane."

Prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, the District paid the Government Hospital for the Insane only for that class of insane coming within the wording of the appropriation act, the indigent insane. There were a number of patients admitted to the hospital upon request of their friends or relatives, who, possessing estates, paid the hospital directly for their care, these accounts not entering into the District's bills at all. Because of the trouble in many instances, and failure in others to make collections, the hospital authorities contended that the duty of making collections devolved upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and that the District was liable for all patients committed on the order of the commissioners, whether they possessed estates or not, whether able and willing to pay or not, regardless of the question of their indigency.

The Comptroller of the Treasury held that every patient committed on the order of the commissioners was indigent, notwithstanding his or her possession of an estate, the moment the committee of such estate and person failed to pay the hospital for services rendered. Governed by this ruling, the District thereupon commenced paying for all persons committed on the order of the commissioners, irrespective of the question of their indigency. The collection of such reimbursements as may be possible is now being attempted, as hereinbefore stated, by the officials of the District of Columbia. Settlement in full with the Government Hospital for the Insane for all back cases, indigent and nonindigent, as fixed by law, was made in the payment by the District of the \$719,536.09 required to be reimbursed for the fiscal years 1881-1911, inclusive, as hereinbefore stated.

This charge, for the years 1881-1911, inclusive, was due to the insufficiency of appropriations made for support of insane during the years in question, and also to the additional charge of nonindigent or pay cases to the bill. The amount reimbursed is as determined and stated by the officers of the Government Hospital for the Insane. The act authorizing such reimbursement directed that this specific sum be paid out of District revenues to the United States for the half cost of maintenance of insane for the fiscal years 1881 to 1911, inclusive.

If it is the intention of Congress that payments are to be made for both indigent and nonindigent insane, then the language of the appropriating acts should be changed. Patients who have estates

and are willing to pay for care and treatment should do so directly and not become a charge upon the taxpayer and the United States for such care." It would seem that the municipality should not be required to care for a class of persons who are capable of caring for themselves, by being required to pay their charges in the first instance, then resorting to legal or other means for reimbursement for such outlay.

POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF FUNDS.

Attention is especially invited to the condition of the policemen's and firemen's relief funds, to the end that legislation may be secured to place these funds on a sound financial basis and to pay to pensioners the amounts due by reason of deficiency in said funds to meet obligations accruing against same for the fiscal years 1911-1914, inclusive.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, there were the following deficiencies in funds:

Police relief fund for fiscal year—

1911.....	\$10,338.73
1912.....	13,826.59
1913.....	10,340.64
1914.....	2,474.00
	<hr/>
	\$36,979.96

Firemen's relief fund for fiscal year—

1911.....	5,305.17
1912.....	5,063.39
1913.....	7,139.19
1914.....	1,205.25
	<hr/>
	18,713.00
	<hr/>
Total deficiencies, 1911-1914.....	55,692.96

In addition to the foregoing there is still due and unpaid the sum of \$1,372.70 on account of deficiencies in the police fund for the fiscal years 1894-1896, authorization for payment of this sum being contained in the act of March 4, 1909. As this sum is small and can be paid from current revenues, no appropriation will be required.

Had it not been for the collection of over \$37,000, due to the enforcement of the new excise law, there would have been a further deficiency in funds to meet payments for the year just closed. This is illustrative of the weakness and defect in the present scheme of financing these funds. If a large number of arrests be made, and large sums collected for fines, to be credited to the funds, then all obligations will be met in full; if to the contrary, the morale of the community improves, and few arrests are made and few fines imposed, then the funds will show deficiencies. Further, it would seem to place a premium on arrests and prosecutions for misdemeanors, in order to provide funds for relief purposes. This is bad.

Immediate and permanent provision should be made for the financing of these funds. The beneficiaries, being for the most part absolutely dependent upon these pensions for support, are feeling keenly the loss necessitated by reason of the deficiencies in these accounts, amounting now to more than \$55,000. What is urgently needed is the provision of adequate funds to make pension payments to those entitled thereto under the several acts of Congress authorizing such pensions.

I have, therefore, the honor to respectfully suggest that the present laws with respect to the provision of funds to meet payments on these accounts be amended, by providing that hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall include in their annual estimates to Congress such sums as may be required to meet the payment of police and fire pension relief, payable in like manner as other expenses of the government of the District of Columbia. Whether appropriations for this purpose be made payable one-half or wholly out of the revenues of the District is a matter for the commissioners to decide in making their recommendation to Congress and for determination by that body in the appropriation act. By including these items in the annual estimates, the question of payment will cease to be problematical, variable, and fallible.

With respect to the deficiency of \$55,692.96, on account of the fiscal years 1911-1914, inclusive, legislation should be secured authorizing the payment of the same.

SHORTAGES IN DISTRICT ACCOUNTS DUE TO WATSON DEFALCATION.

The shortage in District accounts amounted originally to \$76,872.47, being subsequently reduced to \$74,563.71 through executions upon the property of J. M. A. Watson under garnishee proceedings. This shortage occurred through the defalcation of J. M. A. Watson, formerly an employee in the auditor's office of the District of Columbia, the details of which have been exhaustively set forth in previous reports of the auditor. In order to clear the accounts, it is necessary to reimburse the United States in the sum of \$10,623.75, the miscellaneous trust fund deposits, \$51,556.22, and the permit fund, District of Columbia, \$1,759.99, in all, \$63,939.96. The difference between the amount of the appropriation required and the total defalcation, namely, \$10,623.75, represents the amount due the District itself; on this account no appropriation is required therefor.

Recommendations for this reimbursement have been made in the auditor's reports from time to time for the fiscal years 1903, 1904, and 1905, and in addition an item has been prepared by this office and included in each deficiency estimate submitted to Congress for practically every year from 1904 to the present time in an endeavor to secure an appropriation. The committee of Congress having charge of this bill, however, refused to look favorably upon the various requests made, for the reason that a suit was pending on the bond of the former auditor of the District of Columbia which they feared might be affected by such an appropriation. The suit on the bond of the former auditor having been finally settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, there now appears to be no reason why the appropriation should not be made.

Under date of February 20, 1914, the auditor submitted to the commissioners a report covering this subject, and drafted a bill to be presented to Congress to provide the necessary appropriation. This bill was introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, upon the request of the commissioners, and it is numbered H. R. 15215. It is important that the appropriation covered by said bill be made available at the earliest possible date, in order that the money required to pay the claims of the various depositors may be available, and that the United States be reimbursed.

PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

On May 7, 1914, the commissioners by order directed that the order of March 27, 1913, providing a committee for the purpose of recommending a system of property accountability records be amended by adding the following officials to said committee, viz, Capt. R. G. Powell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, assistant to the engineer commissioner, the superintendent of the street cleaning department and the superintendent of sewers.

The committee has been actively engaged in the preparation of the necessary forms to carry out this work, the outlining of the necessary organization methods, and the preparation of a code covering the various classes of articles and the items thereunder to be accounted for. This latter work is voluminous and has required the continuous services of two clerks. At the present time the code embraces over 15,000 items. It was found necessary to establish a code before a complete inventory could be made, so that the various and diversified articles and things of value in the numerous institutions and departments of the District government may be reported and accounted for in a uniform manner.

The work on the code is nearing completion and the inventory will be taken in the near future. When this has been accomplished it will be possible to know at all times exactly what property is in the hands of each custodian of District property, as the system outlined provides for a series of reports to a central accounting office, which will show all articles and things of value received and disposed of immediately after the occurrence of the transactions.

Congress has realized the importance of this subject and legislated thereon in section 7 of the District appropriation act approved July 21, 1914, in the following language:

SEC. 7. That all persons in the employment of the District of Columbia having as a result of such employment, custody of or chargeable with property other than real estate, belonging to the District of Columbia, shall, at such times and in such form as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall require, make returns to said commissioners of all such property remaining in their possession and the condition thereof, and with reference to all property that may have come into their custody that shall have been consumed in use, a statement showing the quantity thereof and the purpose for which used.

Although Congress provided for property returns under this section of the law, no clerical services were provided to carry on the work.

This is a work of very considerable magnitude, embracing all District property held by some 60 different custodians in the various departments and offices of the government, as well as those at the various institutions, such as the hospitals, the Washington Asylum and Jail, industrial home schools, the Home for the Aged and Infirm, workhouse, the water and sewage pumping stations, the street cleaning department shops and storehouses, police stations and fire-engine houses, school buildings, storehouses, and property yards.

Moreover, it is necessary, if the work performed is to have any value, that an accounting office of the Government should know not only what articles or things of value are reported to be in the hands of a custodian at a given time, but also what is received and what has been expended. In this connection attention is especially invited to the necessity of verification of property reported from time to time. The very life of the whole matter depends upon provision being made

for a force to actually view and periodically determine that those things admitted to be in the possession of a custodian are physically present.

To charge a custodian with articles or things of value, or to have the custodian admit that he has on hand certain objects of value, with the knowledge that he will never be required to account for or prove their actual possession, is similar to trusting a financial officer of an institution with large sums of money and depending on his reports for the safe-keeping of the funds, without verification of their accuracy by actual count.

It is recognized that losses by reason of the lack of control and proper accounting for personal property are often many times greater than losses sustained by embezzlement or theft of funds. This is especially true where there are many branches and subdivisions of government, and where small articles of large value are required for service. Particularly where the total value of the property to be accounted for it is estimated exceeds \$3,500,000. Losses occur through overstocking of supplies, the failure to utilize unused stock on hand in one department in other departments of the Government service, the careless use and needless loss of tools and equipment, and minor thefts or misappropriation or substitution of articles of value.

It appeals to this office that as much protection should be furnished and as many safeguards thrown around the handling of the property of the District as is furnished for the protection of its cash funds. It is therefore urged that the small additional force requested for this purpose may be granted.

OFFICE WORK PERFORMED.

The net receipts for the year from all sources, as shown by Statement A, were \$14,567,515.50, and the net expenditures for the year, \$14,627,156.98; a total of net business passing through the office for the year of \$29,194,672.48.

Cash collections made by the collector of taxes of the District for the year amounted to \$8,998,149.09. The audit of this account involves the examination of some 250,000 separate coupons and bills. Every receipt being countersigned by the auditor, every coupon audited, and all collections deposited in the Treasury of the United States checked by certificates of deposit from the Treasurer. By reason of a daily settlement and statement of account by the collector, duly audited by this office, all collections are accounted for and deposited in the Treasury daily.

The auditing of the income of the District of Columbia has shown a marked increase during the past few years, owing to the fact that a number of offices and departments whose accounts were not formerly examined by the office of the auditor are now audited at regular and frequent intervals. Also, as the business of the District government continues to increase from year to year so, therefore, must the auditing of the revenues receive correspondingly more attention and consideration.

During the past 12 years the receipts of the District from all sources have increased about 100 per cent. Each and every source of revenue must be carefully examined and audited, as it involves the actual cash coming into the treasury of the District, and must be duly accounted for.

The duty of examining and auditing the income of the District devolves upon the accountant of this office, who gives practically his entire time to this work. He keeps a card record of the various offices and departments of the District government requiring examinations as to their finances, so that they may be visited regularly for examination according to a prearranged schedule.

For instance, the law specifically requires that the finances of the police court, the juvenile court, and the municipal court be audited at least once in every three months. This provision of the law is strictly carried out, and as each court must therefore be visited for an examination every quarter, this in itself will aggregate 12 visits during the course of a year to the courts alone, thereby entailing 12 examinations by the accountant of this office, who submits to the auditor after each audit a detailed report of his findings.

In addition to the foregoing the accounts of the following departments and offices are duly audited:

The assessor's department: Real estate taxes, personal taxes, special assessments, arrears of general taxes, water-main taxes, redemptions from tax sales, tax sale certificates, and licenses of all kinds. The collector's office: Receipts from dog taxes. Police department: Receipts from sales of stolen and abandoned property, etc. Permit clerk: Receipts from permits; also fees from automobile tags and operators' licenses, wagon tags, etc. Electrical department: Fees for all kinds of electrical permits. Building inspector, surveyor, inspector of plumbing: Fees for permits, surveys, building and plumbing regulations, and receipts from public convenience stations. Insurance department; the Board of Children's Guardians; superintendent of weights, measures, and markets; the poundmaster; inspector of gas and meters; the water department; the board of pharmacy; the board of veterinary surgeons.

The total number of auditor's coupons examined, checked, and compared with the records, stubs, and ledgers of the various departments of the District government during the fiscal year in the regular course of auditing and examining was, approximately, 250,000.

After each examination by the accountant of the office, he submits to the auditor a detailed report showing the results of his examination. These reports are in turn forwarded to the commissioners for their information and guidance, and are later returned to the auditor's office for file.

In the accounts of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia for the year, there were 25,929 vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor and 78,646 checks prepared and countersigned in payment of vouchers and pay rolls, amounting to \$10,768,294.20, and repayment of disbursing funds amounting to \$470,608.96; in all, \$11,238,903.16.

The work of the office is in excellent condition and up to date. By reason of improvement in methods and accounting it is now possible to close the books promptly at the end of the fiscal year. The revenues or income of the District are audited and accounted for daily by deposit in the Treasury of the United States.

Claims or vouchers presented for payments to persons furnishing the District with supplies or services are promptly settled, all bills being filed in the auditor's office, sent to the several departments and to the purchasing officer for required certificates and approvals,

returned to the auditor, and promptly paid by the disbursing officer—only a few days' time being required under present practice as compared with weeks and months required under former practice. The result is that all District creditors are promptly and expeditiously paid.

I take great pleasure in calling to your attention the untiring zeal of the individual members of this office and to commend them for the faithful, efficient and valuable services rendered the District of Columbia during the past year.

Very respectfully,

A. TWEEDALE,
Auditor of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT A.—Consolidated statement showing (1) cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources, expenditures on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and (2) the debt of the District of Columbia at the close of said fiscal year.

Cash account.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES JULY 1, 1913.			
Cash balance to credit of disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, on account of—			
Appropriations.....			
Trust and special funds.....			
	\$67,451.95		
Cash balance to credit of treasurer of the National Training School for Girls, on account of District of Columbia appropriations.....	2,559.72		
Cash balance to credit of the several trust and special funds in the Treasury of the United States.....	301,091.80		
Cash balance in the hands of the collector of taxes on account of—			
General fund.....			
Trust and special funds.....			
Repayments to appropriations.....			
	53,703.42	\$424,806.89	
INCOME.			
Revenues collected on account of the general fund.....	7,329,010.20		
Amount paid by the United States on account of the proportion of District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States under the act of June 11, 1878.....	5,799,011.89		
Cash collections on account of trust and special funds...	1,439,493.41	14,567,515.50	\$14,992,322.39
EXPENDITURES.			
Net expenditures during the fiscal year on account of—			
Appropriations.....			
Trust and special funds.....			
	13,295,599.32		
Reimbursement of the United States on account of—			
Advances, account of general fund, under the act of Mar. 3, 1909, and prior acts—			
Principal.....	621,521.71		
Interest on same for the fiscal year 1914, at 2 per cent per annum.....	12,430.43		
Advances, account special park improvements—			
Montrose Park—			
Principal.....	13,750.00		
Interest on same for fiscal year 1914, at 3 per cent per annum.....	825.00		

STATEMENT A.—Consolidated statement showing (1) cash income of the District of Columbia from all sources, expenditures on account of District of Columbia appropriations, trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and (2) the debt of the District of Columbia at the close of said fiscal year—Continued.

Cash account.	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
EXPENDITURES—continued.			
Reimbursement of the United States on account of—Continued.			
Advances, etc.—Continued.			
Meridian Hill Park—			
Principal.....	\$61,250.00		
Interest on same for fiscal year 1914, at 3 per cent per annum.....	3,675.00		
Costs of condemnation of Meridian Hill Park—			
Principal.....	1,283.30		
Interest on same for fiscal year 1914, at 3 per cent per annum.....	77.00		
Account maintenance of indigent insane at the Government Hospital for the Insane, fiscal years 1881-1911, inclusive.....	616,745.22		
	\$1,331,557.66	\$14,627,156.98	
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1914.			
Cash balance to credit of disbursing officer with the Treasurer of the United States, on account of trust and special funds.....	36,409.56		
Cash balance to credit of treasurer of the National Training School for Girls, on account of District of Columbia appropriations.....	810.31		
Cash balances to credit of the several trust and special funds in the Treasury of the United States.....	204,471.45		
Cash balance in the hands of the collector of taxes on account of—			
General fund.....	\$45,694.65		
Trust and special funds.....	1,730.33		
Repayments to appropriations.....	173.87		
	47,598.85		
Cash balance in the Treasury of the United States, on account of general fund.....	75,875.24		
		365,165.41	
			\$14,992,322.39
DEBT.			
June 30, 1913:			
Outstanding funded debt.....		7,610,850.00	
Outstanding unfunded debt to the United States on account of—			
Advances, account general fund, under the act of Mar. 3, 1909, and prior acts.....	621,521.71		
Advances, account special park improvements.....	152,566.59		
Reimbursement to be made, account maintenance of indigent insane at the Government Hospital for the Insane, fiscal years 1881-1911, inclusive.....	616,745.22		
		1,390,833.52	
Reduction of debt by reason of cash payments made during the fiscal year 1914, account—			9,001,683.52
Funded debt.....			
Unfunded debt to the United States, on account of—			
Advances, general fund.....	621,521.71	671,700.00	
Advances, account special park improvements.....	76,283.30		
Reimbursement to be made, account maintenance of indigent insane at the Government Hospital for the Insane, fiscal years 1881-1911, inclusive.....	616,745.22		
		1,314,550.23	
			1,986,250.23
June 30, 1914:			
Outstanding funded debt.....		6,939,150.00	
Outstanding unfunded debt to the United States on account of advances for special park improvements.....		76,283.29	
Total debt, June 30, 1914.....			7,015,433.29

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest charges thereon, and receipts from all sources, other than trust and special funds, deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Amount due the United States on account of advances under the acts of Feb. 11, 1901, and July 1, 1902, in excess of revenues to meet appropriations charged to the District of Columbia for the fiscal years that follow:			
Fiscal year 1901.....	\$220,182.57		
Fiscal year 1902.....	1,539,055.77		
	1,759,238.34		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1903 at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of July 1, 1902, on the above \$1,759,238.34.....	35,184.76		
	1,794,423.10		
Surplus of receipts over advances for fiscal year 1903....	140,905.59		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1903, on account of advances to that date in excess of revenues to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.	1,653,517.51		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904 at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1903, on the above \$1,653,517.51.....	33,070.35		
	1,686,587.86		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1904.	336,926.17		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1904, on account of advances to that date in excess of revenues to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia....	1,349,661.69		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905 at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Apr. 27, 1904, on the above \$1,349,661.69.....	26,993.23		
Amount advanced by the United States during the fiscal year 1905 under the act of Apr. 27, 1904, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year....	863,375.22		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1905, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.....	2,240,030.14		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1906 at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1905, on the above \$2,240,030.14.....	44,800.60		
Amount advanced by the United States during the fiscal year 1906 under the act of Mar. 3, 1905, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year	646,428.75		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1906, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.....	2,931,259.49		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1907 at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of June 27, 1906, on the above \$2,931,259.49.....	58,625.19		
Amount of deferred interest account of advances account of appropriations for the Maryland School for the Blind, fiscal years 1902 to 1906, said amounts not having been previously charged to District revenues..	1,184.81		
Amount advanced during the fiscal year 1907 by the United States under the act of June 27, 1906, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof deposited in the Treasury for said fiscal year	286,796.79		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1907, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	3,277,866.28		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1908, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 2, 1907, on the above \$3,277,866.28.....	65,557.32		

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest charges thereon, and receipts from all sources, other than trust and special funds, deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Amount advanced during the fiscal year 1908 by the United States under the act of Mar. 2, 1907, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	\$307, 139. 46		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1908, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States....	3, 650, 563. 06		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1909, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of May 26, 1908, on the above \$3,650,563.06.....	73, 011. 26		
Amount advanced during the fiscal year 1908 by the United States under the act of May 26, 1908, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	268, 940. 71		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1909, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	3, 992, 515. 03		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1910, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1909, on the above \$3,992,515.03.....	79, 850. 30		
Surplus of receipts over advances for fiscal year 1910....	4, 072, 365. 33 798, 086. 35		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1910, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	3, 274, 278. 98		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1911, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1909, on the above \$3,274,278.98.....	65, 485. 58		
Excess of revenues deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, over advances to the District during said fiscal year.....	3, 339, 764. 56 674, 682. 75		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1911, on account of advances chargeable to the District of Columbia under appropriations, including interest charges in excess of the revenues of said District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	2, 665, 081. 81		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1912, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1909, on the above \$2,665,081.81.....	53, 301. 63		
Amount of reimbursement to the United States for first installment for advances made, account appropriations for special park improvements, fiscal year 1912.....	76, 016. 75		
Excess of revenues deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, over advances to the District during said fiscal year.....	2, 794, 400. 19 1, 015, 339. 03		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1912, on account of advances chargeable to the District of Columbia under appropriations, including interest charges, in excess of the revenues of said District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	1, 779, 061. 16		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1913, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1909, on the above \$1,779,061.16.....	35, 581. 22		

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest charges thereon, and receipts from all sources, other than trust and special funds, deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Amount of reimbursement to the United States for second installment for advances made, account appropriations for special park improvements, fiscal year 1913:			
Montrose Park (act Mar. 2, 1911).....	\$13,750.00		
Meridian Hill Park (act Mar. 4, 1911).....	61,250.00		
Costs of condemnation, Meridian Hill Park (act June 25, 1910).....	1,283.29		
Interest for fiscal year 1913, at 3 per cent per annum.....	6,086.65		
Amount of reimbursement to the United States on account of maintenance of indigent patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane, 1881-1911, inclusive, \$719,536.09, being first installment of one-seventh of total amount to be reimbursed under sundry civil appropriation act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended by District appropriation act of Mar. 4, 1913.....	102,790.87		
Charges in correction of revenue accounts of 1879 and 1897:			
1879—Advance of \$7,650 account relief of the poor, one-half of which is chargeable to the District of Columbia, omitted from account of that year....	3,825.00		
1897—Deduction of \$8,952.08 from revenue, said sum having been erroneously added thereto for said year, account appropriation balances.....	8,952.08		
Interest on above sums for fiscal years 1903 to 1913, inclusive, at 2 per cent per annum.....	2,810.96		
	2,015,391.23		
Excess of revenues deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, over advances to the District during said fiscal year.....	1,393,869.52		
Amount due the United States July 1, 1913, on account of advances chargeable to the District of Columbia under appropriations, including interest charges, in excess of the revenues of said District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....			\$621,521.71
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1914, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1909, on the above \$621,521.71.....		\$12,430.43	
SPECIAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS.			
Amount reimbursed to the United States for third installment, for advances made account appropriations for special park improvements, fiscal year 1914:			
Montrose Park (act Mar. 2, 1911).....	13,750.00		
Meridian Hill Park (act Mar. 4, 1911).....	61,250.00		
Costs of condemnation, Meridian Hill Park (act June 25, 1910).....	1,283.30		
Interest for fiscal year 1914, at 3 per cent per annum..	4,577.00	80,860.30	
GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.			
Amount reimbursed to the United States on account of maintenance of indigent patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane, 1881-1911, inclusive, \$719,536.09, being in full of said account, as required to be reimbursed under sundry civil appropriation act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended by District appropriation act of Mar. 4, 1913.....		616,745.22	710,035.95
Total charges against the revenues, account general fund, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....			1,331,557.66
REVENUES.			
Revenues deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....		7,332,173.01	

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest charges thereon, and receipts from all sources, other than trust and special funds, deposited in the Treasury of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations payable from the revenues during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	\$6,406,538.51		
Less amount of repayments and credits on account of said advances during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	481,798.40		
Net advances on account of appropriations, chargeable to the revenues during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....		\$5,924,740.11	
Excess of revenues over advances by the United States on account of appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....		1,407,432.90	
Less amount of revenues carried to credit of account below, "Treasury of the United States account general fund of the District of Columbia," being surplus over amount required for full settlement of general account of advances under act of Mar. 3, 1909, and prior acts.....		75,875.24	
BALANCE.			
Balance revenues deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, in full settlement of all advances and interest thereon, under the act of Mar. 3, 1909, and prior acts.....			\$1,331,557.06

STATEMENT B1.—*Statement of account of the Treasury of the United States on account of general fund of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Treasury of the United States on account of general fund, debtor, to balance, cash in the Treasury of the United States due the District of Columbia, being surplus of revenues of said District deposited in the Treasury over and above advances and other charges against same for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914..... \$75,875.24

NOTE.—For detail transactions of year, see Statement B, supra.

STATEMENT B2.—*Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, under the act of June 11, 1878, and other acts, as its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year.*

Total amount of advances on account appropriations chargeable to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	\$6,258,642.13
Less amount of repayments and credits on account of said advances during said fiscal year.....	459,630.24
Amount actually paid by the United States under the act of June 11, 1878, and other acts, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, on account of its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year.....	5,799,011.89

STATEMENT C.—Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from District of Columbia appropriations for special park improvements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
MERIDIAN HILL PARK.			
The total appropriation for which is \$490,000; one-half of which sum, or so much thereof as may be expended, to be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States, out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, in four equal annual installments, beginning with the fiscal year 1912, with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on deferred payments (deficiency appropriation act, Mar. 4, 1911):			
Advances fiscal year—			
1911.....	\$213. 20		
1912.....	219, 624. 96		
1913.....	25, 161. 84		
Total advances.....	245, 000. 00		
Interest at 3 per cent per annum on deferred payments, fiscal year—			
1913.....	4, 757. 64		
1914.....	3, 675. 00		
		\$253, 432. 64	
Less amounts reimbursed to the United States out of revenues, general fund—			
Principal fiscal year—			
1912.....	61, 250. 00		
1913.....	61, 250. 00		
1914.....	61, 250. 00		
Interest fiscal year—			
1913.....	4, 757. 64		
1914.....	3, 675. 00		
		192, 182. 64	
Balance due the United States June 30, 1914..			\$61, 250. 00
For costs of condemnation, Meridian Hill Park (act of June 25, 1910):			
Advances fiscal year—			
1912.....	4, 067. 00		
1913.....	799. 63		
Total advances.....	4, 866. 63		
Interest at 3 per cent per annum on deferred payments, fiscal year—			
1913.....	91. 51		
1914.....	77. 00		
		5, 035. 14	
Less amounts reimbursed to the United States out of revenues, general fund—			
Principal fiscal year—			
1912.....	1, 016. 75		
1913.....	1, 283. 29		
1914.....	1, 283. 30		
Interest fiscal year—			
1913.....	91. 51		
1914.....	77. 00		
		3, 751. 85	
Balance due the United States, June 30, 1914..			1, 283. 29
MONTROSE PARK.			
The total appropriation for which is \$110,000; the one-half of which sum, or so much thereof as may be expended, to be reimbursed to the Treasury of the United States, out of the revenues, in four equal annual installments, beginning with the fiscal year 1912, with interest at 3 per cent per annum on deferred payments (District of Columbia appropriation act, Mar. 2, 1911):			
Advances fiscal year 1911.....	55, 000. 00		
Interest at 3 per cent on deferred payments, fiscal year—			
1913.....	1, 237. 50		
1914.....	825. 00		
		57, 062. 50	

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STATEMENT C.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from District of Columbia appropriations for special park improvements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
MONTROSE PARK—continued.			
Less amounts reimbursed to the United States out of revenues, general fund—			
Principal fiscal year—			
1912.....	\$13,750.00		
1913.....	13,750.00		
1914.....	13,750.00		
Interest fiscal year—			
1913.....	1,237.50		
1914.....	825.00		
		\$43,312.50	
Balance due the United States June 30, 1914.....			\$13,750.00
Total amount due the United States June 30, 1914, on account of advances from appropriations for special park improvements.....			76,283.29

STATEMENT C-1.—*Statement of account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for reimbursement to be made on account of half the cost of maintenance of indigent insane patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane, fiscal years 1881 to 1911, inclusive, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Amount due the United States in accordance with the following acts of Congress: "To reimburse the United States the amount due on account of one-half per capita cost of maintenance of indigent patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane from the District of Columbia in excess of the number charged to and paid for by said District during the fiscal years 1811 to 1911, inclusive, there shall be transferred from the revenues of the District of Columbia to the United States, beginning with the fiscal year 1913, the sum of \$769,536.09, which amount so transferred shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts" (Sundry civil appropriation act, Aug. 24, 1912, p. 50)—

Reimbursement to be made in accordance with above act "fixed at \$719,536.09" (District of Columbia appropriation act, Mar. 4, 1913).....			\$719,536.09
Amount reimbursed to the United States from the revenues, general fund, during fiscal year—			
1913.....	\$102,790.87		
1914.....	616,745.22		
			719,536.09

STATEMENT D.—*Statement of appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, showing revenues collected, appropriations and charges against the same, and resulting surplus or deficit in revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCE JULY 1, 1913.			
Deficiency in revenues to meet appropriations and other charges against same account fiscal year 1913 and prior years.....			\$2,363,476.06
REVENUES AND CREDITS.			
Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, as detailed in statement below.....		\$7,329,010.20	
Credit on account of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations charged off and carried to the credit of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant of June 30, 1914.....		116,114.06	
		7,445,124.26	
APPROPRIATIONS AND CHARGES.			
Appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, as detailed in statement below:			
Payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.....	\$11,914,044.64		
Payable wholly by the District of Columbia.....	119,633.02		
Total.....	12,033,677.66		
Proportional part of said appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia.....	\$6,076,655.34		

STATEMENT D.—Statement of appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, showing revenues collected, appropriations and charges against the same, and resulting surplus or deficit in revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS AND CHARGES—continued.			
Interest charges for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, on amounts due the United States for advances—			
General fund.....	\$12,430.43		
Special park improvements.....	4,577.00		
	\$17,007.43		
Total charges to revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....		\$6,093,662.77	
Surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914....			\$1,351,461.49
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1914.			
Deficiency in revenues to meet appropriations and other charges against same for the fiscal year 1914 and prior years, being—			
Obligations of the District on account of—			
Its share of unexpended balances of appropriations for fiscal year 1914 and prior years, unadvanced.....		1,057,301.17	
Balance due the United States for advances for special park improvements, payable in 1915....		76,283.29	
		1,133,584.46	
Less cash balances, account general fund—			
In Treasury of the United States.....	75,875.24		
In hands of collector of taxes.....	45,694.65		
		121,569.89	
			1,012,014.57
DETAIL.			
Deficiency in revenues to meet appropriations and other charges against same account fiscal year 1913 and prior years.....			2,363,476.06
Revenues of the District of Columbia.			
Tax collections:			
Tax on realty.....	5,033,724.37		
Tax on realty, street railroads.....	29,549.61		
Tax on personalty.....	961,614.64		
Tax on personalty, street railroads.....	203,304.09		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,380.43		
Insurance taxes.....	84,291.25		
Penalty on realty taxes.....	46,054.12		
Penalty on personal taxes.....	3,165.04		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes.....	9.21		
Penalty on insurance taxes.....	2.59		
		6,363,095.35	
Licenses:			
Dog tags.....	(1)		
Elevator operators.....	182.50		
Engineers.....	81.00		
Insurance.....	18,699.43		
Transfers.....	95.25		
Liquor—			
Wholesale.....	59,000.00		
Retail.....	472,000.00		
Transfers.....	126.00		
Miscellaneous.....	118,581.60		
Transfers.....	105.50		
Motor-vehicle operators.....	8,892.00		
Nonresident motor-vehicle operators.....	67.00		
Plumbers.....	42.00		
		677,872.28	
Market rents:			
Eastern Market.....	6,970.27		
Western Market.....	6,363.93		
Georgetown Market.....	1,309.70		
Wholesale Produce Market.....	6,521.30		
Washington Market Co., franchise rental.....	7,500.00		
Reservation, Ninth Street and Louisiana Avenue NW.....	87.40		
		28,752.60	

¹ Total collections for dog tags used for police relief fund, \$16,759.20.

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STATEMENT D.—Statement of appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, showing revenues collected, appropriations and charges against the same, and resulting surplus or deficit in revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Miscellaneous rents:			
Hay scales, franchise.....	\$1,249.73		
Fish wharves, including wharfage fees.....	5,052.08		
Wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	14,574.35		
Pipe lines, oil.....	385.24		
Washington Market Co., ice plant, franchise rental..	100.00		
		\$21,361.40	
Fines:			
Police court.....	16,498.00		
Juvenile court.....	1,027.90		
		7,525.90	
Fees:			
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	2,281.20		
Bathing beach.....	429.35		
Building permits.....	12,411.56		
Crematorium.....	187.50		
Electrical permits.....	2,532.50		
Health department.....	239.00		
Gas and meters.....	2,877.90		
Horse-vehicle tags.....	655.50		
Motor-vehicle tags.....	11,016.00		
Motor-vehicle tags, nonresidents.....	171.50		
Municipal court.....	17,232.52		
Pound.....	640.37		
Public convenience stations.....	1,451.31		
Railing permits, etc.....	465.00		
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	2,928.24		
Register of wills, surplus fees.....	38.63		
Sewer and gas permits.....	2,978.50		
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets..	3,214.03		
Surveyor.....	6,767.95		
Tax certificates.....	2,059.50		
Water-service permits.....	1,190.00		
Court of appeals.....	2,392.77		
		74,160.83	
Sales:			
Old material.....	3,424.42		
Old houses on property bought by District.....	299.50		
Street sweepings and manure.....	36.50		
District regulations.....	168.17		
Workhouse.....	6,477.39		
Municipal Lodging House.....	141.50		
Services and miscellaneous supplies.....	2,678.49		
		13,225.97	
Special assessments:			
Street extensions, all.....	18,729.72		
Interest.....	2,181.56		
Street extensions, one-half.....	7,347.96		
Interest.....	485.26		
Interior park.....	2,055.58		
Interest.....	89.89		
Assessment and permit work, sewers.....	32,216.86		
Interest.....	1,373.73		
Main and pipe sewers.....	26.18		
Interest.....	2.60		
Suburban sewers.....	1,416.35		
Interest.....	93.28		
Assessment and permit work, streets.....	48,008.54		
Interest.....	1,516.61		
Various sections.....	1,302.37		
Interest.....	43.96		
Suburban streets.....	3,267.16		
Interest.....	116.31		
		120,273.92	
Miscellaneous:			
Board and care of insane.....	9,103.32		
Tuition of nonresident pupils, public schools.....	6,431.08		
Police court unclaimed collateral.....	83.50		
Judgments.....	43.80		
Damages to District property.....	364.82		
Railroad passenger-tax, Highway Bridge.....	6,257.10		
Total collections account police court fines, used for—			
General fund, as above.....			\$8,498.00
Police relief fund.....			65,375.92
Firemen's relief fund.....			40,134.20
			112,008.21

STATEMENT D.—Statement of appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, showing revenues collected, appropriations and charges against the same, and resulting surplus or deficit in revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Miscellaneous—Continued.			
Home Title Insurance Co., rebate on expenses of abstracts of title, paid from appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, Supreme Court, District of Columbia, account extension of Capitol Grounds...	\$412.50		
District's share of unexpended balance of "Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, District of Columbia, 1912," charged off by surplus warrant of June 30, 1914, one-half to United States and one-half to District's revenues.....	45.83	\$22,741.95	
Total revenue collected on account of general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30 1914.....		7,329,010.20	
SURPLUS WARRANT.			
Amount of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriation charged off by surplus warrant of June 30, 1914, \$231,909.63, of which the District share is.....		116,114.06	
		7,445,124.26	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
<i>Appropriations payable jointly to the United States and the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved Mar. 4, 1913:			
Salaries—			
Offices, 1914.....	684,481.00		
Sinking fund office, 1914.....	1,600.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1914.....	98,640.00		
Maintenance of Municipal Building, 1914.....	20,000.00		
Improvements and repairs, 1914.....	865,600.00		
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets, 1914.....	194,250.00		
Maintenance of Highway Bridge across Potomac River, 1914.....	15,280.00		
Sewers, 1914.....	458,500.00		
Sewage disposal system 1914.....	90,000.00		
Streets, 1914.....	488,475.00		
Care and maintenance of public convenience stations, 1914.....	7,500.00		
Maintenance of bridge across Anacostia River, 1914.	5,600.00		
Electrical department, 1914.....	460,995.00		
Condemnation of insanitary buildings, 1914.....	2,500.00		
Marking historical places, 1914.....	500.00		
Washington Aqueduct, 1914.....	66,200.00		
Maintenance of Washington Aqueduct, filtration plant, 1914.....	91,000.00		
Rock Creek Park, 1914.....	21,000.00		
Public schools, 1914.....	2,359,090.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools.....	597,000.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf, 1914.....	11,900.00		
Education of colored deaf mutes, 1914.....	4,550.00		
Instruction of indigent blind children, 1914.....	7,000.00		
Metropolitan police, 1914.....	989,349.00		
Fire department, 1914.....	714,320.00		
Health department, 1914.....	102,420.00		
Maintenance of public crematorium, 1914.....	5,000.00		
Garfield Hospital isolating ward, 1914.....	6,000.00		
Providence Hospital isolating ward, 1914.....	4,000.00		
Courts, 1914.....	76,695.00		
Probation system, 1914.....	5,200.00		
Writs of lunacy, 1914.....	3,500.00		
Interest and sinking fund, 1914.....	975,408.00		
Emergency fund, 1914.....	8,000.00		
Support of convicts, 1914.....	60,000.00		
Salaries of employees—			
Courthouse, 1914.....	10,680.00		
Court of Appeals Building, 1914.....	4,800.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, Court of Appeals Building, 1914.....	800.00		
Support of prisoners, 1914.....	44,000.00		

STATEMENT D.—*Statement of revenue and appropriation account of the District of Columbia, showing revenues collected, appropriations and charges against the same, and resulting surplus or deficit in revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS—continued.			
<i>Appropriations payable jointly to the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved Mar. 4, 1913—Continued.			
Fees of jurors, supreme court, 1914.....	\$55,000.00		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, 1914.....	13,000.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, 1914.....	27,000.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1914.....	15,000.00		
Washington Asylum and Jail, 1914.....	84,335.00		
Home for Aged and Infirm, 1914.....	45,982.00		
National Training School for Boys, 1914.....	48,000.00		
National Training School for Girls, 1914.....	23,910.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, 1914.....	5,000.00		
Freedmen's Hospital, 1914.....	34,000.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, 1914.....	20,400.00		
Workhouse, 1914.....	211,610.00		
Children's Hospital, 1914.....	14,000.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, 1914.....	8,500.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, 1914.....	17,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, 1914.....	12,500.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, 1914.....	5,000.00		
Georgetown University Hospital, 1914.....	5,000.00		
George Washington University Hospital, 1914.....	5,000.00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, 1914.....	54,820.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, 1914.....	75,980.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, 1914.....	16,990.00		
Industrial Home School, 1914.....	26,320.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, 1914.....	9,900.00		
Washington Home for Foundlings, 1914.....	6,000.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, 1914.....	6,000.00		
Relief of the poor, 1914.....	15,530.00		
Temporary Home for Ex-Convict Soldiers and Sailors, 1914.....	5,920.00		
Hope and Help Mission, 1914.....	3,000.00		
Hospital for the Insane, 1914.....	353,000.00		
Market, 1914.....	74,014.00		
Seaboard Farmers' Produce Market, 1914.....	32,000.00		
Art and Library for the Blind, 1914.....	5,000.00		
Queen's Bridge across Rock Creek, 1914.....	95,000.00		
Island Park, 1914.....	1,000.00		
Return of monuments to Jefferson, 1914.....	500.00		
Reconstruction of American Legion Bldg., 1914.....	100,000.00		
Small parts, 1914.....	25,000.00		
Buildings, fire department, 1914.....	20,000.00		
Sundry civil appropriation act, approved June 28, 1913:		\$11,138,044.00	
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, 1914.....			
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, 1914.....	19,000.00		
Repairs, etc., ward for contagious diseases, Garfield Hospital, 1914.....	19,000.00		
Repairs, etc., ward for contagious diseases, Providence Hospital, 1914.....	1,500.00		
National Zoological Park, 1914.....	1,000.00		
Burial of indigent soldiers, 1914.....	100,000.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, 1914.....	3,000.00		
Lighting public grounds, 1914.....	202,050.00		
Repairs to courthouse, 1914.....	18,820.00		
Lighting, heating, and power system for courthouse, 1914.....	5,000.00		
	40,900.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved Mar. 4, 1913:		410,270.00	
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, 1914.....	36,710.00		
Salaries, supreme court, 1914.....	41,400.00		
Deficiency appropriation act, approved Oct. 22, 1913:		78,110.00	
Salaries, offices—			
1914.....	8,500.00		
1913.....	100.00		
1912.....	50.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1913.....	698.50		

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STATEMENT D.—*Statement of appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, showing revenues collected, appropriations and charges against the same, and resulting surplus or deficit in revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS—continued.			
<i>Appropriations payable jointly to the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved Mar. 4, 1913—Continued.			
Writs of lunacy—			
1913.....	\$650.00		
1912.....	4.75		
Industrial Home School, 1913.....	1,154.43		
Board of Children's Guardians—			
1913.....	19,820.09		
1912.....	16.70		
Refund of erroneous collections.....	709.62		
Judgments.....	543.67		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, 1912.....	21.86		
Militia, 1913-14.....	2,774.11		
		\$35,043.73	
Deficiency appropriation act, approved Apr. 6, 1914:			
Salaries, offices, 1914.....	900.00		
Public Utilities Commission, 1914-15.....	100,000.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, 1913.....	73.65		
Improvements and repairs, 1912.....	1.40		
Sewers, 1913.....	76.65		
Public schools, 1914.....	32,910.00		
Courts, 1913.....	360.00		
Hospital for the Insane, 1914.....	3,144.57		
Militia—			
1913.....	3,963.06		
1914.....	1,487.34		
Board of Children's Guardians, 1914.....	10,000.00		
Refund of erroneous collections.....	520.79		
Refund of William Leftwich.....	10.00		
Reimbursement to James F. Oyster.....	183.20		
Judgments.....	6,885.12		
Support of convicts—			
1913.....	19,322.95		
1914.....	40,000.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court—			
1907.....	30.60		
1911.....	5.70		
1912.....	44.95		
1913.....	3,903.33		
1914.....	4,545.00		
		228,368.31	
Act of June 26, 1912:			
Fort Davis and Fort Dupont Parks.....	15,106.48		
Act of Mar. 2, 1910:			
Acquisition of land near Connecticut Avenue Bridge.....	7,197.16		
Act of Mar. 2, 1911:			
Extension of Q Street NW.....	1,466.36		
Act of Feb. 27, 1907:			
Connecting Sixteenth Street with Rock Creek Park.....	438.60		
		24,208.60	
Total appropriations, the one-half of which is payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		11,914,044.64	
One-half.....		5,957,022.32	
<i>Appropriations payable wholly from revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved Mar. 4, 1913:			
Pound and stable, 1914.....	4,100.00		
Maintenance, etc., of playgrounds, 1914.....	7,535.00		
Salaries, playgrounds, 1914.....	21,275.00		
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved Mar. 4, 1913:			
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, 1914, amount chargeable to District.....	32,875.00		
Act of June 11, 1878, and act of legislative assembly of Jan. 19, 1872:			
Refunding taxes, etc.....	35,946.34		
Act of Mar. 4, 1913:			
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, 1914.....	1,000.00		

STATEMENT D.—Statement of appropriation and revenue account of the District of Columbia, showing revenues collected, appropriations and charges against the same, and resulting surplus or deficit in revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS—continued.			
<i>Appropriations payable wholly from revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Various acts:			
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues (indefinite)...	\$15,901.68		
Act of June 26, 1912:			
Extension of Rock Creek Drive.....	1,000.00		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		\$119,633.02	
Total proportional part of all appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....		6,076,655.34	
INTEREST CHARGES.			
Interest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of Mar. 3, 1909, on \$621,521.71, balance due the United States on account of advances, general fund, June 30, 1913.....	12,430.43		
Interest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, at 3 per cent, as required by the acts of Mar. 2, 1911, and Mar. 4, 1911, on \$152,566.59, balance due the United States on account of advances for special park improvements, June 30, 1913.....	4,577.00	17,007.43	
Total charges to revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....		6,093,662.77	
Surplus of revenues over appropriations and charges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....			\$1,351,461.49
BALANCE JUNE 30, 1914.			
Deficiency in revenues to meet appropriations and other charges against same for the fiscal year 1914 and prior years, being—			
Obligations of the District on account of—			
Its share of unexpended balances of appropriations for fiscal year 1914 and prior years, unadvanced.....		1,057,301.17	
Balance due the United States for advances for special park improvements, payable in 1915.....		76,283.29	
Less cash balances, account general fund—		1,133,584.46	
In Treasury of the United States.....	75,875.24		
In hands of collector of taxes of the District of Columbia.....	45,694.65	121,569.89	
			1,012,014.57

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 107

STATEMENT E.—Statement of appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and balances remaining in the United States Treasury on account of same at said date.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES JULY 1, 1913.			
Balances of District of Columbia appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department, subject to requisition on account of fiscal year 1913 and prior years.....		\$1,935,198.55	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Total appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, as detailed in Statement D:			
Payable jointly by the District of Columbia and the United States, one-half each.....	\$11,914,044.64		
Payable wholly by the District of Columbia.....	119,633.02		
Total appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....		12,033,677.66	
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced upon requisitions, debit transfer settlements, and direct settlements effected in the Treasury Department, less repayments on account of said advances, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....		11,723,752.00	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations, charged off and carried to credit of the District of Columbia and United States, respectively, by surplus warrant of June 30, 1914.....		231,909.63	
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1914.			
Balances of appropriations on the books of the Treasury Department, subject to requisition on account of fiscal year 1914 and prior years.....			2,013,214.53
			\$13,968,876.21
			11,955,661.63

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY.			
<i>Appropriations—General fund.</i>			
I. General government.....		\$675,062.40	
II. Protection of life and property.....		2,095,078.50	
III. Health and sanitation.....		1,194,821.87	
IV. Highways.....		1,750,764.57	
V. Charities and corrections.....		1,502,051.73	
VI. Education.....		2,759,533.36	
VII. Recreation, parks, etc.....		495,309.57	
VIII. Miscellaneous.....		134,828.08	
IX. Public-service enterprises, water supply, etc.....		188,971.72	
X. Interest and debt.....		2,306,965.66	
Grand total of net expenditures from appropriations—general fund.....			\$13,103,887.46
<i>Trust and special funds.</i>			
I. General government.....		657.35	
II. Protection of life and property.....		203,522.05	
III. Health and sanitation.....		28,214.24	
IV. Highways.....		105,273.53	
V. Charities and corrections.....		48,110.33	
VI. Education.....		169.56	
VII. Recreation.....		832.78	
VIII. Miscellaneous, refund of deposits.....		354,109.88	
IX. Public-service enterprises, water distribution.....		782,879.75	
Grand total of net expenditures from trust and special funds.....			1,523,769.52
Grand total of net expenditures for the fiscal year.....			14,627,156.93

108 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL.			
I. General government.			
1. Executive office:			
Commissioners—			
Salaries, 1914.....	\$10,000.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,051.86		
1913.....	275.75		
		\$11,327.61	
Secretary's office—			
Salaries of secretary, assistant secretary, clerks, etc., 1914.....	18,159.17		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	737.55		
1913.....	126.14		
1912, less repayment in excess of expenditure	-2.60		
		19,020.26	
2. Finance offices:			\$30,347.87
Auditor's office—			
Salaries, 1914.....	34,452.67		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	951.03		
1913.....	944.42		
		36,348.12	
Disbursing officer's office—			
Salaries.....	9,130.83		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	501.47		
1913.....	433.70		
		10,066.00	
Assessor's office—			
Salaries of personal and realty tax assessors, clerks, etc., 1914.....	60,686.65		
Temporary clerk hire—			
1914.....	499.50		
1913.....	86.97		
Temporary clerk hire, personal tax board, 1914..	2,000.00		
Special assessment division, salaries, 1914.....	12,916.65		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	5,024.64		
1913.....	402.33		
		81,616.79	
Collector's office—			
Salaries, 1914.....	21,800.00		
Salaries, preparation of tax sale certificates, 1914.	800.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,139.14		
1913.....	116.35		
Collections by distraint, salaries of bailiffs—			
1914.....	3,750.00		
1913.....	162.50		
Collections by distraint, car tickets—			
1914.....	80.00		
1913.....	15.00		
Advertising taxes in arrears—			
1914.....	2,500.00		
1913.....	78.50		
		30,441.49	
Sinking fund office—			
Salaries, 1914.....	1,600.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	13.05		
1913.....	4.25		
		1,617.30	
3. Law offices:			160,099.70
Corporation counsel's office—			
Salaries, 1914.....	16,124.66		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	521.23		
1913.....	352.96		
Judicial expenses, printing of briefs, witness fees, and expert services in District cases before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—			
1914.....	4,050.17		
1913.....	265.16		
			21,314.18

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
4. Miscellaneous executive offices:			
Excise board (old), salaries, 1914.....	\$679. 99		
Excise board (new)—			
Salaries, 1914.....	8,373. 33		
Contingent expenses, 1914.....	605. 32	\$9,658. 64	
Plumbing board, salaries, 1914.....		450. 00	
Board of examiners of steam engineers, salaries—			
1914.....	825. 00		
1913.....	75. 00		
1912.....	14. 17	914. 17	
Permit division—			
Salaries, 1914.....	3,400. 00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	245. 91		
1913.....	9. 39		
Horse-drawn vehicle tags, 1914.....	4. 63	3,659. 93	
Automobile board—			
Salary of secretary or assistant secretary, 1914....	300. 00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	127. 64		
1913.....	18. 19		
Motor-vehicle tags, 1914.....	1,007. 79	1,453. 62	
Municipal architect's office—			
Salaries, 1914.....	12,000. 00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	173. 29		
1913.....	91. 00	12,264. 29	
Chief clerk's office and record division of engineer department—			
Salaries, 1914.....	12,830. 00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,007. 89		
1913.....	168. 95	14,006. 84	
Public Utilities Commission—			
Salaries, 1913-14.....	18,983. 70		
Contingent expenses, 1913-14.....	5,616. 72	24,600. 42	
5. District Building:			\$67,007. 91
Salaries, care of, 1914.....	36,366. 66		
Salaries of mechanics and laborers—			
1914.....	2,756. 04		
1915.....	156. 75		
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous supplies—			
1914.....	10,718. 19		
1913.....	3,357. 86		
Contingent expenses, office of superintendent—			
1914.....	43. 93		
1913.....	1. 90		
1912.....	2. 00	53,403. 33	
6. Courts:			
Court of Appeals, District of Columbia—			
Salaries, 1914.....	35,710. 00		
Contingent expenses, 1914.....	1,000. 00		
Salaries of employees court of appeals building, 1914.....	4,800. 00		
Miscellaneous expenses, court of appeals building, 1914.....	797. 05		
Repayment in excess of expenditure, 1913...	—1. 19	42,305. 86	
Supreme Court, District of Columbia—			
Salaries, 1914.....	39,725. 00		
Fees of witnesses, 1914.....	11,562. 95		
Repayment in excess of expenditure, 1913..	—646. 52		
Fees of jurors, 1914.....	55,000. 00		
Repayment in excess of expenditure, 1913..	—351. 00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., 1914.....	26,726. 33		

110 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
6. Courts—Continued.			
Supreme Court, District of Columbia—Continued.			
Miscellaneous expenses—			
1914.....	\$15,614.54		
1913.....	5,981.41		
1912.....	56.95		
1911.....	5.70		
1907.....	30.60		
		\$153,705.96	
Courthouse—			
Salaries of employees, 1914.....	10,661.66		
Construction work and repairs.....	5,000.00		
Lighting, heating, and power system, for reconstruction of steam heating and plumbing system, and rewiring electric light and power system, 1914.....	40,900.00		
		56,561.66	
Probation system—			
Salary of supreme court probation officer—			
1914.....	1,916.67		
1913.....	75.00		
Salaries of police court probation officers, 1914..	2,700.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	250.66		
1913.....	35.68		
		4,978.01	
Register of wills' office—			
Copies of papers relating to realty—			
1914.....	825.00		
1913.....	75.00		
		900.00	
Police court—			
Salaries, 1914.....	28,638.32		
Witness fees—			
1914.....	2,421.00		
1913.....	207.75		
1912.....	6.00		
Jurors' fees—			
1914.....	4,716.00		
1913.....	957.00		
Repair and replacement of furniture—			
1914.....	86.99		
1913.....	199.26		
Repairs to building—			
1914.....	797.27		
1913.....	112.62		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,637.86		
1913.....	340.21		
Meals of jurors and bailiffs—			
1914.....	8.40		
1913.....	16.80		
		40,145.48	
Juvenile court—			
Salaries, 1914.....	11,739.99		
Jurors' fees—			
1914.....	453.00		
1913.....	189.00		
Rent—			
1914.....	180.00		
1913.....	20.00		
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment, repairs to courthouse and grounds—			
1914.....	251.81		
1913.....	75.77		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	964.18		
1913.....	83.91		
		13,957.66	
Municipal court—			
Salaries, 1914.....	15,419.44		
Rent—			
1914.....	1,375.00		
1913.....	125.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	596.70		
1913.....	291.29		
		17,807.43	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
I. General government—Continued.			
6. Courts—Continued.			
Coroner's office—			
Salary of coroner and morgue attendants—			
1914.....	\$3,600.00		
1913.....	100.00		
1912.....	50.00		
Contingent expenses of coroner's office and morgue, expenses of autopsies and inquests, witness' and jurors' fees—			
1914.....	3,743.00		
1913.....	1,419.35		
1912.....	3.75		
		\$8,916.10	
Writs of lunacy—			
Expenses incident to inquiries and commitments of insane to Government Hospital for Insane—			
Salary of alienist—			
1914.....	916.66		
1913.....	83.34		
Witness' and docket fees—			
1914.....	1,961.00		
1913.....	545.50		
1912.....	4.75		
		3,511.25	
Purchase of reports of opinions, Court of Appeals, for various courts—			
1914.....	55.00		
1913.....	55.00		
		110.00	
			\$342,899.41
Grand total, general government.....			675,062.40
II. Protection of life and property.			
1. Metropolitan police:			
Salaries—			
1914.....	897,918.83		
1913.....	76,154.58		
		974,073.41	
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	24,428.33		
1913.....	6,466.04		
		30,894.37	
Aid in support of National Bureau of Criminal Identification, 1914.....			
		200.00	
Fuel—			
1914.....	3,787.03		
1913.....	12.07		
		3,799.10	
Repairs and improvements to police stations and grounds—			
1914.....	4,269.57		
1913.....	831.48		
		5,101.05	
House of detention for women and children—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	10,135.01		
1913.....	795.00		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	3,073.49		
1913.....	384.09		
		14,387.59	
Harbor patrol—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	3,620.00		
1913.....	301.68		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	920.89		
1913.....	504.78		
		5,347.35	
Five motor patrol wagons, 1914.....			11,925.00
Maintenance and operation of motor vehicles, 1914.....			2,474.81
			1,048,202.68

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
II. Protection of life and property—Continued.			
2. Militia and armories:			
1914.....	\$74,779.65		
1913.....	2,713.13		
1913-14.....	2,774.11		
Repayment in excess of expenditures, 1909.....	-461.87		
			\$79,805.02
3. Fire department:			
Salaries—			
1914.....	547,059.26		
1913.....	45,221.63		
		\$592,280.89	
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	22,678.51		
1913.....	7,217.65		
		29,896.16	
Forage—			
1914.....	32,248.91		
1913.....	2,954.96		
		35,203.87	
Fuel—			
1914.....	12,745.67		
1913.....	177.23		
		12,922.90	
Hose, 1914.....		14,746.00	
Horses—			
1914.....	12,750.00		
1913.....	3,600.00		
		16,350.00	
Repairs and improvements to engine houses and grounds—			
1914.....	14,000.15		
1913.....	777.44		
		14,777.59	
Repairs to apparatus and motor vehicles, and for new apparatus, new motor vehicles, and new appliances—			
1914.....	8,270.05		
1913.....	6,082.43		
		14,352.48	
Repairs to fire boat—			
1914.....	432.90		
1913.....	544.59		
1912.....	70.51		
		1,048.00	
Purchase of new apparatus—			
1 fire engine, 1914.....	8,300.00		
1 chemical engine and hose wagon—			
1914.....	5,595.00		
1 chemical engine and hose wagon—			
1914.....	5,950.00		
2 two-wheel tractors, motor driven, 1914.....	7,350.00		
		27,195.00	
Buildings—Repair and storage building.....		16,889.38	
4. Miscellaneous inspection:			775,652.27
Building inspection division—			
Salaries, 1914.....	29,615.83		
Salaries of temporary additional inspectors—			
1914.....	2,231.50		
1913.....	153.50		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	915.53		
1913.....	80.54		
Allowances for use of bicycles by inspectors—			
1914.....	110.00		
1913.....	12.50		
Allowances for use of motor cycles by elevator inspectors—			
1914.....	220.00		
1913.....	30.00		
Maintenance of motor vehicle—			
1914.....	392.95		
1913.....	44.01		
Transportation, 1914.....	770.00		
		34,576.36	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
II. Protection of life and property—Continued.			
4. Miscellaneous inspection—Continued.			
Plumbing inspection division—			
Salaries, 1914.....	\$13,200.00		
Salaries of temporary additional inspectors—			
1914.....	2,212.50		
1913.....	89.25		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	460.90		
1913.....	332.39		
Allowances for use of bicycles by inspectors—			
1914.....	150.00		
1913.....	15.00		
Maintenance of motor cycles by inspectors—			
1914.....	168.57		
1913.....	11.90		
		\$16,640.51	
Inspector of gas and meters' office, salaries, 1914.....		5,400.00	
Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets' office—			
Salaries, 1914.....	6,496.67		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,011.97		
1913.....	252.31		
Purchase of small quantities of groceries, meats, and provisions, etc., in connection with the investigation and detection of sales of short weight and measures—			
1914.....	12.85		
1913.....	2.35		
		7,776.15	
			\$64,393.02
5. Pound:			
Salaries of poundmaster and assistants—			
1914.....	2,904.19		
1912.....	37.50		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,118.80		
1913.....	63.88		
Buildings—Payment to the United States for the one-half cost of site for pound and stable, Reservation No. 290.....	4,100.00		
			8,224.37
5. Miscellaneous:			
Surveyor's office—			
Salaries, 1914.....	25,772.80		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	561.91		
1913.....	136.72		
Temporary employees and field parties—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	3,297.25		
1913.....	119.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	747.22		
1913.....	45.80		
Making surveys to obtain accurate data with reference to old subdivisions—			
1914.....	2,349.66		
1913.....	106.00		
		33,136.36	
Insurance department—			
Salaries, 1914.....	8,654.72		
Temporary clerk hire, 1914.....	1,200.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	792.45		
1913.....	36.81		
		10,683.98	
Electrical department—			
Salaries, 1914.....	46,038.52		
Repayment in excess of expenditure, 1913....	—3.44		
General supplies—			
1914.....	10,936.07		
1913.....	1,161.25		
Extension of police-patrol system—			
1914.....	2,563.74		
1913.....	203.36		
Purchase of fire-alarm boxes—			
1914.....	1,822.02		
1913.....	67.50		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
II. Protection of life and property—Continued.			
6. Miscellaneous—Continued.			
Electrical department—Continued.			
Placing wires of fire-alarm, telegraph, police-patrol, and telephone service, underground—			
1913-14.....	\$5,411.46		
1913.....	344.68		
Purchase and installation of additional lead-covered cables, 1914.....	4,998.18		
Maintenance and operation of motor vehicle, 1913.....	41.75		
		\$73,590.09	
Removal of dangerous and unsafe buildings, 1914.....		30.00	
Repairs to buildings injured by fire, 1914.....		1,168.96	
Enforcing game and fish laws, 1914.....		148.75	
Maintaining public order during inaugural ceremonies—Public comfort, 1913.....		33.00	
			\$118,791.14
Grand total, protection of life and property			2,095,078.50
III. Health and sanitation.			
1. Health department:			
Salaries—			
1914.....	60,330.35		
1913.....	166.68		
		60,497.03	
Drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances—			
1914.....	257.13		
1913.....	677.89		
		935.02	
Preventing sale of adulterated drugs, foods, etc., contingent expenses—			
1914.....	726.94		
1913.....	215.30		
		942.24	
Equipment and maintenance of bacteriological laboratory—			
1914.....	516.43		
1913.....	295.61		
		812.04	
Traveling expenses of inspectors—			
1914.....	2,185.49		
1913.....	247.92		
Allowances for horses and vehicles—			
1914.....	2,002.60		
1913.....	160.00		
		4,596.01	
Congress of Hygiene and Demography, 1913.....		25.51	
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,927.02		
1913.....	403.40		
		2,330.42	
Enforcement of act to regulate the hours of employment and safeguard the health of females employed in the District of Columbia—			
Salaries of inspectors, 1914.....	643.33		
Contingent expenses, 1914.....	146.99		
		790.32	
2. Quarantine and contagious-disease hospital:			
Contagious-disease service, preventing spread of contagious diseases, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, etc.—			
Miscellaneous expenses—			
1914.....	7,544.92		
1913.....	2,250.82		
1912.....	7.48		
Services, 1914.....	12,000.00		
		21,803.22	
Disinfecting service—			
Miscellaneous expenses—			
1914.....	1,680.47		
1913.....	448.12		
Services—			
1914.....	3,289.74		
1913.....	77.90		
		5,496.23	
			70,928.59
			7,299.45

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
III. Health and sanitation—Continued.			
3. Sewers and sewage disposal:			
Salaries—			
1914.....	\$61,549.97		
1913.....	11.67	\$61,561.64	
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,124.33		
1913.....	292.88	1,417.21	
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins—			
1914.....	64,358.54		
1913.....	5,376.00	69,734.54	
Operation and maintenance of sewage-pumping service—			
1914.....	40,848.22		
1913.....	2,674.14	43,522.36	
Main and pipe sewers, construction of—			
1914.....	63,467.64		
1913.....	9,646.19	73,113.83	
Suburban sewers, construction of—			
1914.....	131,407.22		
1913.....	14,882.36	146,289.58	
Assessment and permit work sewers, construction of—			
1914.....	101,747.85		
1913.....	1,192.41		
Less repayment in excess of expenditure, 1912..	-1,268.91	101,671.35	
Purchase or condemnation of rights of way for public sewers—			
1914.....	775.85		
1913.....	1,011.60	1,787.45	
Construction of sewage-disposal system—			
Anacostia main interceptor.....	8,055.47		
1914.....	45,736.04		
Rock Creek main interceptor.....	37,543.43		
1914.....	9,715.22		
Construction of various parts of system, from balances of appropriations remaining after completion of other parts.....	189.80	101,239.96	
4. Street cleaning:			\$600,337.92
Salaries, street-sweeping office, 1914.....		41,129.98	
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	390.99		
1913.....	203.15	594.14	
Sweeping and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys, snow removal and dust prevention—			
1914.....	242,390.31		
1913.....	21,088.46	263,478.77	
Removal of snow and ice from streets, etc.....		1,352.60	
Construction of street-cleaning department stables and storerooms.....		5.10	
5. Disposal of city refuse:			306,560.59
Collection and disposal of garbage, dead animals, miscellaneous refuse, ashes, and night soil—			
1914.....	172,129.74		
1913.....	7,597.40		
6. Miscellaneous:			179,727.14
Condemnation of insanitary buildings—			
Personal services, 1914.....	1,800.00		
Expenses—			
1914.....	20.60		
1913.....	74.15	1,894.75	
Public convenience stations, care and maintenance—			
1914.....	6,742.37		
1913.....	1,331.06	8,073.43	
			9,968.18
Grand total, health and sanitation.....			1,194,821.87

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV Highways.			
1. Administration:			
Surface division of engineer department—			
Salaries, 1914.....	\$64,704.86		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,059.99		
1913.....	417.40		
Allowances for use of bicycles to inspectors—			
1914.....	27.50		
1913.....	2.50		
2. Streets:			\$66,212.25
Inspector of asphalts and cements office—			
Salaries, 1914.....	8,575.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	519.69		
1913.....	94.79		
Repairs to streets, avenues, and alleys, including repairs and resurfacing asphalt pavements—		\$9,189.48	
1914.....	346,490.22		
1913.....	31,003.21		
Repairs to suburban roads and suburban streets—		377,493.43	
1914.....	137,273.13		
1913.....	4,480.79		
1912.....	2.90		
Grading streets, alleys, and roads—		141,756.82	
1914.....	14,373.50		
1913.....	486.94		
Paving streets—		14,860.44	
Georgetown schedule—			
1914.....	1,509.33		
1913.....	442.10		
Northwest schedule—			
1914.....	14,949.12		
1913.....	5,652.74		
Southwest schedule—			
1914.....	5,791.57		
1913.....	713.68		
Southeast schedule—			
1914.....	18,315.54		
1913.....	2,378.54		
Northeast schedule, 1914.....	19,638.05		
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets, and improvement of various city streets—		69,390.67	
C Street NW., Seventeenth to Eighteenth Street, paving, 1914.....	3,978.02		
C Street NE., First to Fourth Street, repaving, 1914.....	11,396.80		
Twenty-third Street NW., Kalorama Road to S Street, paving, 1914.....	7,341.58		
B Street and Virginia Avenue NW., paving, 1913.....	34.50		
Belmont and Fifteenth Streets NW., connecting, 1912.....	1.40		
Adams Street NW., North Capitol to First Street, improving, 1914.....	3,200.64		
Chesapeake Street NW., Wisconsin Avenue to River Road, grading and improving, 1914.....	3,076.79		
Colorado Avenue NW., Fourteenth to Sixteenth Street, grading and improving, 1914.....	1,865.75		
Connecticut Avenue NW., Calvert Street to bridge, paving, 1914.....	2,226.57		
Macomb Street NW., Connecticut Avenue to Ross Place, grading and improving, 1914.....	5,836.42		
Connecticut Avenue NW., Newark to Tilden Street, grading and improving, 1914.....	14,902.53		
Eleventh Street NW., Clifton Street to Columbia Road, improving, 1914.....	10,923.10		
Eighth Street NW., Jefferson to Longfellow Street, grading and improving, 1914.....	2,189.38		
Euclid Street NW., Eleventh to Thirteenth Street, paving, 1914.....	6,394.92		
Franklin Street NE., Twenty-second Street eastward, grading and improving, 1914.....	4,530.16		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets, and improvement of various city streets—Continued.			
Fuller Street NW., Sixteenth to Seventeenth Street, grading and improving, 1914.....	\$3,410.62		
Girard Street NW., Fourteenth to Fifteenth Street, paving, 1914.....	5,677.77		
Hamlin Street NE., Twelfth to Thirteenth Street, grading, 1914.....	3,890.90		
Illinois Avenue, Kennedy to Ingraham Street, and Kennedy Street, Ninth Street to Georgia Avenue, grading and improving, 1914.....	5,505.78		
Kalmia Street NW., end of macadam to Rock Creek Park, grading and improving, 1914.....	10,240.42		
Kalorama Road NW., Twenty-third Street to Connecticut Avenue, paving, 1914.....	6,140.34		
Macomb Street NW., Thirty-third to Thirty-sixth Street, grading and improving, 1914.....	8,714.18		
Nineteenth Street NW., Park Road to Newton Street, grading and improving, 1914.....	3,221.64		
Ontario Road NW., Columbia Road to 300 feet south of Euclid Street, grading and improving, 1914.....	3,701.96		
Randolph Place NW., First to Second Street, paving, 1914.....	4,465.81		
Rhode Island Avenue NE., Lincoln Road to North Capitol Street, paving, 1914.....	6,787.09		
Rhode Island Avenue NE., Lincoln Road to Fourth Street, improving, 1914.....	11,540.43		
Seventeenth Street NW., Euclid Street to Columbia Road, grading and improving, 1914..	3,251.39		
Sherman Avenue NW., Florida Avenue to Columbia Road, improving, 1914.....	9,420.26		
Sixteenth Street NE., Gales Place to Rosedale Street, and Rosedale Street, Fifteenth to Seventeenth Street, grading and improving, 1914.....	4,709.65		
Third Street NW., Florida Avenue to T Street, paving, 1914.....	3,781.98		
Thirteenth Street NE., Rhode Island Avenue to Franklin Street, grading, 1914.....	3,644.06		
U Street NE., Lincoln Road to North Capitol Street, paving, 1914.....	3,278.22		
V Street NW., Flagler Place to First Street, paving, 1914.....	3,581.54		
Anacostia, streets in, grading and improving, 1913.....	1,872.52		
Brothers Place SE., Highview to Esther Place, grading and graveling, 1913.....	498.82		
Bruce Place SE., graveling, 1913.....	86.92		
Eighteenth Street NE., Newton to Irving Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	1,718.16		
Fessenden Street NW., Wisconsin Avenue to River Road, grading and improving, 1913.....	3,180.19		
Hamlin Street NE., Rhode Island Avenue to Twentieth Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	90.34		
Hunt Place, Dean Avenue, and Grant Street, Minnesota Avenue to Division Avenue, 1913..	2,478.50		
Jackson Street, from Tenth to Twelfth Street, and Tenth Street, from Jackson to Kearney Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	293.01		
Jackson Street NE., Twentieth to Twenty-second Street, grading and improving, 1913...	30.25		
Jefferson Street NW., Georgia Avenue to Ninth Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	2,343.37		
Kearney Street NE., Tenth to Twelfth Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	1,293.58		
Monroe Street NE., Fifteenth to Seventeenth Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	782.36		
Ninth Street NW., Kansas Avenue to Allison Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	704.49		
Ninth Street, from Rittenhouse to Sheridan Street, and Sheridan Street, from Ninth Street to Georgia Avenue, grading and improving, 1913.....	844.69		
Raleigh Place SE., Waclark Place to Nichols Avenue, grading and graveling, 1913.....	342.78		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued			
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets, and improvement of various city streets—Continued.			
Seventeenth Street, Hamlin Street to Rhode Island Avenue, grading and improving, 1913..	\$691.90		
Seventh Street NW., Taylor to Upshur Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	1,674.61		
Tilden Street NW., from end of asphalt to Rock Creek Park, grading and improving, 1913.....	4,038.95		
Twentieth Street NE., Rhode Island Avenue to Jackson Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	149.96		
Upshur Street NW., Georgia Avenue to Eighth Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	2,479.86		
Allison Street NW., Georgia Avenue to Ninth Street, grading and improving, 1913.....	673.35		
		\$209,131.21	
Condemnation of land for streets, roads, and alleys, 1914.....		115.20	
Street extension division, salaries, 1914.....		3,300.00	
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues:			
Colorado Avenue and Kennedy Street NW.—			
Awards for land taken.....	11,707.20		
Expenses of condemnation.....	.50		
Lamont Street NW., expenses of condemnation.....	7.45		
New Hampshire Avenue NW., expenses of condemnation.....	529.11		
New York Avenue NE., awards for land taken..	206.41		
Road along south bank of Anacostia River, Monroe Street to Giesboro Point, expenses of condemnation.....	434.11		
Western Avenue NW.—			
Awards for lands taken.....	1,553.25		
Expenses of condemnation.....	690.43		
S Street, etc., NW., expenses of condemnation..	.40		
Underwood Street NW.—			
Awards for land taken.....	857.04		
Expenses of condemnation.....	6.35		
Second Street from S Street to Rhode Island Avenue NE., and V Street from Second to Third Street, 1914, expenses of condemnation..	71.00		
Twenty-fifth Street east through parcel 212-5, 1914, expenses of condemnation.....	70.48		
Tennyson Street, 1914, expenses of condemnation.....	69.96		
Madison Street NW., 1914, expenses of condemnation.....	100.08		
Buchanan Street NW., 1914, expenses of condemnation.....	99.68		
Benning Road, from Fifteenth and H Streets NE., to the taking line of the Anacostia Parkway, 1914, expenses of condemnation.....	65.96		
		16,469.41	
Acquisition of land near Connecticut Avenue Bridge, Belmont Road to Waterside Drive, awards for lands taken.....			
Extension of Q Street NW.:			
Awards for land taken.....		7,455.15	
Expenses of condemnation.....	809.89		
	24.15		
		834.04	
Quarry Road entrance to Zoological Park, grading and improving.....			
Connecting Sixteenth Street with Rock Creek Park, awards for land taken.....		36,574.04	
Opening, widening, and extending alleys and minor streets:			
Awards for land taken, expenses of condemnation, and services in connection therewith....	17,405.05		
Less amount of repayment account of collection of special assessments for improvements, repaid to appropriation for alleys, during year...	14,795.54		
		2,609.51	
			\$889,617.80

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
IV. Highways—Continued.			
3. Sidewalks and curbs:			
Sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings—			
1914.....	\$6,878.04		
1913.....	1,290.09		
Sidewalks and curbs around the Patent Office, 1914..	1,499.00		
Sidewalks and curbs around old Post Office Building, 1914.....	1,703.83	\$11,370.96	
Assessment and permit work, including paving of alleys, 1914.....	178,766.74		
1913.....	21,762.83	200,529.57	
			\$211,900.53
4. Bridges:			
Salaries of engineer of bridges, bridge keepers, and inspectors, 1914.....		5,900.00	
Anacostia Bridge, maintenance and operation—			
1914.....	4,477.01		
1913.....	587.37	5,064.38	
Aqueduct Bridge, repairs to.....		3,300.00	
Highway Bridge across the Potomac River—			
Maintenance and operation, 1914.....	15,103.91		
Less repayment in excess of expenditure, 1913....	—103.20	15,000.71	
Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek, construction of.....		1,340.45	
Q Street Bridge across Rock Creek, construction of, 1914.....		19,783.76	
Construction and repair of bridges—			
1914.....	10,548.40		
1913.....	6,777.97		
1912.....	50.00	17,376.37	
			67,765.67
5. Elimination of grade crossings:			
Purchase of land, grading, etc.....	11,982.23		
Improvement of Plaza, Union Station.....	8,358.91		20,341.14
6. Street lighting:			
Gas, oil, and electric lighting—			
1914.....	349,057.01		
1913.....	35,749.53		
1912.....	120.64		384,927.18
7. Miscellaneous: Continuing the reclamation and development of the Anacostia River and Flats, from the Anacostia Bridge northeast to the District line.....			110,000.00
Grand total, highways.....			1,750,764.57
V. Charities and corrections.			
1. General supervision:			
Board of Charities—			
Salaries, 1914.....	17,658.61		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	3,294.79		
1913.....	592.21		
Traveling expenses—			
1914.....	314.20		
1913.....	39.25		21,899.06
2. Poor in institutions:			
Home for the Aged and Infirm—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	14,441.24		
1913.....	1,181.00		
Temporary labor, 1914.....	1,000.00		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	26,246.10		
1913.....	3,157.85		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1914.....	2,376.37		
1913.....	10.00		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
2. Poor in institutions—Continued.			
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Continued.			
Road construction, 1914.....	\$849.33		
Furnishing dormitory and dining room.....	1,190.98		
Repairs and improvement of heating and lighting plant, 1913-14.....	4,799.23		
Buildings, extension of colored men's ward and dining room.....	24,721.29		
		\$79,973.39	
Municipal Lodging House—			
Salaries, 1914.....	1,710.00		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	1,753.98		
1913.....	239.29		
		3,703.27	
Washington Home for Incurables, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	4,785.73		
1913.....	214.27		
		5,000.00	
3. Outdoor poor relief:			
Relief of the poor, medicines and medical attendance furnished the poor—			
1914.....	10,152.98		
1913.....	1,317.81		
		11,470.79	
Transportation of paupers—			
1914.....	1,396.07		
1913.....	189.60		
		1,585.67	
Payments to destitute women and children under the act of Mar. 23, 1906, making it a misdemeanor to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances—			
1914.....	3,995.00		
1913.....	140.00		
		4,135.00	
4. Care of children:			
Board of Children's Guardians—			
Salaries, 1914.....	9,805.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	2,565.72		
1913.....	19.32		
Maintenance of feeble-minded children—			
1914.....	15,864.64		
1913.....	4,640.50		
Board and care of children—			
1914.....	47,901.54		
1913.....	13,880.14		
Board and care of children, payments to sectarian institutions—			
1914.....	1,260.37		
1913.....	6,181.75		
1912.....	16.70		
Burial expenses of wards—			
1914.....	167.00		
1913.....	233.50		
		102,536.18	
Hope and Help Mission, care and maintenance of women and children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	2,306.71		
1913.....	238.29		
		2,545.00	
Industrial Home School—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	8,217.00		
1913.....	681.67		
Temporary labor—			
1914.....	399.66		
1913.....	12.67		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	15,800.30		
1913.....	1,800.27		
			17,191.46

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
4. Care of children—Continued.			
Industrial Home School—Continued.			
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1914.....	\$1,612.81		
1913.....	36.68		
		\$28,561.06	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	7,421.67		
1913.....	582.00		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	7,848.11		
1913.....	531.62		
1912.....	42.00		
Furniture and manual training equipment—			
1914.....	249.70		
1913.....	7.00		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1914.....	950.15		
1913.....	55.74		
Fire protection, 1914.....	288.58		
		17,976.57	
National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children, care and maintenance of children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	8,801.87		
1913.....	616.34		
		9,418.21	
National Training School for Boys, care and maintenance of boys committed by the courts under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	42,345.41		
1913.....	3,750.00		
		46,095.41	
National Training School for Girls—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	9,707.49		
1913.....	28.16		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	12,438.71		
1913.....	2,383.08		
Covered porch extension, 1914.....	350.00		
Additional building and heating plant.....	15,195.91		
		40,103.35	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, care and maintenance of children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	3,670.43		
1913.....	356.79		
		4,027.22	
Washington Home for Foundlings, care and maintenance of children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	4,684.30		
1913.....	445.25		
		5,129.55	
		\$256,392.55	
5. Miscellaneous charities:			
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors—			
Salaries, 1914.....	1,920.00		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	3,703.09		
1913.....	367.87		
1912.....	4.90		
		5,995.86	
Burial of indigent soldiers—			
1914.....	1,800.00		
1913.....	500.00		
		2,300.00	
Transportation of soldiers of the District of Columbia to attend fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.....			
		1,937.71	
			10,233.57

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
6. Hospitals:			
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital—			
Emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	\$15,416.65		
1913.....	1,445.40		
Buildings, payment toward the construction of a new building for the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	47,324.70		
		\$64,186.75	
Children's Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities, 1914.....		12,556.45	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum—			
Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	18,440.40		
1913.....	1,814.80		
Repairs and improvements to building and grounds—			
1914.....	399.51		
1913.....	203.27		
Awnings, 1913.....	130.90		
		20,994.88	
Eastern Dispensary, emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	11,121.65		
1913.....	944.50		
		12,066.15	
Freedmen's Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	30,494.20		
1913.....	2,833.34		
		33,327.54	
Garfield Memorial Hospital—			
Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities, 1914.....	18,589.90		
Maintenance of isolating wards for contagious diseases—			
1914.....	5,666.66		
1913.....	333.34		
Repairs and improvements to wards for contagious diseases, 1914.....	1,500.00		
Furniture and equipment, 1913.....	118.75		
		26,208.65	
Georgetown University Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities, 1914.....		5,000.00	
George Washington University Hospital, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities, 1914.....		4,745.60	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with Board of Charities—			
1914.....	7,987.70		
1913.....	920.30		
		8,908.00	
Providence Hospital—			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients under contract with Surgeon General, United States Army—			
1914.....	17,416.66		
1913.....	1,583.34		
Maintenance of isolating ward—			
1914.....	3,666.66		
1913.....	333.34		
Repairs and improvements to wards for contagious diseases, 1914.....	1,000.00		
		24,000.00	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
6. Hospitals—Continued.			
Tuberculosis Hospital—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	\$17,794.00		
1913.....	1,427.00		
Temporary services—			
1914.....	636.50		
1913.....	30.00		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	28,195.28		
1913.....	2,641.48		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1914.....	1,509.79		
1913.....	50.21		
Purchase and installation of disinfecting plant, 1914.....	786.00		
Incinerator for burning sputum, 1914.....	725.00		
Vacuum cleaners, 1914.....	420.00		
New high-pressure boiler, 1914.....	749.38		
Equipment of pathological laboratory, 1913.....	.17		
Buildings, erection of buildings to afford additional accommodations for incipient cases, 1914.....	1,965.00		
		\$56,929.81	\$268,923.83
7. Insane in institutions:			
Hospital for the Insane—			
Support of insane—			
1914.....	344,567.23		
1913.....	27,581.06		
		372,148.29	
Deportation of nonresident insane, 1914.....	2,498.49		
Less repayments in excess of expenditures, 1913.....	—192.08		
		2,306.41	
			374,454.70
8. Prisons and reformatories:			
Support of prisoners—			
Salaries of guards and attendants—			
1914.....	23,928.12		
1913.....	1,986.67		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	18,702.58		
1913.....	2,133.79		
		46,751.16	
Conveying prisoners to Washington Asylum and Jail—			
Salary of driver of van—			
1914.....	720.00		
1913.....	60.00		
Maintenance of van—			
1914.....	842.41		
1913.....	122.46		
		1,744.87	
Washington Asylum and Jail—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	25,676.30		
1913.....	1,932.60		
Temporary labor—			
1914.....	1,021.63		
1913.....	98.13		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	34,366.04		
1913.....	2,336.84		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1914.....	1,498.60		
1913.....	43.55		
Four 150-horsepower water-tube boilers and appurtenances, 1914.....	11,277.94		
Repairs to almshouse and annex, 1913.....	75.18		
Hospital furnishings, 1913.....	103.58		
		78,430.39	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
V. Charities and corrections—Continued.			
8. Prisons and reformatories—Continued.			
Reformatory and workhouse—			
Site purchased for reformatory in Fairfax County, near Occoquan, Va—			
District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, for—			
Land taken.....	\$28,703.90		
Condemnation expenses.....	500.00		
Examinations of titles.....	250.00		
Expenses of survey parties, salaries, and miscellaneous.....	2,066.41		
Miscellaneous expenses.....	23.93		
		\$31,544.27	
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration—			
1914.....	5,322.80		
1913.....	239.17		
Operation—			
1914.....	4,901.66		
1913.....	252.50		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	42,405.21		
1913.....	1,785.42		
Maintenance and operation—			
1914.....	67,125.93		
1913.....	3,873.73		
Fuel for maintenance—			
1914.....	14,660.05		
1913.....	1,735.26		
Construction—			
1913.....	945.87		
1912.....	70.14		
Fuel for manufacturing and construction, oils and repairs to plant—			
1914.....	24,020.88		
1913.....	4,360.74		
Purchase of tugboat, 1914.....	14,430.32		
Barges, 1914.....	12,000.00		
Material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks, 1914.....	3,890.99		
		202,020.67	
Support of convicts—			
1914.....	81,454.41		
1913.....	22,334.13		
		103,788.54	
			\$464,279.90
Grand total, charities and corrections.....			1,502,051.73
VI. Education.			
1. Public schools:			
Salaries—			
Officers—			
1914.....	49,296.25		
1913.....	4,029.31		
Attendance officers—			
1914.....	1,917.50		
1913.....	175.00		
Teachers—			
1914.....	1,353,114.44		
Less repayments in excess of expenditures, 1913.....	—14.75		
1912.....	48.75		
1911.....	90.00		
Clerks and librarians—			
1914.....	15,122.20		
1913.....	368.83		
Longevity pay—			
1914.....	403,001.64		
1913.....	666.50		
1912.....	1,379.00		
Allowances to principals, 1914.....	33,795.30		
Teachers and janitors in night schools, 1914.....	17,461.25		
Janitors—			
1914.....	110,328.40		
1913.....	9,796.91		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VI. Education—Continued.			
1. Public schools—Continued.			
Salaries—Continued.			
Care of smaller buildings and rented rooms—			
1914.....	\$7,254.40		
1913.....	660.00		
Custodian and bookkeeper of textbooks and supplies and assistant—			
1914.....	1,725.00		
1913.....	75.00		
Medical inspectors—			
1914.....	5,802.72		
1913.....	500.04		
		\$2,016,593.69	
Contingent expenses, miscellaneous—			
1914.....	42,464.32		
1913.....	5,569.65		
		48,033.97	
Contingent expenses, books of reference and periodicals—			
1914.....	449.46		
1913.....	327.33		
		776.79	
Contingent expenses, livery of horse for superintendent of janitors—			
1914.....	275.00		
1913.....	25.00		
		300.00	
Contingent and other expenses of night schools—			
1914.....	1,908.49		
1913.....	150.00		
		2,058.49	
Kindergarten supplies—			
1914.....	2,434.95		
1913.....	255.60		
		2,690.55	
Manual training and industrial instruction—			
1914.....	22,489.34		
1913.....	2,887.26		
		25,376.60	
Text books and school supplies for use of pupils of first eight grades—			
1914.....	60,901.87		
1913.....	8,550.22		
		69,452.09	
Purchase of United States flags, 1914.....		799.85	
Rent of school buildings, repair shop, storage, and stock rooms—			
1914.....	12,762.00		
1913.....	3,977.83		
1912.....	725.00		
		17,464.83	
Equipment and supplies in connection with the enforcement of the compulsory-education law, and instruction of typical and ungraded classes—			
1914.....	4,441.69		
1913.....	181.56		
		4,623.25	
Fuel, gas, electric light and power—			
1914.....	84,559.29		
1913.....	747.63		
		85,306.92	
Repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, and repairing, and renewing heating, plumbing, and ventilating apparatus—			
1914.....	87,709.51		
1913.....	6,367.59		
		94,077.10	
Repairs to buildings, additional fire protection, 1913.....		4,385.80	
Utensils, material, and labor, for establishment and maintenance of school gardens—			
1914.....	1,175.01		
1913.....	218.25		
		1,393.26	
Extension of telephone system, 1913.....		837.08	
Apparatus and equipment for physics departments—			
1914.....	2,534.86		
1913.....	789.00		
		3,323.86	

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VI. Education—Continued.			
1. Public schools—Continued.			
Fixtures, apparatus, specimens, and materials for chemical and biological laboratories—			
1914.....	\$1,900.29		
1913.....	448.91	\$2,349.20	
School playgrounds, maintenance and repairs—			
1914.....	248.89		
1913.....	1,457.39	1,706.28	
Cabinet maker for repairing school furniture, 1914.....		911.11	
Furniture and equipment—			
Purchase of pianos, 1914.....	900.00		
6-room manual training building, Twelfth Division, 1913.....	408.67		
3 kindergartens, 1913.....	429.97		
1 manual training shop, 1913.....	201.25		
1 cooking school, 1913.....	42.46		
Armstrong Manual Training School.....	164.21		
Normal School, Columbia Heights.....	13,426.86		
Addition to Western High School.....	695.23		
Normal School, colored.....	2,344.42	18,613.07	
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings—			
6-room addition to Birney School, No. 74.....	49,579.78		
Ground adjoining Briggs School, No. 75.....	7,150.80		
Ground adjoining Filmore School, No. 92.....	450.80		
4-room addition to Congress Heights School, No. 111.....	30,282.94		
Ground adjoining Petworth School, No. 131.....	3,331.25		
Normal School, Columbia Heights, No. 162.....	149.53		
8-room extensible building, north of Spring Road, No. 163.....	425.00		
6-room manual training school, old High Street site, No. 164.....	136.50		
8-room building, Randall Highlands, No. 166.....	975.00		
Building, Normal School No. 2, No. 169.....	104,399.70		
Building, New Central High, No. 173.....	28,955.79		
Building, New M Street High, No. 174.....	202.00		
Central Heating Plant.....	210.80		
Plans and services—			
New M Street High, No. 174.....	1,697.48		
New Central High, No. 173.....	17,696.09		
Site for annex to J. F. Cook School.....	8,122.95		
Ground north of Rhode Island Avenue, for erection of additional building for Woodbridge and Langdon neighborhood.....	12,000.00		
Repayment in excess of expenditure account ground east of Soldiers' Home.....	-210.80	265,555.61	
2. Special education:			\$2,668,629.40
Instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to Columbia Institution for the Deaf from the District of Columbia, 1914.....		11,900.00	
Education of colored deaf mutes at Maryland School for Colored Deaf Mutes—			
1914.....	1,225.00		
1913.....	1,625.00	2,850.00	
Instruction of indigent blind children in the Maryland School for the Blind—			
1914.....	3,500.00		
1913.....	2,912.50	6,412.50	
3. Libraries:			21,162.50
Free Public Library and Takoma Park Branch Public Library—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	42,142.01		
1913.....	3,441.69		
Extra services—			
1914.....	1,576.85		
1913.....	130.27		

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VI. Education—Continued.			
3. Libraries—Continued.			
Free Public Library and Takoma Park Branch			
Public Library—Continued.			
Temporary services—			
1914.....	\$897. 50		
1913.....	146. 00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	6,206. 20		
1913.....	1,207. 95		
Purchase of books, 1914.....	7,493. 00		
Binding, 1914.....	3,499. 99		
		\$66,741. 46	
Aid to library for the blind, located at 1729 H Street NW., 1914.....		5,000. 00	
			\$71,741. 46
Grand total, education.....			2,759,533. 36
VII. Recreation.			
1. Parks:			
Improvement and care of public grounds and parks,			
1914.....	201,935. 47		
Less repayments in excess of expenditure, 1913..	211. 94		
		201,723. 53	
Salaries of employees, public grounds and parks, proportion payable by the District, 1914.....		32,875. 00	
Lighting public grounds and parks, 1914.....	18,820. 00		
Less repayments in excess of expenditure, 1913..	72. 75		
		18,747. 25	
Fort Davis and Fort Dupont Parks—			
Payment of awards for land taken.....	14,254. 00		
Expenses of condemnation.....	852. 48		
		15,106. 48	
Interior Park—			
Payment of awards for land taken.....	1,458. 00		
Improvement of.....	7,735. 02		
1914.....	1,000. 00		
		10,193. 02	
National Zoological Park—			
Salaries, care and improvement of buildings and grounds, subsistence, purchase and transportation of animals—			
1914.....	93,785. 73		
Less repayment in excess of expenditures for 1913.....	435. 47		
1912.....	185. 00		
Construction of bridge over Rock Creek.....	12,853. 06		
		106,388. 32	
Rock Creek Park, care and improvement—			
1914.....	19,111. 73		
1913.....	994. 79		
		20,106. 52	
Extension of Rock Creek Drive NW., expenses of condemnation.....		456. 14	
Small parks, condemnation of small park areas at intersections of streets outside of limits of original city of Washington, 1914.....		843. 15	
Trees in streets—			
Salary of superintendent of trees and parking, inspectors and clerks, 1914.....	9,538. 55		
Expenses of parking commission, for labor, cart hire, planting and care of trees, parking, etc.—			
1914.....	39,487. 36		
1913.....	2,455. 93		
		51,481. 84	
			457,921. 25
2. Public playgrounds:			
Maintenance, repairs, equipment, and supplies for outdoor playgrounds—			
1914.....	7,506. 27		
1913.....	233. 92		
Equipment of Bloomingdale playgrounds, 1913.....	995. 60		
Repairs and equipment of playgrounds, 1913.....	5. 70		
Salaries—			
1914.....	21,265. 91		
1913.....	672. 50		
			30,679. 90

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VII. Recreation—Continued.			
3. Bathing beach:			
Salaries of superintendent and assistants—			
1914.....	\$1,080.00		
1913.....	45.00		
Maintenance—			
1914.....	2,171.42		
1913.....	89.65		
Repairs to buildings, pools, and upkeep of grounds—			
1913-14.....	815.49		
1913.....	10.38		
Construction of underground drain from fountain lying south of White House to bathing beach, 1914.	2,496.48		
			\$6,708.42
Grand total, recreation.....			495,309.57
VIII. Miscellaneous.			
1. Miscellaneous offices:			
Purchasing officer's office—			
Salaries—			
1914.....	33,905.67		
1913.....	37.50		
Temporary labor—			
1914.....	121.63		
1913.....	26.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	1,060.29		
1913.....	279.39		
Purchase of construction material, reimbursable fund.....	3,102.04		
		\$38,532.52	
Veterinarian—			
Salary, 1914.....	1,200.00		
Medicines, surgical and hospital supplies—			
1914.....	92.33		
1913.....	519.70		
		1,812.03	
Repair division—			
Salaries, 1914.....	14,190.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	188.26		
1913.....	26.99		
Maintenance of motor truck—			
1914.....	432.59		
1913.....	124.74		
Alteration of repair shop and yard, 1913.....	247.99		
		15,210.57	
Engineer's stables, salaries of superintendent and assistants, 1914.....			
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses of various offices—printing of pay rolls and vouchers, proposals and contracts for general supplies, and miscellaneous items—			
1914.....	2,102.25		
1913.....	9.50		
Stock, storehouse supplies, 1913.....	358.29		
Less repayments in excess of expenditures 1914.....	263.09		
		4,995.00	
Postage on official mail matter, 1914.....		2,206.95	
General advertising authorized and required by law—		11,000.00	
1914.....			
1913.....	3,434.23		
	397.52		
		3,831.75	
Emergency fund, for use in all cases not otherwise sufficiently provided for—			
1914.....	4,746.71		
1913.....	993.00		
		5,739.71	
2. Miscellaneous objects:			
Marking historical places, 1914.....			
Judgments.....			
Damages, payments in settlement of minor damages to persons and property, 1914.....			
		1,000.00	
		7,393.24	
		998.90	
			83,328.54

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STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
VIII. Miscellaneous—Continued.			
2. Miscellaneous objects—Continued.			
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc—			
Taxes.....	\$14,674.16		
Fines.....	6,198.34		
Licenses.....	19,339.48		
		\$40,211.98	
Refund of erroneous collections—			
Fees.....	9.50		
1914.....	226.10		
School tuition charges, nonresident pupils.....	6.90		
1914.....	24.57		
Special assessments.....	1,212.86		
1914.....	222.30		
		1,702.23	
Refund to William Leftwich, unclaimed police-court collateral.....		10.00	
Reimbursement to James F. Oyster, for costs in Nalle case, public schools.....		183.20	
			\$51,499.55
Grand total, miscellaneous.....			134,828.08
IX. Public-service enterprises.			
1. Water supply:			
Washington Aqueduct, maintenance and operation—			
1914.....	66,200.00		
1913.....	373.12		
		66,573.12	
Washington Aqueduct, filtration plant, maintenance and operation, 1914.....		91,000.00	
Great Falls water power, investigation and report.....		28.75	
			157,601.87
NOTE.—For expenditures for water distribution see XI, infra.			
2. Markets:			
Salaries of market masters and assistants, 1914.....		5,040.17	
Maintenance and repairs to markets—			
1914.....	2,385.62		
1913.....	284.05		
		2,669.67	
Farmers' Produce Market—			
Salaries of market master and assistants, 1914.....	2,460.00		
Sweeping B Street, used for market purposes—			
1914.....	440.00		
1913.....	120.00		
Hauling refuse from market—			
1914.....	548.50		
1913.....	49.00		
Erection of shelters, 1914.....	13,017.28		
		16,634.78	
Fish wharf and market—			
Salary of market master and assistant, 1913-14....	1,500.00		
Maintenance and repairs, 1913-14.....	100.00		
		1,600.00	
			25,944.62
3. Public scales:			
Purchase, maintenance, and repairs, 1914.....	137.09		
New 25-ton railroad scales, 1913-14.....	850.00		
Overhauling, transferring, and installing scales, 1913-14.....	250.00		
			1,237.09
4. Public crematory:			
Maintenance and operation—			
1914.....	1,537.76		
1913.....	281.88		
Installation of additional furnace, 1914.....	2,368.50		
			4,188.14
Total, public-service enterprises.....			188,971.72
X. Interest and debt.			
Funded debt, payments from appropriation for interest and sinking fund, on account of bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia, 3.65 per cent bonds:			
Redemption of principal of bonds.....	671,700.00		
Interest and premiums.....	303,708.00		
			975,408.00

STATEMENT F.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
X. Interest and debt—Continued.			
Unfunded debt:			
Reimbursement of the United States on account of general-fund advances and interest on same under the act of Mar. 3, 1909, and other acts, on account of fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and prior years—			
Principal.....	\$621,521.71		
Interest at 2 per cent for fiscal year 1914 on balance due July 1, 1913, \$621,521.71.....	12,430.43	\$633,952.14	
Reimbursement of the United States on account of advances for special park improvements and interest thereon, third installment—			
Montrose Park (act Mar. 2, 1911)—			
Principal.....	13,750.00		
Interest at 3 per cent for fiscal year 1914.....	825.00		
Meridian Hill Park (act Mar. 4, 1911)—			
Principal.....	61,250.00		
Interest at 3 per cent for fiscal year 1914.....	3,675.00		
Costs of condemnation Meridian Hill Park (act June 25, 1910)—			
Principal.....	1,283.30		
Interest at 3 per cent for fiscal year 1914.....	77.00	80,860.30	
Reimbursement of the United States in full for balance of one-half of per capita cost of maintenance of indigent insane patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane in excess of the number charged to and paid for by the District during the fiscal years 1881 to 1911, inclusive, \$719,536.09; said sum to be reimbursed to the United States out of District revenues, beginning with the fiscal year 1913 (sundry civil appropriation act, Aug. 24, 1912, as amended by District appropriation act, approved Mar. 4, 1913).....		616,745.22	
Total reimbursements to the United States on account of unfunded debt and interest thereon during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....			\$1,331,557.66
Grand total, interest and debt.....			2,306,965.66
XI. Miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds.			
General government:			
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits—			
Recording tax sales.....	553.70		
Duplicate automobile tags.....	103.65		
Protection of life and property:			657.35
Police relief fund, police pensions—			
Current.....	96,084.98		
Deficiency act Mar. 4, 1909.....	192.27		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits—			
Salaries of special policemen at street-railway crossings.....	53,023.36		
Allowances to policemen out of clothing and helmet fund for damages to clothing.....	94.60	149,395.21	
Firemen's relief fund, firemen's pensions.....		48,671.81	
Militia fund from fines, payments from moneys received on account of fines imposed and collected from members of the District of Columbia Militia, for general and clerical expenses of the service.....		3,204.65	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits—			
Gas inspection and laboratory expenses.....	1,821.20		
Vault inspection.....	154.00		
Installation of fire-alarm boxes, electrical supplies, and wiring.....	275.18	2,250.38	
Health and sanitation, miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, construction of sewers, paid from deposits of property owners for this purpose.....			203,522.05
			28,214.24

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
XI. <i>Miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds</i> —Continued.			
Highways, miscellaneous trust fund deposits:			
Repairs to cuts in improved streets, sidewalks, etc., repairs to and paving within street-railway space, changes in tracks of railway companies, laying cement sidewalks, repairs to cuts in streets paid from deposits of plumbers and sundry persons and corporations for said work.....	\$103,390.40		
Street lighting and moving street lamps, paid from deposits for said purpose.....	96.24		
Construction of bridges, paid from deposits for said purpose.....	1,786.89		
			\$105,273.53
Charities and corrections:			
Industrial Home School fund, care of children, maintenance, from moneys derived from sale of products of institution and board and care of wards.....	4,828.08		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—			
Care of children, maintenance, from moneys derived from sale of products of institution and board and care of wards—			
1914.....	159.77		
1913.....	150.47		
Amount to credit of fund for fiscal year 1912, unexpended, deposited to credit of revenues of United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, account lapsed appropriation, per surplus warrant of June 30, 1914.....	91.66		
		\$401.90	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits—			
Payments for support and maintenance of children from moneys paid into said fund on order of the juvenile court under the act of Mar. 23, 1906, making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances.	41,364.96		
Payments from interest derived from investment of Matthew Wright legacy to—			
Ebenezer Station Sunday School....	\$90.00		
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	592.84		
Washington City Orphan Asylum....	592.84		
	1,275.68		
		42,640.64	
Escheated estates relief fund, payments to Citizens' Relief Association and Associated Charities for use for the benefit of the poor as provided in section 388 of the Code.....		239.76	
			48,110.38
Education, miscellaneous trust-fund deposits:			
Payment of prizes awarded pupils of public schools, from interest derived from investment of William Galt legacy.....	100.00		
Purchase of duplicate child-labor badges, in connection with enforcement of compulsory-education law.....	44.20		
Expenses incident to condemnation of land for school purposes, paid from deposit for said purpose.....	25.36		
			169.56
Recreation, miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, planting of trees in streets and parking, paid from deposits for this purpose.....			
			832.78

STATEMENT F.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DETAIL—continued.			
XI. Miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds—Continued.			
Miscellaneous:			
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits—			
Refund of unused balances of deposits for sundry purposes.....	\$213,434.95		
Amount of sundry deposits to credit of depositors transferred to credit of following accounts, by redeposit therein—			
General revenues of the United States and the District of Columbia, account—			
Special assessments for sewers.....	801.25		
Miscellaneous items.....	5,613.11		
Permit fund.....	175.00		
Sanitary fund.....	6.20		
	220,030.51		
Sanitary fund, deduction for amount of collections transferred from miscellaneous trust-fund deposits above to credit of sanitary fund	—6.20		
		\$220,024.31	
Permit fund—			
Refund of unused balances of deposits for half-cost work under permit system.....	2,583.41		
Amount of assessments for construction of sewers, sidewalks and curbs, and alley paving, transferred by deposit to credit of special assessment, general fund, United States and the District of Columbia, one-half each.....	8,209.84		
		10,793.25	
Washington redemption fund, redemption of tax-sale certificates.....		123,270.47	
Surplus fund, refund of amount of surplus paid at tax sales.....		18.00	
Outstanding liabilities, payments account checks of disbursing officers, said checks being outstanding 3 years and over.....		3.85	
			\$354,109.88
Public-service enterprises:			
Water department—			
Salaries—			
Revenue and inspection branch, 1914.....	31,099.17		
Distribution branch, 1914.....	50,448.21		
Less repayments in excess of expenditures, 1913.....	—25.34		
		81,522.04	
Contingent expenses—			
1914.....	4,358.73		
1913.....	482.25		
		4,840.98	
General expenses—			
1914.....	31,434.10		
1913.....	4,881.03		
		36,315.13	
High service, extension and maintenance of high-service system, laying trunk mains and pipes for low service, and purchase and installation of water meters in private residences and business places, 1914.....	626,151.53		
Less repayments in excess of expenditures, 1913.....	—3.06		
		626,148.47	
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and water-main taxes.....		1,993.90	
Reimbursement of the United States, from revenues of the water department, on account of advances under appropriation for extension of water mains, act of June 26, 1912, second installment.....		20,000.00	
			770,820.52
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits, payments for water mains, meters, fire hydrants, and miscellaneous work from deposits made for said work.....			12,059.23
Grand total, miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds.....			1,523,769.52

STATEMENT G.—Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, net expenditures therefrom, and balances to credit of same, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Fund.	Balances July 1, 1913.	Collections during fiscal year 1914.	Total available for expenditure during fiscal year 1914.	Net expenditures during fiscal year 1914.	Balances June 30, 1914.			
					In United States Treasury.	To credit of disbursing officer, with Treasurer of the United States.	In hands of the collector of taxes.	Total balances.
Water fund.....	\$61,218.29	\$743,046.76	\$804,265.05	\$770,820.52	\$24,907.98	\$8,136.54	\$400.01	\$33,444.53
Washington redemption fund.....	18,553.23	121,975.82	140,529.05	123,270.47	16,087.11	401.45	770.02	17,258.58
Permit fund.....	13,180.38	7,037.16	20,217.54	10,793.25	7,088.51	2,335.78		9,424.29
Surplus fund.....	860.05	6.00	866.05	18.00	848.05			848.05
Industrial Home School fund.....	1,144.79	5,432.81	6,577.60	4,828.08	317.45	1,432.07		1,749.52
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund: 1914.....		322.51	322.51	159.77	61.53	101.21		162.74
1913.....	112.50	45.00	157.50	150.47	7.03			7.03
1912.....	91.66		91.66	191.66				
Police relief fund.....	9,133.89	292,367.78	101,501.67	96,277.25	5,165.79	34.21	24.42	5,224.42
Firemen's relief fund.....	5,203.25	45,832.30	51,035.55	48,671.81	2,358.02	5.72		2,363.74
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	198,246.01	417,202.23	615,448.24	465,246.18	125,703.60	23,962.58	535.88	150,202.06
Outstanding liabilities.....	3,196.96	305.51	3,502.47	3.85	3,498.62			3,498.62
Sanitary fund.....	41.85		41.85	4-6.20	48.05			48.05
Washington special-tax fund.....	11,554.94		11,554.94		11,554.94			11,554.94
Redemption of tax-lien certificates.....	3,082.02		3,082.02		3,082.02			3,082.02
Redemption of assessment certificates.....	1,167.65		1,167.65		1,167.65			1,167.65
Militia fund from fines.....		5,779.75	5,779.75	3,204.65	2,575.10			2,575.10
Escheated estates relief fund.....	99.98	139.78	239.76	239.76				
Total.....	326,887.45	1,439,493.41	1,766,380.86	1,523,769.52	204,471.45	36,409.56	1,730.33	242,611.34

¹ Amount transferred to revenues of the United States and the District of Columbia, general fund, one-half each, by surplus warrant of June 30, 1914, account balance expended in fund.

² Police relief fund, sources of revenue:

Police court fines.....	\$65,375.92
Dog taxes.....	16,759.20
Fines imposed upon and collected from policemen.....	968.00
Retent of \$1 per month from officers and members.....	8,567.32
Sale of stolen and abandoned property.....	691.34
Donations.....	6.00
Total.....	92,367.78

³ Firemen's relief fund, sources of revenue:

Police court fines.....	\$40,134.29
Fines imposed upon and collected from firemen.....	50.00
Retent of \$1 per month from officers and members.....	5,648.01

Total..... 45,832.30
Amount transferred from "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits."

STATEMENT H.—Cash account of L. C. Wilson, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES JULY 1, 1913.			
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer with the Treasurer of the United States, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$46,458.24		
Water department.....	7,000.00		
Washington redemption fund.....	7,122.62		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	3,650.82		
Permit fund.....	1,864.00		
Industrial Home School fund.....	1,053.96		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1913.....	57.52		
Police relief fund.....	49.18		
Firemen's relief fund.....	24.61		
Surplus fund.....	171.00		
		\$67,451.95	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	9,729,463.74		
Water department.....	749,025.20		
Washington redemption fund.....	116,549.30		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	445,800.00		
Permit fund.....	11,440.03		
Industrial Home School fund.....	5,206.19		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—			
1914.....	231.33		
1913.....	99.98		
Police relief fund.....	96,496.28		
Firemen's relief fund.....	48,548.92		
Surplus fund.....	116.00		
Outstanding liabilities.....	3.85		
Escheated estates relief fund.....	239.76		
		11,203,220.58	
Amount of checks canceled and repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which originally drawn.....		4,640.19	
			\$11,275,312.72
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by disbursing officer on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	9,311,833.35		
Water department.....	746,291.21		
Washington redemption fund.....	123,270.47		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	425,488.24		
Permit fund.....	10,968.25		
Industrial Home School fund.....	4,828.08		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—			
1914.....	123.46		
1913.....	150.47		
Police relief fund.....	96,511.25		
Firemen's relief fund.....	48,567.81		
Surplus fund.....	18.00		
Outstanding liabilities.....	3.85		
Escheated estates relief fund.....	239.76		
		10,768,294.20	
REPAYMENTS.			
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the several appropriations, trust, and special funds against which originally drawn by the disbursing officer, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	464,088.63		
Trust and special funds.....	1,880.14		
Canceled checks.....	4,640.19		
		470,608.96	

STATEMENT H.—Cash account of L. C. Wilson, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1914.			
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer with the Treasurer of the United States, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—			
Water department.....	\$8,136.54		
Washington redemption fund.....	401.45		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	23,962.58		
Permit fund.....	2,335.78		
Industrial Home School fund.....	1,432.07		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1914.....	101.21		
Police relief fund.....	34.21		
Firemen's relief fund.....	5.72		
		\$36,409.56	\$11,275,312.72

STATEMENT I.—Account of C. C. Rogers, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia, for the period July 1, 1913, to Mar. 31, 1914, inclusive.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES JULY 1, 1913.			
To balances due on account of cash in hands of collector on account of collections of June 30, 1913 (deposited in Treasury July 1 and 2, 1913), on account of—			
General fund.....	\$48,857.46		
Miscellaneous receipts, United States one-half.....	1,150.61		
Trust and special funds.....	4,801.94		
Repayments to appropriations.....	44.02		
		\$54,854.03	
To balances due on account of—			
Uncollected realty taxes.....	804,632.47		
Uncollected personal taxes.....	255,425.77		
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes.....	11,841.72		
		1,071,899.96	
			\$1,126,753.90
DEBITS.			
To amount of levy based on new assessment for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, realty taxes.....	5,176,862.16		
		5,176,862.16	
To amount of increases in levies per assessor's certificates on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	15,367.09		
Personal taxes.....	526.95		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	22.00		
		15,916.04	
To amount of collections on account of—			
Personal tax levy fiscal year 1914, not yet charged to collector.....	11,444.87		
Penalty—			
Realty taxes.....	43,301.75		
Personal taxes.....	1,700.59		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	7.76		
Miscellaneous items—			
One-half District of Columbia.....	153,037.98		
All District of Columbia.....	770,557.15		
One-half United States.....	153,037.99		
All United States.....	24,100.00		
		1,157,188.09	
To collections account trust and special funds:			
Water fund.....	657,993.84		
Washington redemption fund.....	86,821.85		
Permit fund.....	5,320.16		
Surplus fund.....	6.00		
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.....	290,606.82		
Industrial Home School fund.....	3,031.95		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1914.....	94.03		
Police relief fund.....	65,423.04		
Firemen's relief fund.....	31,090.53		
		1,140,388.22	
To collections account repayments to various appropriations.....		18,579.17	
			7,508,933.68
			8,635,687.67

STATEMENT I.—*Account of C. C. Rogers, collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, with the District of Columbia, for the period July 1, 1913, to Mar. 31, 1914, inclusive—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CREDITS.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the auditor of the District of Columbia per certificates of deposit issued by said Treasurer, including deposit of Apr. 1, 1914, on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	\$742,192.62		
Personal taxes.....	57,383.91		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,154.25		
Penalty—			
Realty taxes.....	43,301.75		
Personal taxes.....	1,700.59		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	7.76		
Miscellaneous items—			
One-half District of Columbia.....	153,037.98		
All District of Columbia.....	770,557.15		
	1,769,336.01		
General fund collections, 1913.....	48,857.46		
Total deposits to general fund, District of Columbia.....		\$1,818,193.47	
United States on account of miscellaneous receipts—			
One-half.....	153,037.99		
All.....	24,100.00		
1913.....	1,150.61		
		178,288.60	
Trust and special funds.....	1,140,388.22		
1913.....	4,801.94		
		1,145,190.16	
Repayments to various appropriations.....	18,579.17		
1913.....	44.02		
		18,623.19	
Total deposits with the Treasurer of the United States.....			\$3,160,295.42
By amount of reductions in levies per assessor's certificates on account of—			
Realty taxes.....		15,671.90	
Personal taxes.....		2,509.18	
			18,181.08
By amount of balances due the District of Columbia, Mar. 31, 1914, transferred to account of Ben L. Prince, collector of taxes, as per his receipt for said balances collectible, dated Apr. 1, 1914, filed, on account of uncollected—			
Realty taxes.....		5,238,997.20	
Personal taxes.....		207,504.50	
Special reimbursable taxes.....		10,709.47	
			5,457,211.17
			8,635,687.67

STATEMENT J.—*Account of Ben L. Prince, collector of taxes, with the District of Columbia, for the period Apr. 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914, inclusive.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DEBITS.			
To amount of balances due the District of Columbia, transferred from account of C. C. Rogers, collector of taxes, as per receipt of Apr. 1, 1914, for said balances, filed in office of auditor, on account of uncollected—			
Realty taxes.....		\$5,238,997.20	
Personal taxes.....		207,504.50	
Special reimbursable taxes.....		10,709.47	
			\$5,457,211.17
To amount of levy based on new assessment for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, on account of personal taxes.	\$1,230,091.87		
Less amount of collections account same made by C. C. Rogers, collector, above, and charged to his account.....	11,444.87		
		1,218,647.00	

STATEMENT J.—*Account of Ben L. Prince, collector of taxes, with the District of Columbia, for the period Apr. 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914, inclusive—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total	Grand total.
DEBITS—continued.			
To amount of increases in levies per assessor's certificates, on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	\$12,702.97		
Personal taxes.....	4,432.22		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	894.57		
		\$18,029.76	
To amount of collections, on account of—			
Penalty—			
Realty taxes.....	2,752.37		
Personal taxes.....	1,464.45		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1.45		
Miscellaneous receipts—			
One-half District of Columbia.....	55,748.97		
All District of Columbia.....	63,009.72		
		122,976.96	
To amount of collections on account of miscellaneous receipts, one-half United States.....		55,748.96	
To amount of collections on account of trust and special funds—			
Water fund.....	85,052.92		
Washington redemption fund.....	35,153.97		
Permit fund.....	1,717.00		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	126,595.41		
Escheated estates relief fund.....	139.78		
Industrial Home School fund.....	2,051.36		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1914.....	144.48		
Police relief fund.....	17,411.42		
Firemen's relief fund.....	9,083.76		
		277,350.10	
To amount of collections on account of repayments to various appropriations.....		7,789.32	
			\$1,700,542.10
			7,157,753.27
CREDITS.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as verified by the auditor, per certificates of deposit issued by said Treasurer, on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	4,321,081.36		
Personal taxes.....	1,107,534.82		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	226.18		
Penalty—			
Realty taxes.....	2,752.37		
Personal taxes.....	1,464.45		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1.45		
Miscellaneous items—			
One-half District of Columbia.....	55,748.97		
All District of Columbia.....	63,009.72		
Total general fund.....	5,551,819.32		
Less amount of deposits made July 1-6, 1914....	45,694.65		
		5,506,124.67	
United States on account of miscellaneous receipts..	55,748.96		
Less amount of deposits made July 1-6, 1914....	5,129.13		
		50,619.83	
Trust and special funds.....	277,350.10		
Less amount of deposits made July 1-6, 1914....	1,730.33		
		275,619.77	
Repayments to various appropriations.....	7,789.32		
Less amount of deposits made July 1-6, 1914....	173.87		
		7,615.45	
Total deposits with the Treasurer of the United States.....		5,839,979.72	
By amount of reductions in levies per assessor's certificates on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	6,061.10		
Personal taxes.....	4,168.68		
		10,229.78	
			5,850,209.50

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STATEMENT J—Account of Ben L. Prince, collector of taxes, with the District of Columbia, for the period Apr. 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914, inclusive—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES JUNE 30, 1914.			
Balances due the District of Columbia on account of cash in hands of collector of taxes (being amount of collections of June 30, 1914, deposited after close of fiscal year, July 1-6, 1914):			
General fund.....	\$45,694.65		
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	5,129.13		
Trust and special funds.....	1,730.33		
Repayments to various appropriations.....	173.87	\$52,727.98	
Balances due the District of Columbia, on account of uncollected—			
Realty taxes.....	924,557.71		
Personal taxes.....	318,880.22		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	11,377.86	¹ 1,254,815.79	
Total balances due June 30, 1914.....			\$1,307,543.77
			7,157,753.27

¹ Detail of balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1914, on account of uncollected taxes, as above stated:

Realty taxes:		Realty taxes—Continued.	
1914.....	\$761,990.95	1886.....	\$1,083.86
1913.....	23,623.39	1885.....	1,359.24
1912.....	19,907.67	1884.....	1,195.63
1911.....	17,077.76	1883.....	1,980.69
1910.....	16,034.33	1882.....	2,413.21
1909.....	2,847.77	1881.....	4,181.96
1908.....	3,818.00	1880.....	10,588.87
1907.....	4,920.99	1877.....	8,772.21
1906.....	2,456.06		
1905.....	2,199.09	Total.....	924,557.71
1904.....	1,557.32		
1903.....	753.15	Personal taxes:	
1902.....	1,549.61	1914.....	110,041.72
1901.....	1,319.88	1913.....	42,395.56
1900.....	1,786.34	1912.....	22,575.27
1899.....	2,099.23	1911.....	17,839.44
1898.....	2,773.36	1910.....	16,146.86
1897.....	3,098.03	1909.....	15,949.74
1896.....	4,452.52	1908.....	17,417.14
1895.....	2,789.86	1907.....	25,232.66
1894.....	3,402.29	1906.....	19,538.47
1893.....	2,254.08	1905.....	12,779.95
1892.....	1,961.38	1904.....	11,670.21
1891.....	2,096.81	1903.....	7,293.20
1890.....	1,836.63		
1889.....	1,527.02	Total.....	318,880.22
1888.....	1,434.13		
1887.....	1,434.39	Special reimbursable taxes.....	11,377.86

STATEMENT K.—*Statement showing certain collections made by the District of Columbia, covered into the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the general revenues of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Fees:			
Advertising taxes in arrears.....	\$2,281.20		
Bathing beach.....	429.35		
Building permits.....	12,411.55		
Crematorium.....	187.50		
Electrical permits.....	2,532.50		
Gas and meters.....	2,877.90		
Health department.....	239.00		
Municipal court.....	17,232.52		
Pound.....	640.38		
Public convenience stations.....	1,451.31		
Railings, etc.....	465.00		
Sewer and gas permits.....	2,978.50		
Surveyor's fees.....	6,767.95		
Tax certificates.....	2,059.50		
Water-service permits.....	1,190.00		
Sealer of weights and measures.....	3,214.02		
		\$56,958.18	
Rents:			
Wharves, street termini, and buildings.....	12,998.86		
Fish wharves, including wharfage fees.....	5,052.08		
		18,050.94	
Sales:			
Old house on property bought by District of Columbia.....	28.00		
Old material.....	2,743.01		
District regulations.....	168.18		
Manure and street sweepings.....	36.50		
Services and supplies.....	2,678.48		
Workhouse.....	6,477.39		
		12,131.56	
Special assessments:			
Assessment and permit work, sewers.....	32,216.87		
Interest.....	1,373.72		
Main and pipe sewers.....	26.18		
Interest.....	2.60		
Suburban sewers.....	1,416.35		
Interest.....	93.28		
Assessment and permit work, streets.....	48,008.54		
Interest.....	1,516.61		
Various sections.....	1,302.37		
Interest.....	43.97		
Suburban streets.....	3,267.15		
Interest.....	116.31		
Interior Park.....	2,055.59		
Interest.....	89.88		
Street extensions.....	7,347.97		
Interest.....	485.26		
		99,362.65	
Miscellaneous:			
Board and care of insane.....	9,103.32		
Tuition of nonresident pupils public schools.....	6,431.08		
Police court, unclaimed collateral.....	83.50		
Judgments.....	43.80		
Damages to District property.....	364.82		
Railroad passenger tax, Highway Bridge.....	6,257.10		
Reimbursement of the United States by the water department on account of advances for extension of water mains.....	20,000.00		
Reimbursement of the United States for one-half of cost of site for District pound and stable.....	4,100.00		
		46,383.62	
		232,886.95	

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STATEMENT L.—Statement of balances of certain accounts, June 30, 1914, kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, of which duplicate accounts are kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia.

Accounts.	Debits.	Credits.
CASH OTHER THAN CONTRACTORS' RETENTS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash covering items other than contractors' retents.....	\$5,797.34	\$901.50
Cash collections, special improvement tax.....		100.00
Principal 3-year Emery bonds.....		
Interest:		
3-year Emery bonds.....		10.95
5 per cent permanent improvement bonds.....		181.50
7 per cent permanent improvement bonds.....		217.00
20-year funding bonds.....		30.00
30-year funding bonds.....		120.00
10-year Bowen bonds.....		51.00
Washington registered stock.....		773.33
Registered canal stock.....		22.50
Georgetown registered stock.....		27.87
Proceeds of sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds to provide for payment of 8 per cent greenback certificates and residue of 2.35 per cent unpaid interest of board of audit certificates (being difference between 3.65 per cent and 6 per cent), act of Aug. 17, 1894.....		1,744.57
Interest on bonds held in trust for contractors, pending authority to pay proper parties.....		105.88
Contingent account, less disbursements to date.....		361.51
Cash received from sale of District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds.....		764.43
Unpaid checks held for delivery in case of Samuel Strong v. District of Columbia.....		335.25
	5,797.34	5,797.34
SECURITIES HELD FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of certain securities held for the account of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	104,419.72	
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds.....		75,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal certificates of indebtedness.....		9,270.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds, unpaid coupon.....		15.00
District of Columbia board of audit certificates.....		20,134.72
	104,419.72	104,419.72
CONTRACTORS' RETENTS, CASH AND BONDS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash retained and held in trust for sundry contractors.....	64,923.51	
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of bonds retained and held in trust for sundry contractors.....	170,330.00	
Sundry contractors, on account of retentions under contracts with the District of Columbia.....		235,253.51
	235,253.51	235,253.51
FUNDED DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
On account of bonded indebtedness.....	6,939,150.00	
3.65 per cent registered \$5,000 bonds.....		6,040,000.00
3.65 per cent registered \$1,000 bonds.....		480,000.00
3.65 per cent coupon bonds.....		419,150.00
	6,939,150.00	6,939,150.00
UNSIGNED BONDS.		
3.65 per cent registered \$1,000 bonds, Nos. 7019-7400.....		382,000.00
3.65 per cent registered \$5,000 bonds, Nos. 13003-14260.....		6,290,000.00
3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$50, Nos. 11027-11035.....		450.00
3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$500, Nos. 27402-27483.....		41,000.00
		6,713,450.00

MATHEW WRIGHT LEGACY.

STATEMENT M.—*Statement of investment of bequest of Mathew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, D. C., in trust for the beneficiaries in the said city of Washington in the will of said decedent, recorded May, 1847, the interest derived from the investment of said bequest and the payments made from said interest, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

INVESTMENT.

Bonds in the custody of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, having been turned over to him by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia May 1, 1888, for safe-keeping and for the collection of the interest thereon:

Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, and 2242, of the denomination of \$5,000 each.....	\$20,000.00
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 1665, 1666, and 1667, of the denominations of \$1,000 each.....	3,000.00
Coupon 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 338, 3856, 5094, 6300, 6383, and 8895, of the denominations of \$50 each.....	300.00
Total investment, being the amount of the principal of the Mathew Wright legacy.....	<u>23,300.00</u>

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.

Balance to credit of interest account, July 1, 1913, in "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," in Treasury of the United States.....	\$425.23
Interest received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	850.45
	<u>\$1,275.68</u>
Amount of checks issued by the disbursing officer, charged to fund, in favor of—	
Ebenezer Station Sunday School.....	90.00
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	592.84
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	592.84
	<u>1,275.68</u>

WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

STATEMENT N.—*Statement of operations of the bequest of \$2,000 made by the will of William Galt, deceased, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors in office, to be invested, and the income from the investments made therewith to be paid over annually to the board of trustees (board of education) of the public schools of said District, or its successors, to be used by said board or its successors in procuring medals or other suitable rewards, in the discretion of said board, for deserving scholars in said public schools.*

INVESTMENT.

Potomac Electric Power Co. first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Nos. 378 and 379, at \$1,000 each, maturing in 1929; coupons payable June and December.....	<u>\$2,000.00</u>
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DEPOSIT OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.

Balance to credit of interest account, July 1, 1913, in "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," in Treasury of the United States.....	\$426.50
Interest received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	150.00
	<u>576.50</u>
Amount of checks issued by the disbursing officer in favor of beneficiaries under said fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	<u>100.00</u>
Balance to credit of interest account, June 30, 1914, in "Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia," in Treasury of the United States.....	476.50

CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

STATEMENT O.—*Statement of operations of the centennial inaugural relief fund account for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

[This fund consists of surplus receipts paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the centennial inaugural committee and subsequent inaugural committees for investment, the interest on said investment to be used for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor.]

PRINCIPAL AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Cash on deposit in American Security & Trust Co. to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on account of fund, July 1, 1914.....	\$92.63
Amount transferred from interest account for amortization, to reimburse principal account for expenses of premiums and commission on investments purchased out of body of fund, prorational charge for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	<u>67.52</u>
Cash balance to credit of principal account in American Security & Trust Co., June 30, 1914.....	<u>\$160.15</u>

INVESTMENTS.

Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1996, 5 at \$1,000 each, Nos. 4716, 5012, 5366, 21576, 31117; coupons payable April and October.	\$5,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. general mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1995, 4 at \$1,000 each, Nos. M23523, M23524, M23525, and M44609, and 2 at \$500 each, Nos. D11249 and D41278; coupons payable April and October.	5,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co. first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1948; 5 at \$1,000 each, Nos. M32945, M32946, M44356, M44357, and M44358; coupons payable April and October.	5,000.00
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds, with sinking fund, due 1929, 4 at \$1,000 each, Nos. 221, 443, 643, and 1230; coupons payable January and July.	4,000.00
Potomac Electric Power Co. 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, due 1929, 10 at \$1,000 each, Nos. 380, 381, 382, 383, 1132, 1412, 57, 58, 60, and 61; coupons payable June and December.	10,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway Co. prior lien 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1997, 2 at \$1,000 each, Nos. M14953 and M39748, and 6 at \$500 each, Nos. D4521, D4932, D11000, D11536, D11537, and D13581; coupons payable January, April, July, and October.	5,000.00
Capital Traction Co. 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, due 1947, 8 at \$500 each, Nos. 3331, 5503, 7159, 7160, 7161, 7162, 7163, and 7164; coupons payable June and December.	4,000.00
	<u>\$38,000.00</u>

NOTE.—For operation of the principal account of the centennial inaugural relief fund, see report of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, page 61.

Premium and commission account:

Amount paid for premiums and commission on investments during fiscal years 1906 and 1910.	2,267.50
Less amount of amortization deducted from interest collections, fiscal years—	
1906-1913.	\$445.96
1914.	67.52
	<u>513.48</u>
Balance due principal account, to be reimbursed by annual prorational charge for amortization, based on life of securities purchased on account of fund.	1,754.02
Total principal account of fund.	<u>39,914.17</u>

INTEREST RECEIVED AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.

Cash on deposit in American Security & Trust Co., to the credit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on account of fund, July 1, 1913.	\$16.74
Interest received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.	2,052.18
	<u>\$2,068.92</u>
Amount of checks issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in favor of the Citizens' Relief Association of the District of Columbia for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.	2,000.00
Amount transferred to credit of principal account, amortization charge, fiscal year 1914, as above.	67.52
	<u>2,067.52</u>
Cash balance to credit of interest account in American Security & Trust Co., June 30, 1914.	1.40

FIREMEN'S AND POLICEMEN'S COFFEE FUND.

STATEMENT P.—*Receipts and expenditures on account of firemen's and policemen's coffee fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

[This fund is made up of donations received for the purchase of coffee and sandwiches for members of the fire and police departments while attending fires.]

Cash balance to credit of fund in Commercial National Bank July 1, 1913.	\$1,272.19
Donations received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.	60.00
	<u>\$1,332.19</u>
Amount expended for coffee and sandwiches during fiscal year.	93.80
	<u>1,238.39</u>

EXTENSION OF WATER MAINS.

STATEMENT Q.—*Statement of reimbursements to be made to the United States from revenues of the water department for advances made for the extension of water mains during the fiscal years 1911 and 1912.*

[As required by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 26, 1912, said reimbursements to be made at the rate of \$20,000 per annum, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.]

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the United States under appropriations for the extension of water mains, District of Columbia, during fiscal year:	
1911.	\$34,964.00
1912.	45,003.21
	<u>\$79,967.21</u>

REIMBURSEMENTS.

Amount of special assessments collected and deposited to credit of United States in Treasury of the United States, fiscal year—	
1911.....	\$1,180.34
1912.....	1,701.25
Amount of checks of disbursing officer, charged to the revenues of the water department and deposited to the credit of the United States in Treasury of the United States, fiscal year—	
1913.....	17,118.41
1914.....	20,000.00
	<u>\$40,000.00</u>
Balance due the United States June 30, 1914.....	39,967.21

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUNDS.

STATEMENT R.—*Statement of certain donations made to the Free Public Library of the District of Columbia in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1913.*

Donation of Hon. James T. Du Bois to Henry Pastor memorial fund of the Free Public Library: One Washington Railway & Electric Co.'s consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bond, No. 7116, for \$1,000, payable Dec. 1, 1951, with coupons of \$20 each, June, 1913, to Dec., 1951, inclusive, payable June and December; the title to same to be vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the proceeds to be used for scientific periodicals, all periodicals so purchased to be stamped with the name of the Henry Pastor memorial fund.....		\$1,000.00
Donation of Woman's Anthropological Society for the benefit of the Free Public Library: 100 shares of Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.'s stock (certificate No. 793), par value \$10, the income to be devoted to the purchase of periodicals and works relating to the science of anthropology, the same to be stamped to indicate the society from whose gift they are bought.....		1,000.00
Total.....		<u>2,000.00</u>
Interest and dividends on above turned over to librarian of Free Public Library by the collector of taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:		
Washington Railway & Electric Co. bond.....		60.00
Washington Sanitary Improvement Co. stock.....		50.00
Total.....		<u>110.00</u>

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
Washington, October 8, 1914.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in the office of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

The total collections for the year ended June 30, 1914, were \$8,998,149.09, showing a decrease of \$133,121.84. The amount credited to general fund, which is revenue, was \$7,321,155.33, an increase of \$31,780.03. There was no increase in realty taxes. There was an increase in personal taxes of \$34,078.21. This increase would have been much larger had several large accounts pending for adjustment been settled.

The trust funds collected during the year amounted to \$1,417,738.32, showing a decrease of \$136,643.43, accounted for by the falling off of collections of this fund, such as water fund, building operations, and guaranty deposits.

There was collected on account of miscellaneous receipts credited to the United States \$232,886.95. The total water-fund collections, including water rents, etc., was \$743,046.76.

The real estate tax sale last March consisted of the disposal of 5,538 lots or parcels, amounting to \$143,068.56.

A real estate tax law which can cover a period of 15 years with uncollected balances amounting to less than \$39,000 out of a total tax levy of more than \$46,000,000 can not be severely criticized from the standpoint of protection of the municipality in which it operates. The present tax law from the years 1895 to 1910 did this for the District of Columbia. The period from 1910 to 1914, inclusive, however, can not claim this record. From 1910 to 1913, inclusive, out of a levy of \$18,720,976.32, there is still uncollected \$76,643.15. This unusually large balance is occasioned by the stubborn and avowed refusal of the Washington Terminal Co. and Baltimore & Ohio Railway to pay the taxes on property owned by them, amounting in those years to \$53,354.24. The very fact that these companies are able to defy the District authorities exhibits the only weak point in the law so far as the District of Columbia is concerned. This weakness is the inability of the District or any holder of tax title to the property to go into a court of equity and seek settlement, where all parties concerned may present their claims and have them adjudicated. I am very much inclined to believe that such a law would in our tax sales encourage healthful competition on a legitimate basis among those who have money and are looking for a means of investment where it would be thoroughly safeguarded, and that the District would in every way be protected.

If this protection could be afforded the tax buyer, there would no longer exist a reason or an excuse for the additional bonuses in the way of fees of various kind resorted to by many speculators, and it is just these methods that put the odium on the business of purchasing tax titles and drives legitimate capital away. This kind of business could and should then be outlawed in the same manner as has the loan shark who for so long had been prospering on the poverty of the unfortunate.

The personal tax law in this, as in all other municipalities, is the most unpopular and most difficult of enforcement. The most essential need of this law is some system of prorating these bills. Common sense teaches us that the man who enters business in Washington on July 1 and disposes of the business on August 1 of the same year will certainly resist the payment of a 12 months' tax, yet, according to our present tax law, that is what he is supposed to do. On the other hand, the purchaser of the business can continue 11 months without contributing a dollar to the support of the municipality. Result: Owner No. 1 says, "I continued business only one month; my conscience doesn't tell me to pay for 12." No. 2 says, "Why should I pay, you have nothing assessed against me?" Or it is very often the case that a merchant will entirely discontinue business after operating for two or three months. We could often get from him a prorate of the yearly tax, but it is a very difficult problem to collect the whole amount.

I think our personal-tax law would be strengthened and placed on a fairer basis by exempting owners of less than \$1,000 worth of personal property. The man able to own and owning a large amount of household furniture claims his exemption of \$1,000 on his household furniture while the poor fellow who gets no benefit from this exemption must pay taxes upon a few hundred dollars' worth of merchandise or stock from the fruits of which he ekes out an existence for himself and family. That is the human side of the question. The practical side of it from the standpoint of revenue for the District of Columbia will show that a very small amount is received when you count the cost incurred by the two tax offices in assessing and collecting.

Annual registration for automobiles, motor cycles, auto vehicles, motor boats, launches, and other water craft owned or kept in the District of Columbia would greatly facilitate collections on this class of personal property.

At present there is no way whatever of reaching the water craft, as they operate under no permit, and the collection of any assessment levied on the property is practically impossible.

The law giving the collector of taxes the authority to make distraint upon personal property has been resorted to in few instances, these being aggravated cases, where "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." My earnest endeavor has been to be patient, painstaking, and at all times courteous and fair toward the public.

Very respectfully,

BEN L. PRINCE,
Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

146 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Work performed by the office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Personal-tax notices prepared and mailed notifying persons who were assessed when they could pay without penalty.....	17, 500
Daily reports, prepared in triplicate, which give in detail the transactions of the office every working day.....	306
Real estate bills collected and entered on proper books.....	90, 000
Personal-tax bills collected and entered on proper books.....	14, 500
Sewer and gas permit fees entered on proper books.....	5, 338
Water permit fees entered on proper books.....	2, 380
Railing permit fees entered on proper books.....	313
Automobile tags entered on proper books.....	3, 913
Operators' permit fees entered on proper books.....	2, 906
Wagon-tag fees entered on proper books.....	655
Fees collected on account of birth and death certificates.....	945
Market rents and sealer of weights and measures fees collected.....	2, 164
Tax-certificate fees entered on proper books.....	8, 241
Building permit fees entered on proper books.....	5, 644
Surveyor's office fees entered on proper books.....	3, 329
Electrical office fees entered on proper books.....	3, 487
Redemption fees collected and entered on proper books.....	4, 818
Fees collected from owners of dogs for license tags.....	8, 659
Duplicate dog tags issued.....	316
Water-main fees entered on proper books.....	3, 800
Special-assessment fees collected and entered on books.....	10, 000
Licenses, liquor, and miscellaneous fees entered on books.....	9, 416
Collections on account of the whole cost fund.....	4, 461
Collections on account of the half cost fund.....	125
Water-rent bills entered on proper books.....	88, 000
Letters written, and indexed (estimated).....	3, 500
Tax receipts mailed to tax payers (estimated).....	60, 000
Tax certificates prepared and signed by the collector.....	6, 000
Checks indorsed by the collector and proceeds collected from the banks.....	80, 000
Refunds of erroneous payments of real estate taxes examined and transmitted to the auditor with the recommendation that the refunds be made.....	300
Refunds of erroneous water rents paid, examined, and transmitted to the auditor with the recommendation that the refunds be made.....	200
Notices prepared and sent to purchasers at tax sales notifying them of redemptions.....	2, 500
Refunds to purchasers at tax sales examined and transmitted to the auditor with the recommendation that the refunds be made.....	70
Entries made on tax sale books of deeds issued by the commissioners.....	320
Tax sale certificates surrendered for cancellation.....	250

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

On account of—

Realty taxes.....	\$5, 063, 273. 98
Personal taxes.....	1, 164, 918. 73
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1, 380. 43
Penalties and interest.....	49, 228. 37
Miscellaneous collections.....	1, 042, 353. 82
Total to general fund.....	7, 321, 155. 33
Special and trust funds.....	1, 417, 738. 32
Repayments to appropriations.....	26, 368. 49
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	232, 886. 95
Aggregate.....	8, 998, 149. 09

Decreases and increases for fiscal year 1914.

Decreases on account of—		
Realty taxes (general fund).....		\$38,530.82
Special and trust funds.....		136,643.43
Miscellaneous items (special fund, United States).....		31,908.91
Aggregate.....		207,083.16
Increases on account of—		
Personal taxes.....	\$34,078.21	
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,011.68	
Penalties and interest.....	3,426.06	
Miscellaneous collections.....	31,704.90	
	70,310.85	
Repayments to appropriations.....	3,650.47	
Aggregate.....		73,961.32
Net decrease.....		133,121.84

COLLECTIONS IN DETAIL.

Receipts from realty taxes.

For the year ended June 30—		For the year ended June 30—	
1914.....	\$4,419,229.55	1895.....	\$126.75
1913.....	632,764.35	1894.....	80.01
1912.....	3,534.95	1893.....	12.38
1911.....	1,938.29	1892.....	.38
1910.....	1,235.08	1891.....	3.48
1909.....	1,284.17	1890.....	.75
1908.....	690.92	1889.....	7.52
1907.....	688.87	1888.....	7.22
1906.....	364.88	1887.....	4.17
1905.....	157.82	1886.....	3.04
1904.....	107.70	1885.....	3.04
1903.....	181.15	1884.....	3.04
1902.....	116.88	1883.....	3.71
1901.....	84.05	1882.....	8.31
1900.....	97.63	1881.....	1.62
1899.....	98.40	1880.....	1.62
1898.....	170.61	Special reimbursable.....	1,380.43
1897.....	130.55		
1896.....	131.09	Total.....	5,064,654.41

Receipts from personal taxes.

For the year ended June 30—		For the year ended June 30—	
1914.....	\$1,117,170.52	1908.....	\$12.33
1913.....	47,438.52	1907.....	9.00
1912.....	224.35	1906.....	9.00
1911.....	21.34	1905.....	9.00
1910.....	12.34		
1909.....	12.33	Total.....	1,164,918.73

On account of penalties and interest on realty, personal, and special reimbursable taxes.....	49,228.37
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Receipts from insurance taxes.

Principal.....	\$84,291.25	
Interest.....	2.59	
		84,293.84

*Miscellaneous collections.***On account of fees:**

Bathing beach.....	\$429. 35
Building permits.....	12, 411. 56
Crematorium.....	187. 50
Electrical permits.....	2, 532. 50
Gas and meters.....	2, 877. 90
Health department.....	239. 00
Municipal court.....	17, 232. 52
Pound.....	640. 38
Public-convenience stations.....	1, 451. 31
Railings, etc.....	465. 00
Sewer and gas permits.....	2, 978. 50
Surveyor's fees.....	6, 767. 95
Tax certificates.....	2, 059. 50
Water-service permits.....	1, 190. 00
Weights and measures department.....	3, 214. 02
Horse-vehicle tags.....	655. 50
Motor-vehicle tags.....	11, 016. 00
Nonresident motor-vehicle tags.....	171. 50

\$66, 519. 99**On account of fines:**

Police court.....	112, 008. 21
Credited as follows—	
Police fund.....	\$65, 375. 92
Firemen's fund.....	40, 134. 29
	<hr/> 105, 510. 21
General fund.....	6, 498. 00
Juvenile court.....	1, 027. 90

Miscellaneous fines.....

7, 525. 90

On account of licenses:

Liquor—	
Retail.....	472, 000. 00
Wholesale.....	59, 000. 00
Transfers.....	126. 00
Elevator operators.....	182. 50
Engineers.....	81. 00
Insurance.....	18, 699. 43
Transfers.....	95. 25
Miscellaneous.....	118, 581. 60
Transfers.....	105. 50
Motor operators.....	8, 892. 00
Motor operators (nonresident).....	67. 00
Plumbers.....	42. 00

677, 872. 28

Dogs (all credited to police fund)..... \$16, 759. 20

On account of rents:

Eastern Market.....	6, 970. 27
Western Market.....	6, 363. 93
Georgetown Market.....	1, 309. 70
Wholesale Produce Market.....	6, 521. 30
Washington Market Co.....	7, 500. 00
Washington Market Co. (ice plant).....	100. 00
Reservation, Ninth Street and Louisiana Avenue .	87. 40
Hay scales.....	1, 249. 73
Fish wharves.....	5, 052. 08
Pipe lines.....	385. 24
Wharves, street termini, buildings.....	13, 218. 86

48, 758. 51

On account of all others:

Advertised taxes.....	\$2, 281. 20	
Sale of—		
Old material.....	2, 743. 01	
Old houses.....	299. 50	
District of Columbia regulations.....	168. 18	
Manure and street sweepings.....	36. 50	
Services and supplies.....	2, 678. 48	
Workhouse products.....	6, 477. 39	
Municipal Lodging House (labor).....	141. 50	
Board and care of insane.....	9, 103. 32	
Tuition, public schools.....	6, 431. 09	
Police court unclaimed collateral.....	83. 50	
Judgments.....	43. 80	
Damages to District of Columbia property....	364. 82	
Railroad tax, Highway Bridge.....	6, 257. 09	
Special assessments:		
Street extensions.....	26, 077. 68	
Interest.....	2, 666. 82	
Assessment and permit work:		
Streets.....	48, 008. 54	
Interest.....	1, 516. 61	
Sewers.....	32, 216. 87	
Interest.....	1, 373. 72	
Main and pipe.....	26. 18	
Interest.....	2. 60	
Suburban sewers.....	1, 416. 35	
Interest.....	93. 28	
Various sections.....	1, 302. 37	
Interest.....	43. 97	
Suburban streets.....	3, 267. 15	
Interest.....	116. 31	
Interior Park.....	2, 055. 59	
Interest.....	89. 88	
		\$157, 383. 30
On account of—		
Water fund—		
Rents.....	646, 296. 15	
Taps and stopcocks.....	6, 118. 20	
Water-main taxes.....	81, 314. 34	
Interest.....	5, 064. 87	
Sale of old material.....	4, 253. 20	
	743, 046. 76	
Washington redemption fund.....	109, 725. 23	
Interest.....	12, 250. 59	
Permit fund.....	7, 037. 16	
Surplus fund.....	6. 00	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.....	417, 202. 23	
Escheated estates (relief fund).....	139. 78	
Industrial Home School—		
White children.....	5, 083. 31	
Colored children.....	238. 51	
Police relief fund, from—		
Police-court fines.....	\$65, 375. 92	
Fines, policemen.....	2. 00	
Donations.....	6. 00	
Dog taxes.....	16, 759. 20	
Sales.....	691. 34	
	82, 834. 46	
Firemen's relief fund, from—		
Police-court fines.....	40, 134. 29	
Fines, firemen.....	40. 00	
	40, 174. 29	
		1, 417, 738. 32

Miscellaneous receipts, United States.

On account of—

Advertising taxes.....	\$2, 281. 20
Bathing beach.....	429. 35
Building permits.....	12, 411. 55
Crematorium.....	187. 50
Electrical permits.....	2, 532. 50
Gas and meters.....	2, 877. 90
Health department.....	239. 00
Municipal court.....	17, 232. 52
Pound.....	640. 38
Public-convenience stations.....	1, 451. 31
Railings, etc.....	465. 00
Sewer and gas permits.....	2, 978. 50
Surveyor's fees.....	6, 767. 95
Tax certificates.....	2, 059. 50
Water-service permits.....	1, 190. 00
Weights and measures department.....	3, 214. 02
Rents—	
Wharves, street termini, buildings.....	12, 998. 85
Fish wharves.....	5, 052. 08

Sale of—

Old material.....	2, 743. 02
Old houses.....	28. 00
District Columbia regulations.....	168. 17
Manure and street sweepings.....	36. 50
Services and supplies.....	2, 678. 49
Workhouse products.....	6, 477. 39
Board and care of insane.....	9, 103. 32
Tuition, public schools.....	6, 431. 08
Police court unclaimed collateral.....	83. 50
Judgments.....	43. 80
Damages to District of Columbia property.....	364. 82
Railroad tax, Highway Bridge.....	6, 257. 10

Special assessments:

Street extensions.....	7, 347. 97
Interest.....	485. 26

Assessment and permit work:

Streets.....	48, 008. 54
Interest.....	1, 516. 61
Sewers.....	32, 216. 86
Interest.....	1, 373. 73
Main and pipe sewers.....	26. 18
Interest.....	2. 60
Suburban sewers.....	1, 416. 35
Interest.....	93. 28
Various sections.....	1, 302. 37
Interest.....	43. 96
Suburban streets.....	3, 267. 16
Interest.....	116. 31
Interior park.....	2, 055. 58
Interest.....	89. 89
Reimbursement, account water mains.....	20, 000. 00
Site for pound.....	4, 100. 00

On account of repayments to appropriations.....	\$232, 886. 95
	26, 368. 49

Aggregate.....	8, 998, 149. 09
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*Collector of taxes of the District of Columbia in account with the District of Columbia for
fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.*

Balances due the District of Columbia July 1, 1913, on
account of—

Uncollected realty taxes.....	\$804, 632. 47
Uncollected personal taxes.....	255, 425. 77
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes.....	11, 841. 72
	<hr/>
	\$1, 071, 899. 96

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 151

DEBITS.

To amount of levies based on new assessments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, on account of—	
Realty taxes.....	\$5,176,862.16
Personal taxes.....	1,230,091.87
	<u>\$6,406,954.03</u>
To amount of levies (increased) per assessor's certificates on account of—	
Realty taxes.....	\$28,070.06
Personal taxes.....	4,959.17
Special reimbursable taxes.....	916.57
	<u>33,945.80</u>
To collections on account of—	
Penalty on realty taxes.....	46,054.12
Penalty on personal taxes.....	3,165.04
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes.....	9.21
	<u>49,228.37</u>
To collections on account of—	
Miscellaneous items.....	1,042,353.82
Special and trust fund.....	1,417,738.32
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	232,886.95
Repayments to various District of Columbia appropriations.....	26,368.49
	<u>2,719,347.58</u>
Total debits to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	
	<u>\$9,209,475.78</u>
	10,281,375.74

CREDITS.

By collections with the Treasurer of the United States on account of general fund, District of Columbia:	
Realty taxes.....	\$5,063,273.98
Personal taxes.....	1,164,918.73
Special reimbursable taxes.....	1,380.43
Miscellaneous items.....	1,042,353.82
Penalties and interest.....	49,228.37
	<u>7,321,155.33</u>
Total to general fund.....	7,321,155.33
Special and trust funds.....	1,417,738.32
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	232,886.95
Repayments to District of Columbia appropriations.....	26,368.49
	<u>8,998,149.09</u>
Total collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	
	<u>\$8,998,149.09</u>
By amount of reductions in levies per assessor's certificates on account of:	
Realty taxes.....	\$21,733.00
Personal taxes.....	6,677.86
	<u>28,410.86</u>
Total credits to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	
	<u>9,026,559.95</u>

BALANCES.

Balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1914, on account of:	
Uncollected realty taxes.....	\$919,636.72
Excess, 1907.....	4,920.99
	<u>\$924,557.71</u>
Uncollected personal taxes.....	318,880.22
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes.....	11,377.86
	<u>1,254,805.79</u>
Total balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1914.....	
	<u>10,281,365.74</u>

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Detail of balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1914, on account of uncollected taxes, as above stated.

Realty taxes:

1914.....	\$761, 990. 95
1913.....	23, 623. 39
1912.....	19, 907. 67
1911.....	17, 077. 76
1910.....	16, 034. 33
1909.....	2, 847. 77
1908.....	3, 818. 00
1907.....	4, 920. 99
1906.....	2, 456. 06
1905.....	2, 199. 09
1904.....	1, 557. 32
1903.....	753. 15
1902.....	1, 549. 61
1901.....	1, 319. 88
1900.....	1, 786. 34
1899.....	2, 099. 23
1898.....	2, 753. 36
1897.....	3, 098. 03
1896.....	4, 452. 52
1895.....	2, 789. 86
1894.....	3, 402. 29
1893.....	2, 254. 08
1892.....	1, 961. 38
1891.....	2, 096. 81
1890.....	1, 836. 63
1889.....	1, 527. 02
1888.....	1, 434. 13
1887.....	1, 434. 39
1886.....	1, 083. 86

Realty taxes—Continued.

1885.....	\$1, 359. 24
1884.....	1, 195. 63
1883.....	1, 980. 69
1882.....	2, 413. 21
1881.....	4, 181. 96
1880.....	10, 588. 87
1877.....	8, 772. 21
Special reimbursable taxes.....	11, 377. 86
Total.....	935, 935. 57

Personal taxes:

1914.....	110, 041. 72
1913.....	42, 395. 56
1912.....	22, 575. 27
1911.....	17, 839. 44
1910.....	16, 146. 86
1909.....	15, 949. 74
1908.....	17, 417. 14
1907.....	25, 232. 66
1906.....	19, 538. 47
1905.....	12, 779. 95
1904.....	11, 670. 21
1903.....	7, 293. 20
Total.....	318, 880. 22

Statement of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Name.	Position.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimated, 1916.
Ben L. Prince.....	Collector of taxes.....		
C. M. Towers.....	Deputy collector of taxes.....	\$4, 000	\$4, 000
W. D. Clark, jr.....	Cashier.....	2, 000	2, 000
E. P. Page.....	Assistant cashier.....	1, 800	1, 800
	Assistant cashier (new), item 5.....	1, 500	1, 500
	This proposed new position has been requested before, and the reasons given at the time still exist, only to a more intensified degree. The point made by my predecessor showing increase in collections from \$5,400,184 for the fiscal year 1902 to \$9,131,270.93 for the fiscal year 1913, while during that time there has been no increase in the cashier's force, is well taken. I desire to add that a careful survey made of the actual items handled (which is the real measurement of service performed by this particular force) will show the number of real, personal, and water bills to have increased more than 20 per cent in that time, while the additional items, such as automobile permits, operators' permits, wagon tags, elevator operators' permits, elevator inspections, etc., have added more than 12,000 individual items handled by this department. The Borland amendment will also add several hundred items. For reasons above set forth I feel that I should especially urge this proposed increase in the service.		
David Warner.....	Bookkeeper.....		
C. R. Unger.....	Clerk.....	1, 600	1, 600
H. E. Berrian.....	do.....	1, 400	1, 400
Lee Ross.....	do.....	1, 400	1, 400
S. B. Lyddane.....	do.....	1, 400	1, 400
J. B. Kernan.....	do.....	1, 200	1, 200
P. H. Ward.....	do.....	1, 000	1, 000
J. R. Mothershead.....	do.....	900	900
W. H. Nichols.....	do.....	900	900
Hugh Kelly.....	Clerk and bank messenger.....	900	900
		1, 200	1, 200

Statement of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimated, 1916.
Harry Goodrich.....	Messenger..... The qualifications of a messenger for this office must be so much above the qualifications for the ordinary messenger that I feel that I should especially urge this increase. He must have a general knowledge of the workings of the tax department. During the busy season in this office it will not be at all overestimating the situation to say that as many as 100 telephone calls are made each day asking information. By having an intelligent and always polite messenger answer these calls, obtaining a great deal of information from the assessor's office as well as this one saves the more highly paid talent a great deal of time that would otherwise necessarily be taken up securing and imparting such information to an exacting public. Added to these qualifications must be absolute honesty and trustworthiness. The present incumbent possesses these qualifications in a marked degree and certainly deserves this slight increase for the intelligent service which he renders.	\$500	\$720
	For extra labor in the preparation of tax-sale certificates and data which the law requires this office to furnish the recorder of deeds and the assessor, with authority to employ typewriters and clerks.	800	800
	For necessary expenses, including services of collectors or bailiffs, in collection of overdue personal taxes by distraint and sale and otherwise, and for other necessary items.	4,000	4,000
R. G. Lamb.....	Per diem.....	4.25	
Geo. M. Lewis.....	do.....	3.75	
Jefferson L. Ford....	do.....	3.75	
F. W. Baumann.....	Per diem (temporary).....	3.75	

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, *September 14, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the disbursing office of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

The total amount of \$10,768,294.20 was disbursed, of which sum \$2,326,892.21 was expended in cash and the balance by checks.

The total amount placed during the year to the credit of the disbursing officer was \$11,203,220.58, which, added to the balance from the preceding year to his credit on July 1, 1913, viz, \$67,451.95, and the amount of checks canceled during the year 1914, viz, \$4,640.19, made a grand total credit of \$11,275,312.72. Deducting the amounts of official checks drawn against this sum, as evidenced by audited vouchers of record, viz, \$10,768,294.20, and the unexpended balances repaid to the several funds with the Treasurer of the United States, viz, \$470,608.96, left a balance to the credit of the disbursing officer on June 30, 1914, of \$36,409.56.

The total number of vouchers upon which payments were made for contracts, supplies, etc., aggregated 25,929.

The number of checks issued was 78,646, an increase of 2,022 over the number for the preceding year.

Approximately 85,100 payments were made in cash to employees of the District of Columbia, while approximately 43,826 payments were made to such employees by checks.

During the year, 2,602 witnesses in police-court cases received their fees at this office in cash, and 352 cash payments were made to police-court jurors.

Juvenile-court jurors to the number of 101 were paid their fees in cash, while 327 witnesses and 325 jurors' fees in coroner's inquests were paid in cash.

Sixty-four repayments of fines were made in cash.

Witnesses in lunacy proceedings to the number of 392 received their fees in cash.

The number of payments to beneficiaries under the acts of Congress providing for the support of abandoned wives and nonsupported wives and children was 9,587, an increase of 1,513 over the preceding year, or about 5,700 more than during the year 1910 when such payments were placed under the District disbursing officer by act of Congress.

Checks numbering 2,909 were disbursed to pensioners of the police department and 1,141 to the pensioners of the fire department.

Approximately 2,000 written communications were received and a majority answered in writing.

The employees of this office have maintained its record for efficiency in properly handling accounts and large sums of money. No loss has occurred through miscalculation or error of identification, and the records of accounts have successfully passed the close audit

of not only the auditor of the District of Columbia, but also that of the United States accounting officials, without disallowance for technical or other reasons.

A detailed statement of all financial transactions of the District government for the fiscal year 1914 is herewith submitted.

Respectfully,

L. C. WILSON,
Disbursing Officer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cash account of L. C. Wilson, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

BALANCES.

Balance to the credit of L. C. Wilson, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1913, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—

General expenses of the District of Columbia	\$46,458.24	
Water department	7,000.00	
Washington redemption fund	7,122.62	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	3,650.82	
Permit fund	1,864.00	
Industrial Home School fund	1,053.96	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1913	57.52	
Police relief fund	49.18	
Firemen's relief fund	24.61	
Surplus fund	171.00	
		\$67,451.95

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—

General expenses of the District of Columbia	9,729,463.74	
Water department	749,025.20	
Washington redemption fund	116,549.30	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	445,800.00	
Permit fund	11,440.03	
Industrial Home School fund	5,206.19	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—		
1914	231.33	
1913	99.98	
Police relief fund	96,496.28	
Firemen's relief fund	48,548.92	
Surplus fund	116.00	
Outstanding liabilities	3.85	
Escheated estates' relief fund	239.76	
		11,203,220.53

Amount of checks canceled and repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which they had been originally drawn

4,640.19

11,275,312.72

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by L. C. Wilson, disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia on account of—

General expenses of the District of Columbia	\$9,311,833.35	
Water department	746,291.21	
Washington redemption fund	123,270.47	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	425,488.24	
Permit fund	10,968.25	
Industrial Home School fund	4,828.08	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund—		
1914	123.46	
1913	150.47	
Police relief fund	96,511.25	
Firemen's relief fund	48,567.81	
Surplus fund	18.00	
Outstanding liabilities	3.85	
Escheated estates' relief fund	239.76	
		<u>\$10,768,294.20</u>

REPAYMENTS.

Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the several appropriations, trust and special funds against which originally drawn by the disbursing officer on account of—

General expenses of the District of Columbia	464,088.63	
Trust and special funds	1,880.14	
Canceled checks	4,640.19	
		<u>470,608.96</u>

BALANCES.

Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, being unexpended balances of requisitions on account of—

Water department	8,136.54	
Washington redemption fund	401.45	
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits	23,962.58	
Permit fund	2,335.78	
Industrial Home School fund	1,432.07	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, 1914	101.21	
Police relief fund	34.21	
Firemen's relief fund	5.72	
		<u>36,409.56</u>
		<u>11,275,312.72</u>

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the official report of the office of the corporation counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, in classified and tabulated form, setting out in detail the business transacted during the period above stated.

In the Supreme Court of the United States one case was disposed of and three are now pending, this being one less disposed of and one more pending than for the corresponding period last year.

In the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia there was a total of 27 appeals calendared, of which 13 were decided favorable and 3 adverse to the District of Columbia. Eleven cases are now pending in that court. This is an increase of 5 favorable decisions, the same number adverse and pending, over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913. Judgments against the District of Columbia, from which appeals were taken to the court of appeals, were set aside in the amount of \$28,000 and affirmed in the sum of \$1,000. Judgments for the District of Columbia in cases filed against the municipality, from which appeals were taken and which were affirmed by the court of appeals, total \$32,039.22, this representing the amount sued for in the original declaration against the District. Cases there pending total the sum of \$30,495.

In the equity branch of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a total of 42 cases was handled, 34 of which are still pending. The majority of these cases were to compel landlords to comply with the law relative to the erection of fire escapes on apartments, and in most cases the law was complied with and the cases will be dismissed. The total number of cases exceeds those of last year by 9.

On the law side of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia a total of 89 cases were either disposed of or are there pending, which is 14 more than for the preceding fiscal year. Of this number 12 judgments were rendered in favor of the District of Columbia, as compared with 7 for last year, 7 were adverse, as against 8 for last year, 6 were dismissed, 8 were dismissed last year, 58 are now pending, 41 were pending last year, 1 new trial is pending, same number last year, 5 consent judgments were rendered, 3 last year; there were no nonsuits entered this year, and 6 last year. The total amount claimed against the District of Columbia for the past fiscal year aggregates \$892,220.08, as against \$609,472.01 last year. Judgments against the District of Columbia aggregate \$7,355.55, as against \$31,620 last year. Compromised cases in the supreme court amount to \$1,969.82 as against \$4,009.16 for the corresponding period last year.

In the district court 16 street-extension cases were filed, as against 13 for last year, 7 of which are pending, and 7 were pending last year. Twenty-seven cases for the opening, widening, and extension

of alleys and minor streets were filed as against 21 last year. Twelve cases are now pending.

Six cases involving the Public Utilities Commission were handled by this office in the equity courts, but report on these cases is made directly to the Public Utilities Commission.

Ten lunacy cases, other than commitments, were filed this year as against 11 for last year. Most of these cases involve the right of the District to reimbursement for care and maintenance at the Government Hospital for the Insane and are awaiting the report of the auditor of the Supreme Court.

The report of the assistant in charge of lunacy cases discloses that the total number of cases filed was 442, out of which there were 344 adjudications of unsound mind, 25 were found to be of sound mind, and 22 were dismissed at the request of the District, while 33 were discharged by the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and 10 died before the date of trial.

Five appeal and certiorari cases were tried by this office, of which 1 was decided favorably, 1 adverse, and in 3 cases a compromise was reached. Last year 8 of these cases were disposed of and the results were practically the same.

Two claims for taxes were allowed in bankruptcy cases, and 1 case is now pending. This is one more than for last year.

One petition was filed for habeas corpus as against 4 for last year.

In the probate court one administrator was appointed at the behest of the District of Columbia.

In the municipal court 17 cases were handled by the office, of which number 1 was decided favorably, 1 adverse, 1 was certioraried to the supreme court, 5 were compromised, and 9 are there pending. Last year 31 cases were handled, of which number 7 were favorable, 5 adverse, 1 was certioraried, 8 were compromised, and 10 were pending.

Twenty acts of Congress were reported on during the year just past; 346 written opinions were rendered, as compared with 288 for the preceding fiscal year; 106 damage claims were either settled or the liability of the District passed upon. The act approved February 24, 1914, commonly known as the eight-hour law, was passed upon by written interpretations 33 times. One hundred and seventy-five written interpretations were given the "loan-shark" law.

Deeds to property sold to satisfy unpaid taxes were prepared and approved by this office in the number of 304. The total number of bonds referred to this office for approval as to their form was 315, while 156 written contracts were passed upon as to form, and approved or returned for correction.

The so-called "loan-shark" law in its enforcement, both as a preventive, punitive, and remedial measure, occupied a great deal of time, and occasioned weeks of incessant labor in this office. Test cases were brought in the police court, and taken to the court of appeals. After a severe contest the court of appeals sustained convictions had in the police court, and gave to the law the broad interpretation under which it was possible to destroy the evil conditions existing in this District, by reason of the methods employed by those engaged in the "loan-shark" business. Every individual, firm, partnership, or corporation engaged in this business in the District of Columbia, and who had violated the law, were informed against.

With the assistance of the detective force of the District, and the active cooperation of the police, evidence was secured in hundreds of cases. The result of this activity was that all of those informed against pleaded guilty, under a stipulation entered into with this office, that they should pay a fine of \$200 and that a jail sentence of 30 days should be imposed upon each, but should stand suspended provided the law was obeyed in the future, and upon the application of the borrower there should be refunded all usurious interest collected since the law went into effect, and 75 per cent of the actual loan should be accepted in cases where payment had not been made. Under this stipulation public notice was given in the daily press, and otherwise, that this office would cooperate in carrying this stipulation into effect, and in seeing that its terms were adhered to by the defendants in these cases. For several weeks the corridors adjacent to this office were crowded at times with victims of the "loan sharks." Each case was given individual attention, by the assistants to the corporation counsel in charge, who were aided by an accountant assigned from the auditor's office. The amount of the refund due in each individual instance was ascertained, as also was the amount, if any, payable under the stipulation. In this way, between 4,000 and 5,000 victims of the "loan sharks" were relieved without cost to themselves, and between \$30,000 and \$40,000 was caused to be refunded to them.

As a general rule this office should not, upon principle, interfere in such matters, but should leave the parties to their own efforts to secure the relief afforded them by the law. This situation presented such special features that it was felt an exception should be made and assistance directly afforded by this office. The loans averaged about \$20, and few, if any, of the victims were financially able to employ legal assistance to enforce their rights. The "loan-shark" business in Washington has practically subsided, in the manner above indicated, and the evil substantially eradicated.

On January 31, 1914, by direction of the commissioners, charges were preferred against Andrew G. Sullivan for neglect of duty in connection with the fire occurring December 24, 1913, at the Five and Ten Cent Store. These charges were heard before a board appointed by the commissioners for that purpose, and after a lengthy trial, conducted by the corporation counsel on the part of the commissioners, at which many witnesses were heard and about 10 days' time consumed, the deputy chief was acquitted by the trial board of the charges preferred against him.

The work of the corporation counsel as general counsel of the Public Utilities Commission will be given in full in his annual report as such officer. It can be here said, however, that this work is of great importance, and it occupies the time of the corporation counsel largely. In view of the importance of the work, he has felt it should receive in every instance his individual and undivided attention.

The fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, is sufficiently advanced to enable a more or less accurate forecast. There are now pending on the law side of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, calendared for trial at this term, 48 cases, which is about one-twentieth of all of the calendared cases in that court. There are pending in the court of appeals 12 cases, calendared for the first one-third of the three terms of this court, being about one-seventh of the total number

of cases calendared. This will give some idea of the magnitude of the work and responsibility imposed upon this office.

The method of preparation for and trial of cases on the law side has been changed since the first of last December. In each case the statements of the witnesses available are taken down in shorthand in this office, and briefs of both the law and facts are prepared, and the cases are tried by the first assistant corporation counsel, with the aid of one of the other assistants. This method has proven satisfactory, but it can be readily seen, with the number of cases pending and the preliminary motions and other procedure to be disposed of from time to time that it is very onerous upon the present inadequate force of the office. I sincerely recommend to the commissioners their best efforts in Congress to increase the salaries in the corporation counsel's office and provide for additional assistants as follows:

First assistant corporation counsel, from \$2,500 per annum to \$3,000 per annum.

Second assistant corporation counsel, from \$1,800 per annum to \$2,500 per annum.

Third assistant corporation counsel, from \$1,600 per annum to \$2,500 per annum.

Assistant corporation counsel (new), at \$2,500.

Assistant corporation counsel (new), at \$1,400.

Stenographer (designated chief clerk by the corporation counsel), from \$1,200 to chief clerk at \$1,600.

Stenographer (new), at \$720.

It must be remembered that the work of this office is steadily increasing in volume and importance, and that it requires legal ability of a high order for its successful prosecution. This ability on the part of the assistants to the corporation counsel engaged in the preparation of cases and in their actual trial has been shown by the gentlemen with whom I have the honor to be associated in this work, not because of the compensation they are receiving but because of their loyalty to their profession and to the District interests committed to their care. They do not now receive the salary paid ordinary law clerks in private offices of any importance. The danger of their leaving the service for more profitable employment is always present. It would be impossible, in my judgment, to secure lawyers to take their places, with the ability to do the work, at the salaries they are now receiving. They deserve as the very minimum the salaries I have suggested, and the office deserves to be placed in a position where in the case of a loss of any of the present staff the salaries would be sufficient to induce others of sufficient ability to handle the work in their places.

An additional assistant is asked for at \$2,500 who will assist in the actual trial of cases in court and handle a part of the routine work of the office. The business of this office has increased to such an extent that this addition to the office is necessary in the public interests.

An additional assistant is asked for at \$1,400 for duty in the police court, where the volume of business has increased to such an extent that it is a physical impossibility for one attorney to attend to it properly. Frequently as many as 150 to 200 informations are filed in a single morning. If one minute is given to drafting each in-

formation (it can not be done in this time) it would require three hours to prepare the necessary informations for one day, and during this three hours the presence of the assistant corporation counsel in court is essential in the interest of the enforcement of the laws of this District. Two police officers have been detailed for duty in the police court to assist in this work, but even with their assistance the work has been increased to such an extent that it has become impossible for the assistant corporation counsel to supervise the drafting and preparation of informations and also appear in court.

The increase in the volume of business has been such that a chief clerk has become an absolute necessity. The present chief clerk (so designated by the corporation counsel) is a lawyer by profession, a member of the bar of both the District Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, and is paid a salary totally disproportionate to the value of his services. He is frequently employed to attend to matters in the juvenile court particularly, and in the other courts from time to time when the press of business is such that his services in these matters are absolutely essential to the interests of the District. For these reasons I recommend that his salary be increased as indicated and that the title to his office be changed to that of chief clerk.

A stenographer is asked for at an annual salary of \$720. The increase in the stenographic and typewriting work, occasioned by the fact that the office of the corporation counsel is now charged with all of the work of the general counsel of the Public Utilities Commission, has made it imperative that additional stenographic assistance be furnished. This has been temporarily provided for by drawing on the funds both of the Public Utilities Commission and of the engineer department. I believe this stenographer should be appropriated for directly under this office or from the appropriation for the Public Utilities Commission.

I will say frankly that it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the work which passes through this office during the year. It is consulted continually and its advice sought by the heads of the different departments and by employees having special matters in charge. It has received the cordial and hearty support of most of the branches of the District government, and has endeavored to cooperate with them in their work, so far as possible.

I can not close this report without expressing my appreciation for the continued cooperation of the commissioners of this District, and of all those in authority, and my deep appreciation of the adequate assistance which has been rendered to me by all connected with the office of the corporation counsel, with whom I have the honor to be associated.

I am forwarding herewith the report of the assistant in charge of lunacy inquisitions and the assistants delegated to duty at the juvenile and police courts.

Respectfully submitted.

CONRAD H. SYME,
Corporation Counsel.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Supreme Court of the United States.

No.	Title.	Character.	Status.
174	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Co.	Debt for lighting along right of way.	Writ of error dismissed and petition for certiorari denied.
.....	Cuno H. Rudolph et al. <i>v.</i> Lynchburg Investment Co.	Certiorari from Court of Appeals in re extension of Colorado Avenue.	Pending on petition for certiorari.
489	Leonard R. Coates <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	\$12,039.22 damages.....	Pending; record filed.
297	United States ex rel Prender <i>v.</i> Newman et al.	Mandamus; test case, "loan-shark" law.	Pending; writ of error granted; record filed.

Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

APPEALS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS OFFICERS.

No.	Title.	Character.	Status.
2518	Martin Weigand et al. <i>v.</i> Rudolph et al.	Eminent domain, Willow Tree Alley condemnation.	Decree of court below for District of Columbia affirmed.
2585	Washington Ry. & Electric Co. <i>v.</i> Rudolph et al.	Eminent domain, Q Street Bridge condemnation.	Decree of court below affirmed.
2550	U. S. ex rel Harrington <i>v.</i> J. B. Gregg Custis et al.	Mandamus to compel granting of license to practice medicine.	Judgment below affirmed.
2573	Bernard Reagan <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Prosecution under act of Feb. 4, 1913, known as "loan-shark" law.	Validity of act upheld and judgment below for District of Columbia affirmed.
2615	Joseph Hageage <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	\$10,000, personal injuries....	Judgment below for District of Columbia affirmed.
2629	Benjamin F. Harrison <i>v.</i> District of Columbia et al.	.....do.....	Do.
2630	Leonard R. Coates <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	\$12,039.22 damages to cattle by bichloride of mercury.	Judgment below for District of Columbia affirmed; writ of error to Supreme Court, U. S. Records and briefs filed.
2650	Allen B. Ledrick <i>v.</i> United States.	Juvenile court; arraignment of minors.	
2651	Samuel T. Kalbfus <i>v.</i> Frederick L. Siddons et al.	Mandamus to compel restoration to office.	Judgment below reversed and mandamus granted.
2674	Laura May Burke <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	\$10,000, personal injuries....	Record and brief for appellant filed.
2681	Edward A. Newman <i>v.</i> Oliver P. Newman et al.	Eminent domain, 13th St. building line.	Do.
2688	Federal Taxicab Co. <i>v.</i> Frederick L. Siddons et al.	Public Utilities Commission, jurisdiction of.	Record and briefs for appellant filed.
2680	Nolan L. Chew <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Violation of "loan-shark" law.	Do.
2691	Terminal Taxicab Co. <i>v.</i> Chester Harding et al.	To test jurisdiction of Public Utilities Commission.	Do.
2696	Leo Simmons <i>v.</i> J. F. Sullivan..	\$20,000, malicious prosecution.	Do.
2732	Thomas H. Callan <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	To recover \$495 salary as acting judge of juvenile court.	Record filed.
2643	Clinton C. Smithson <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Violation of building regulations.	Judgment below for District of Columbia affirmed.

APPEALS BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS OFFICERS.

2533	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> James M. Ward.	Personal injuries, \$1,000 judgment.	Judgment below \$1,000 for plaintiff; affirmed.
2559	Joseph T. Hollenberger <i>v.</i> Howard R. Stewart.	\$1,000 false arrest, judgment.	Judgment below as to defendant Hollenberger; reversed.
2594	Rudolph et al. <i>v.</i> Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works.	In re Piney Branch parkway	Decree of court below affirmed.
2599	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Walter P. Flagg.	\$20,000 judgment for personal injuries.	Judgment for \$20,000 reversed and cause remanded.
2600	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Susie A. Tyrrell.	\$7,000 judgment for personal injuries.	Judgment for \$7,000 reversed.
2572	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Capital Traction Co.	Free transfers to Metropolitan Coach Co., act Aug. 24, 1912.	Court below reversed and validity of act upheld.
2580	Cuno H. Rudolph et al. <i>v.</i> William N. Prender.	Test case under "loan-shark" law.	Act approved Feb. 6, 1913, sustained.
2726	U. S. ex rel Newman <i>v.</i> City & Suburban Ry.	Mandamus to compel dedication of land.	Record and brief for appellant filed.
2728	Frederick L. Siddons et al. <i>v.</i> Samuel S. Edmonston, jr.	To test power of commissioners to regulate Sunday amusements.	Do.
2720	William R. Richards <i>v.</i> U. S. ex rel Edmonston.	.....do.....	Do.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Equity side.

ACTIONS BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS OFFICERS.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Character.	Status.
31023	May 7, 1912	Cuno H. Rudolph et al. v. Joseph J. Swift.	Restraining order and mandatory injunction.	Pending.
31303	Sept. 27, 1912	Cuno H. Rudolph et al. v. Walter D. Davidge.	Mandatory injunction..	Dismissed.
13695	Nov. 20, 1911	In re Margaret Cotter.....	For maintenance at Government Hospital for Insane.	Argued and submitted to auditor Supreme Court District of Columbia.
16302	Jan. 5, 1912	In re Felix Gould.....	do.....	Pending before auditor.
17985	Nov. 20, 1912	In re Louis N. Palmer.....	do.....	Argued and submitted to auditor Supreme Court District of Columbia.
19158	Nov. 27, 1911	In re Joshua Davis.....	do.....	Abated by death of lunatic; claim referred to administrator.
32097	Sept. 15, 1913	District of Columbia v. Washington Gas Light Co. and Georgetown Gas Light Co.	Dissolution and injunction.	Argued and submitted; pending.
32104	Sept. 18, 1913	District of Columbia v. Charles Early.	Injunction; violation of fire-escape law.	Pending.
32105	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. A. L. Bliss.	do.....	Do.
32106	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Leo Simmons.	do.....	Pending on demurrer.
32107	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Chester A. Snow.	do.....	Pending.
32108	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Walter Klopfer.	do.....	Do.
32109	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Sarah T. Eddins.	do.....	Do.
32143	Oct. 1, 1913	District of Columbia v. John L. Warren.	do.....	Do.
32142	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Saml. H. Walker.	do.....	Do.
32141	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Bates Warren.	do.....	Do.
32140	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Dennis C. Shea.	do.....	Dismissed, defendant complying with law.
32139	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. D. Suraci.	do.....	Pending.
32138	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Nettie Ernst.	do.....	Do.
32137	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Louis Gundling.	do.....	Pending on demurrer.
32147	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. James A. Watson.	do.....	Pending.
32256	Nov. 20, 1913	District of Columbia v. W. H. Michael.	do.....	Do.
32217	Nov. 3, 1913	District of Columbia v. Chester A. Snow.	do.....	Do.
32215	.....do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
32216	.....do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
32218	.....do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
32219	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Jennie Johnson.	do.....	Do.
32220	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Jennie Stewart.	do.....	Do.
32306	Dec. 12, 1913	District of Columbia v. Chas. D. Fowler.	do.....	Dismissed, defendant complying with law.
32307	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Chas. L. Wenger.	do.....	Pending.
32313	.....do.....	District of Columbia v. Austin Loftus.	do.....	Do.

NOTE.—In cases involving violation of the law relative to erection of fire escapes, compliance therewith has been made and the cases will be dismissed with but two exceptions, wherein demurrers have been filed.

164 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Equity side—Continued.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS OFFICERS.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Character.	Status.
29764	Nov. 15, 1910	Hiram B. Weeks <i>v.</i> Christian Heurich et al.	Injunction.....	Bill dismissed on merits.
31676	Mar. 10, 1913	Commercial Fire Ins. Co. <i>v.</i> Rudolph et al.	To enjoin change in method of assessment.	Pending.
31695	Mar. 19, 1913	Daniel K. Jackson <i>v.</i> Cuno H. Rudolph et al.	To enjoin issuance of tax-sale certificate.	Do.
31731	Apr. 4, 1913	John D. Forrey <i>v.</i> Cuno H. Rudolph et al.	To enjoin operation of moving-picture park.	Dismissed.
32193	Oct. 20, 1913	Phillip Christman <i>v.</i> Newman et al.	To set aside tax sale.....	Pending.
32227	Nov. 4, 1913	Washington Brewery Co. <i>v.</i> Newman et al.	Injunction.....	Dismissed.
32271	Nov. 28, 1913	Howard Etchison <i>v.</i> Newman et al.	.....do.....	Abandoned.
32521	Mar. 18, 1914	Patrick T. Moran <i>v.</i> District of Columbia et al.	.....do.....	Pending.
32659	May 15, 1914	Samuel S. Edmonston <i>v.</i> Siddons et al.	.....do.....	Injunction granted and appeal.
32688	May 29, 1914	Frank A. Jones <i>v.</i> Newman et al.	.....do.....	Pending.
32693	June 1, 1914	John L. Newbold <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Do.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Law side.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS OFFICERS.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Character.	Status.
49215	Feb. 25, 1911	Wm. H. McBlair <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Ejectment.....	Pending.
51123	Nov. 17, 1908	Thomas Mullen <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Judgment for District of Columbia.
52184	Dec. 3, 1909	Elizabeth J. Harper <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Dismissed.
53093	Nov. 26, 1910	John B. Als, administrator, etc., <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Pending.
52820	Aug. 3, 1910	Union Trust Co. <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Account, \$8,049.36.....	Demurrer of District of Columbia sustained.
53105	Dec. 2, 1910	A. B. Clark <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Certiorari.....	Pending.
53215	Jan. 16, 1911	Howe, Totten <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$20,000.....	Do.
53498	Apr. 10, 1911	United States ex rel. Henry Goucher <i>v.</i> Rudolph et al.	Mandamus.....	Pending on demurrer.
53536	.....do.....	Harry Livingston <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Pending.
53603	May 16, 1911	Ross Mooney <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Do.
53761	June 6, 1911	Maria Frederick <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$5,000.....	Do.
53796	June 21, 1911	Laura V. Harvey <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Dismissed.
53978	Sept. 30, 1911	Eugene Young <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$500.....	Pending.
54096	Nov. 6, 1911	Orin P. Allen <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Account, \$500.....	Compromised for \$419.82.
54252	Jan. 2, 1912	Galen L. Tait and D. C. Croisant <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	To recover \$998.53; sewer assessment.	Pending.
54324	Jan. 30, 1912	William S. Gable <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Dismissed.
54417	Feb. 27, 1912	Lillebridge <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Judgment for plaintiff, \$3,000, final.
54420	Feb. 28, 1912	Jacob Schench <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Pending.
54518	Mar. 28, 1912	Margaret T. Lynch <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Do.
54240	Dec. 28, 1911	Walter Flagg <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$50,000.....	New trial pending.
54691	May 27, 1912	Susie A. Tyrrell <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Do.
54539	Apr. 15, 1912	United States ex rel. Doolittle <i>v.</i> Oyster et al.	Mandamus.....	Proceedings suspended until further notice.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Law side—Continued.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Character.	Status.
54592	Apr. 19, 1912	Benjamin F. Harrison v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Judgment for District of Columbia.
54794	June 27, 1912	Phillip Simms v. Geo. Cornell.	False arrest, \$5,000.....	Judgment for defendant
54834	July 15, 1912	Rosetta W. Ruffin v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Pending.
54897	Aug. 6, 1912	Fannie W. Cady v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$25,000.....	Verdict for plaintiff, \$5,000; set aside; new trial granted.
54971	Aug. 27, 1912	Ransom Williams v. John A. Conrad.	Assault and battery, \$10,000.	Dismissed.
54976	Aug. 30, 1912	P. Dalas Washington v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Judgment for plaintiff; \$1,000 and appeal.
54997	Sept. 7, 1912	Skinker & Garrett v. District of Columbia.	Assumpsit, \$1,793.30.....	Compromised after judgment for plaintiff.
55026	Sept. 17, 1912	Laura M. Burke v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Judgment for District of Columbia.
55068	Sept. 28, 1912	Genevieve Marsh v. District of Columbia.	To recover \$765 as teacher..	Pending.
55079	Oct. 1, 1912	Walter Jacobs v. Chas. W. Skinner.	Damages, \$25,000.....	Judgment for \$475 for plaintiff; compromised for \$450.
55199	Nov. 7, 1912	Washington Interurban Ry. v. District of Columbia.	To recover \$1,000 deposit..	Pending.
55200	.....do.....	.....do.....	To recover \$25,000 paid District of Columbia for grading.	Do.
55264	Nov. 27, 1912	Harrison A. Davis v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$5,000.....	Compromised for \$600.
55750	May 6, 1913	Sarah E. Pierce v. District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Judgment for plaintiff; \$1,500 and appeal.
55789	May 16, 1913	American Security & Trust Co. v. District of Columbia.	Account, \$3,000.....	Pending.
55825	May 27, 1913	Mary A. Aukward v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$30,000.....	Do.
55865	June 7, 1913	Chas. E. Tribby, Jr., v. Sylvester et al.	False arrest, \$10,000.....	Do.
55871	June 11, 1913	Annie Sullivan v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Compromised for \$500.
55930	June 27, 1913	United States ex rel. Simpson v. Rudolph.	Mandamus.....	Dismissed.
55953	July 7, 1913	William A. Simpson v. District of Columbia.	Assumpsit, \$2,500.....	Pending on demurrer.
56008	July 21, 1913	Susan Linguest v. District of Columbia.	\$15,000 damages.....	Pending.
56116	Aug. 20, 1913	Samuel T. Kalbfus v. District of Columbia.	Certiorari.....	Stipulation to abide the outcome of mandamus suit.
56118	.....do.....	Adelbert Harris v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Pending.
56140	Aug. 28, 1913	United States ex rel. Kalbfus v. Siddons et al.	Mandamus.....	Writ denied and petition dismissed; appear noted.
156168	Sept. 5, 1913	Abraham I. Herman v. District of Columbia et al.	Damages, \$5,000.....	Demurrer as to District of Columbia sustained; overruled as to other defendants; pending.
156167	.....do.....	Jacob Herman v. District of Columbia et al.	Damages, \$25,000.....	Do
56190	Sept. 15, 1913	George E. Dwyer v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Pending.
56192	.....do.....	United States ex rel. Virnstein v. Siddons et al.	Mandamus.....	Petition granted by consent of parties.
56202	Sept. 18, 1913	Leonard P. Coates v. District of Columbia.	\$12,039.22 damages.....	Demurrer of District of Columbia sustained.
56212	Sept. 24, 1913	District of Columbia to use of Jos. W. Croft v. Zinkham et al.	\$5,000 damages.....	Pending.
56211	Sept. 23, 1913	Joseph Hawkins v. Dulin....	Assault, \$10,000.....	Do.
56305	Oct. 27, 1913	Sarah H. Johnson v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$6,000.....	Do.
56359	Nov. 12, 1913	Mary E. Mattingly v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$1,500.....	Do.
56407	Nov. 26, 1913	Mamie Mahaney v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Do

¹ Counted as favorable and pending in summary.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Law side—Continued.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Character.	Status.
54359	Feb. 8, 1912	Leo Simmons <i>v.</i> Sullivan....	Malicious prosecution, \$20,000.	Judgment for defendant.
56425	Dec. 4, 1913	Stephen H. Turner <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$20,000.....	Pending.
56437	Dec. 8, 1913	Arrah B. Harding <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$15,000.....	Do.
56496	Dec. 29, 1913	Edward S. Lambert <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$30,000.....	Do.
56572	Jan. 22, 1914	Sophia Fenton <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$15,000.....	Do.
56595	Jan. 30, 1914	Henry C. Wannell <i>v.</i> District of Columbia et al.	Damages, \$3,000.....	Dismissed.
56624	Feb. 10, 1914	Celia Chambers <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Pending.
56643	Feb. 16, 1914	Paul Raley <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$15,000.....	Do.
56744	Mar. 25, 1914	G. Bert Repasz <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Do.
56746	Mar. 26, 1914	Thomas H. Callan <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Assumpsit, \$495.....	Demurrer of District of Columbia sustained.
56803	Apr. 9, 1914	United States ex rel. Keator <i>v.</i> Newman et al.	Mandamus.....	Judgment for District of Columbia; petition dismissed.
56816	Apr. 14, 1914	Andrew Brokendon <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$2,000.....	Pending.
56815	.....do.....	Virginia B. Camp <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Do.
56864	Apr. 28, 1914	Robert A. McDonald <i>v.</i> Charles T. Peck.	False arrest, \$20,000.....	Do.
56918	May 19, 1914	United States ex rel. Edmonston <i>v.</i> Richards.	Mandamus.....	Judgment for plaintiff and appeal.
56932	May 25, 1914	Harry L. Peckham <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$25,000.....	Pending.
56942	May 28, 1914	United States ex rel. Mann <i>v.</i> Richards.	Mandamus.....	Judgment for plaintiff.
56956	June 2, 1914	Susanna Kettner <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$5,000.....	Pending.
56968	June 4, 1914	Annie M. Daly <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$30,000.....	Do.
56998	June 11, 1914	Bradley Doyle <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$10,000.....	Do.
56997	.....do.....	Amanda Doyle <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$25,000.....	Do.
57001	.....do.....	Fredrica Glorious <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Pending on demurrer.
57025	June 17, 1914	The Georgetown Gas Light Co. <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Assumpsit, \$3,241.49.....	Pending.
57030	June 19, 1914	Washington Gas Light Co. <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Assumpsit, \$31,321.62.....	Do.
57052	June 30, 1914	Richard P. Crolle <i>v.</i> District of Columbia.	Damages, \$20,000.....	Do.

NOTE.—Cases pending are at issue and ready for trial when reached.

ACTIONS BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS OFFICERS.

53866	Aug. 17, 1911	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator & R. R. Co.	Account, \$386.60.....	Pending.
54253	Jan. 3, 1912	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Washington Terminal Co.	Account, \$10,223.22.....	Do.
54839	July 18, 1912	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Co.	Damages, \$3,936.....	Do.
55982	July 19, 1913	District of Columbia <i>v.</i> Samuel A. Moreland.	To recover \$970.74 for treatment of wife at Government Hospital.	Demurrer to declaration sustained.
56764	Mar. 24, 1914	United States ex rel. Newman <i>v.</i> City & Suburban Ry.	Mandamus.....	Petition dismissed and appeal.

NOTE.—Cases pending are at issue and ready for trial when reached.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Law side—Continued.

CONDEMNATION CASES.

District court No.	Title of case.	Filed.	Verdict filed.	Awards.	Benefits.	Status.
1006	Alley in square 2621...	Feb. 6, 1912	.....	.....	.....	Pending; awaiting re-publication.
1031	Alley in square 2551...	May 10, 1912	Feb. 21, 1914	\$2,560.50	\$2,933.15	Confirmed Apr. 17, 1914.
1037	Minor street in square 2895, Newton Place.	May 31, 1912	Mar. 6, 1914	4,214.88	4,571.94	Do.
1038	Alley in square 3049...	June 6, 1912	Feb. 13, 1914	447.16	700.48	Do.
1041	Minor street in square 3532.	June 19, 1912	Mar. 5, 1914	2,434.26	2,847.74	Do.
1043	Alley in square 2892...	June 24, 1912	Mar. 19, 1914	1,803.37	2,209.65	Confirmed May 21, 1914.
1049	Anacostia River Road.	Nov. 17, 1912	.....	.....	.....	Dismissed Apr. 10, 1914; appeal pending.
1050	Building line, Park St. and Kenyon St.	Nov. 27, 1912	.....	.....	.....	Pending; awaiting re-publication.
1051	Alley in square 957....	Dec. 10, 1912	Mar. 11, 1914	1,194.65	1,617.55	Confirmed Apr. 17, 1914.
1053	Building line, Columbia Road.	Jan. 25, 1913	.....	.....	.....	Changed to widening.
1056	Alley in square 2537...	Feb. 5, 1913	.....	.....	.....	Pending.
1057	Alley in square 1045...	Feb. 7, 1913	Mar. 23, 1914	774.86	1,047.10	Confirmed May 21, 1914.
1061	Rock Creek Drive.....	Apr. 30, 1913	.....	.....	.....	Dismissed Dec. 22, 1913.
1062	Sites of Forts Davis and Dupont.	.....do.....	Apr. 22, 1914	38,067.45	17,576.00	Confirmed May 26, 1914.
1064	Extension of Western Avenue.	June 19, 1913	Jan. 28, 1914	11,819.20	12,489.28	Confirmed Mar. 11, 1914.
1067	Lanier Place, building line.	July 9, 1913	Nov. 19, 1913	9,659.80	10,077.20	Confirmed Jan. 12, 1914.
1068	New Hampshire Ave..	July 14, 1913	June 22, 1913	51,625.75	52,995.31	Pending on exception.
1069	Squares 1117, etc., for park, Anacostia River.	July 16, 1913	Jan. 16, 1914	20,000.00	.....	Confirmed Jan. 28, 1914.
1071	Minor street in square 5805.	Oct. 20, 1913	Feb. 20, 1914	2,500.00	2,906.31	Confirmed Apr. 1, 1914.
1076	Squares 2560, etc., for small parks.	Nov. 1, 1913	.....	.....	.....	Dismissed by præcipe; reinstituted.
1077	Site for Woodbridge School.	Nov. 4, 1913	.....	.....	.....	Site acquired out of court.
1078	Squares 210/2, etc., for park, Anacostia River.	Nov. 18, 1913	June 19, 1914	15,224.76	.....	Confirmed July 31, 1914, in part.
1084	Extension of Kane Place.	Jan. 27, 1914	Mar. 24, 1914	506.90	820.60	Confirmed May 21, 1914.
1085	Alley in square 2839...	.....do.....	June 29, 1914	879.32	1,205.00	Awaiting confirmation.
1086	Minor street, square 5783, Shannon Place.	.....do.....	Mar. 25, 1914	1,327.24	1,621.24	Confirmed May 21, 1914.
1087	Alley in square 1007...	Jan. 22, 1914	.....	.....	.....	Withdrawn by order of commissioners.
1088	Alley in square 3233...	Jan. 27, 1914	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1089	Alley in square 2841...	Feb. 2, 1914	May 26, 1914	1,097.76	1,389.56	Confirmed June 30, 1914.
1094	Alley in square 1077...	Feb. 27, 1914	May 25, 1914	426.22	691.38	Do.
1095	Minor street, square 2669, Girard Street.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Modified by commissioners.
1098	Squares 2560, etc., for small parks.	April 1, 1914	.....	.....	.....	Continued to Oct. 8, 1914.
1099	Madison Street.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Hearing concluded; awaiting verdict.
1100	Second and V Streets.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Continued to Oct. 8, 1914.
1101	Buchanan Street.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Acquired out of court.
1102	Tennyson Street.....	Apr. 3, 1914	June 29, 1914	427.39	727.05	To be confirmed.
1103	White Place.....	.....do.....	June 30, 1914	178.20	239.96	Do.
1104	Twenty-fifth Street.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Hearing concluded; awaiting verdict.
1107	Widening Benning Road.	Apr. 21, 1914	.....	.....	.....	Continued to Oct. 8, 1914.
1110	Widening Georgia Avenue.	June 30, 1914	.....	.....	.....	Continued to Sept. 22, 1914.
1111	Sixteenth and Girard Streets NE.	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1112	Alley in square 2851...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Awaiting publication.
1113	Alley in square 502...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1114	Alley in square 2891...	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Equity side.

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION CASES.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Character.	Status.
31959	July 8, 1913	Washington Ry. & Electric Co. v. Public Utilities Commission et al.	To enjoin order to transfer with Metropolitan Coach Co.	Answer to amended and supplemental bill filed.
31957	July 7, 1913	Capital Traction Co. v. Public Utilities Commission et al.	.....do.....	Do.
32160	Oct. 6, 1913	Washington Ry. & Electric Co. v. Public Utilities Commission et al.	To enjoin order against use of running board of street cars.	Pending on issue joined.
32232	Nov. 6, 1913	Washington, Virginia Ry. Co. v. Public Utilities Commission.	To enjoin order for automatic fenders.	Consolidated with 32160.
32374	Jan. 15, 1914	Terminal Taxicab Co. v. Public Utilities Commission.	To enjoin exercise of jurisdiction.	Bill dismissed and appeal by plaintiff.
32375	.....do.....	Federal Taxicab Co. v. Public Utilities Commission.	.....do.....	Do.

LUNACY CASES, OTHER THAN COMMITMENTS.

1287	Nov. 20, 1911	In re Glen Seaman.....	Reimbursement for care and maintenance at Government Hospital for Insane.	Argued and submitted to Auditor, S. C., District of Columbia.
1424	Mar. 7, 1912	In re George W. Limerick.....	.....do.....	Pending.
1948	Nov. 20, 1911	In re Sarah W. Newton.....	.....do.....	Argued and submitted to Auditor, S. C.
2230	Nov. 27, 1911	In re James K. Depue.....	.....do.....	Do.
2408	Nov. 20, 1911	In re Archibald B. Campbell.....	.....do.....	Do.
3240	May 21, 1913	In re James A. Jennings.....	.....do.....	Settled by payment.
1998	Aug. 1, 1913	In re Jennie E. Burch.....	.....do.....	\$1,600 for District of Columbia.
4906	Jan. 12, 1914	In re Henrietta Edlin.....	.....do.....	Pending.
	Mar. 18, 1914	In re Adelaide V. Hall.....	.....do.....	Committee appointed; pending.
4456	Apr. 21, 1914	In re Cora Dennison.....	.....do.....	Committee appointed; \$145 paid to District of Columbia.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Law side.

APPEAL AND CERTIORARI CASES FROM MUNICIPAL COURT.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Character.	Status.
55290	Dec. 6, 1912	Robert Chatman v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$500.....	Compromised for \$200.
55728	May 2, 1913	Calvin A. Holland v. Washington Terminal Co. and District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Judgment for plaintiff for \$250.
55877	May 21, 1912	Geo. E. Souders v. District of Columbia and Harry Wardman.	Trespass, \$335.26.....	Judgment for District of Columbia.
56571	Jan. 22, 1914	Annie M. Wannell v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$500.....	Judgment for plaintiff \$500, by consent.
56244	Oct. 20, 1913	Delia Blackman v. District of Columbia et al.	.....do.....	Do.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

BANKRUPTCY.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Character.	Status.
784	Aug. 1, 1913	In re Zepp Brothers.....	To remove tax lien.....	Pending before referee.
813	Jan. 7, 1914	In re Kirkendall Co., Inc.....	Personal tax claim.....	Claim allowed.
880	June 25, 1914	In re Stumph & Lyford.....	.....do.....	Do.

Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Continued.

HABEAS CORPUS.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Character.	Status.
585	Aug. 19, 1913	In re Albert S. Connolly.....	Release from Washington asylum.	Dismissed.

PROBATE COURT.

20402	Dec. 15, 1913	In re Chloe Skinner, deceased		Administrator appointed; pending. Do.
18548	Oct. 31, 1911	In re Jas. S. Kramer, deceased.		

Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

ACTIONS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OR ITS OFFICERS.

No.	Filed.	Title.	Status.	
12772	Sept. 2, 1911	William Keeler v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$500.....	Continued on call.
18044	Aug. 1, 1912	Virgil G. Williams v. District of Columbia.	Trespass, \$500.....	Do.
18378	Aug. 22, 1912	George W. Cook v. District of Columbia.	Traveling expenses.....	Continued subject to notice.
19103	Oct. 9, 1912	Frank Metzger v. District of Columbia.	Damages, \$500.....	Do.
19664	Nov. 5, 1912	Richard Donnelly v. District of Columbia.	To recover water rent.....	Pending.
19952	Nov. 20, 1912	Clara Nohoe v. Hesse.....	Replevin.....	Do.
20727	Jan. 8, 1913	Schmidt Bros. v. Hesse.....	.....do.....	Do.
23709	June 30, 1913	Annie M. Wannell v. District of Columbia.	\$500 damages.....	Judgment for plaintiff, and appeal.
24729	Sept. 5, 1913	Thomas A. Russell v. District of Columbia.	\$450 damages.....	Compromised for \$450.
25037	Sept. 22, 1913	Laura V. Harvey v. District of Columbia.	\$375 damages.....	Compromised for \$375.
25175	Sept. 29, 1913	Delia Blackman v. District of Columbia et al.	\$500 damages.....	Certiorari to Supreme Court, District of Columbia.
26036	Nov. 20, 1913	James Pryor v. District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Compromised for \$150.
28188	Apr. 7, 1914	Alice Russell v. District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Compromised for \$500.
25037	Apr. 24, 1914	Laura V. Harvey v. District of Columbia.	.....do.....	Compromised for \$350.
29147	June 2, 1914	Luther W. Strobel v. District of Columbia.	\$350 damages.....	Pending.
29215	June 6, 1914	Eugene Skinner v. Hesse.....	Replevin.....	
29413	June 19, 1914	Owen E. Duvall v. District of Columbia	Damages, \$500.....	Judgment for District of Columbia.

Bills passed on from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

Senate bill 2244, to amend sections 680 and 686 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia relative to opening graves where people died of contagious diseases.

Senate bill 5168, for the relief of the King Theological Hall and authorizing the conveyance of real estate to Howard University and other grantees.

Senate bill 4850, to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, and corporations other than national banks, licensed bankers, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, and real estate brokers in the District of Columbia," approved February 4, 1913.

House bill 6219, to amend section 1608j of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901, as amended by act of Congress approved February 23, 1905.

House bill 13388, bill for the relief of Thomas T. Petty, Charles W. Church et al, executors of Charles B. Church, deceased, Jesse B. Wilson, and George T. Dearing.

House resolution 5686, bill declaring the selling, exchanging, or giving away any pistol, bowie knife, dirk or dirk knife, blackjack, dagger, sword cane, slung shot, brass or other metal knuckle in the District of Columbia a misdemeanor.

House bill 1803, to create a minimum wage commission for the District of Columbia and to provide minimum wage schedules.

House bill 7210, to authorize the Public Utilities Commission to acquire for the Government of the United States by condemnation proceedings the gas works, plant, and equipment of the Georgetown Gas Light Co., now used, owned, and employed by said company in the manufacture, distribution, and sale of gas for heat, light, and power or for any public use in the District of Columbia.

House bill 3904, amending section 1608f of the act of Congress entitled "An act to amend chapter 55 of an act entitled 'An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia,' " approved February 23, 1905.

House bill 8756, to amend subchapter 11 of chapter 18 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

House bill 6869, bill repealing all laws limiting the sale of food or raiment to any person in the District of Columbia, etc.

House bill 4936, to amend section 605 of subchapter 4 of the District of Columbia Code.

House bill 11302, to amend section 1104 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

House bill 7776, to prohibit the practice of extortion upon the hungry, the naked, the sick, and the dead, and for other purposes.

House bill 11303, to amend section 826 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia.

House bill 4931, to prevent false advertising in the District of Columbia.

Bill drafted in re license tax on cigarettes.

Bill drafted to regulate the sale, weight, and quality of bread in the District of Columbia by the commissioners.

Bill making changes, alterations, additions, and amendments to an act approved March 2, 1895, and subsequent amendment thereto entitled "An act for the appointment of a sealer and assistant sealer of weights and measures in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," etc.

House bill 1668, to provide for admission to Government Hospital for the Insane, and for other purposes.

Written legal opinions rendered from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

Miscellaneous opinions rendered.....	346
Interpretations of act of Congress approved Feb. 24, 1914, in re eight-hour law	33
Interpretations of act of Congress approved Feb. 4, 1913.....	175
Damage claims which have been disposed of or passed upon during the past fiscal year.....	106

Tax deeds made and contracts and bonds approved from July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.

Tax deeds made out and approved.....	304
Bonds approved as to legal form.....	315
Contracts approved.....	156

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,

Washington, October 8, 1914.

Hon. CONRAD H. SYME,

Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the number of lunacy cases filed and prosecuted by your assistant in charge of this work.

The total number of petitions filed was 442, of these 344 were adjudged to be of unsound mind and 25 of sound mind, 22 were dismissed upon the petition of your assistant while 33 were discharged by the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane as cured before trial, and 10 died before trial.

It may be interesting to note that of the number adjudged to be of unsound mind there were 171 white males and 106 white females, whereas there were 93 colored males and 72 colored females.

I take this opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation for the help so cheerfully given me in the prosecution of this work by Dr. Percy Hickling, the District alienist and Mr. A. C. Lynn, sanitary officer, District of Columbia.

Respectfully,

GUS. A. SCHULDT,
*Assistant Corporation Counsel,
in Charge of Lunacy Proceedings.*

HON. CONRAD H. SYME,
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the work of the juvenile court for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

There were 2,010 informations filed during the year. Of these, 605 were for nonsupport of wife and minor children. Besides these there were several hundred affidavits for nonsupport filed, which were adjusted by your assistant without the formality of a court trial by the reconciliation of the parties or by the voluntary payment of a certain weekly sum for the support of the wife and children. The new system of handling the nonsupport cases inaugurated by Judge Latimer, which strives to bring the parties together before trial if possible, is working very satisfactorily, and many of the insurmountable difficulties which the wives complain of are smoothed out after a conference between the husband and wife and your assistant. Your assistant is greatly pleased when he is able to do his small mite toward the reconciliation of husband and wife.

The amount of money collected on account of allowances made by the court for nonsupport was \$42,822.96.

The juvenile cases are of particular interest to your assistant, and great care is exercised by him in the presentation of informations against them. The aim of your assistant is to make the child understand that the juvenile court is not for the sole purpose of punishing him, but is also to protect him, and that it has an interest in him and his welfare with a view of making him a better boy and eventually a good citizen.

There were 1,405 informations, involving 1,939 boys and girls, filed during the year, involving various crimes and misdemeanors. Of these there were 767 white boys, 102 white girls, 848 colored boys, and 217 colored girls. Most of these informations were for incorrigibility and larceny.

There were 129 petitions, involving 218 children, filed to commit said children to the Board of Children's Guardians on account of being destitute of suitable homes.

I embrace this opportunity to state the following interesting fact, that in my two years at this court I know of no Boy Scout who has ever been charged with any crime, misdemeanor, or violation of any municipal regulation.

The system of probation has been greatly augmented under Judge Latimer's direction, so that now every child put on probation is frequently visited and shown the interest manifested in it by the court. A system of investigation of juvenile cases by an officer especially assigned for this work before they are brought before the court is of great value and a help in the determination of the disposition of the case.

In conclusion your assistant desires to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the help extended to him by the clerks of the court, and also to testify as to the perfect harmony existing between the court and himself.

GUS. A. SCHULDT,
Assistant Corporation Counsel, Detailed at the Juvenile Court.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL,
Washington, ——— —.

Hon. CONRAD H. SYME,
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of the business transacted in the District branch of the police court for the year ending June 30, 1914:

There were 23,450 informations filed during the year, and the fines and forfeitures amounted to \$93,669.

While the majority of the informations were for miscellaneous violations of the police regulations, there was by reason of the adoption of and amendments to the traffic regulations a large increase in this class of cases.

There was, during the last fiscal year, an increase over the previous year of approximately 3,000 in the number of cases filed and \$25,000 in fines and forfeitures, and I take this opportunity of stating that in the last 10 years there has been an increase of 40 per cent in the amount of business handled in the District branch of the police court, with absolutely no corresponding increase in the help to your assistant assigned to these prosecutions.

The increase in the business handled in this office has, in fact, been so great that it is well-nigh imperative that something be done toward securing another assistant in the office here with me. The preparation of informations and the necessarily incidental office routine connected with it constitutes an absolute bar to my presence in court when I am most needed.

I might state in this connection that the United States attorney has two assistants assigned to prosecutions in the other branch of this court, who prepare and sign informations drawn in the name of the United States, and they have, by actual count, one-fourth the number of cases to handle that we have in the District branch.

The work in the office here has become so congested that it is even now very difficult for me to attend to the great pressure of office business, and at the same time do justice to the actual prosecution of cases in the court room.

I had intended to elaborate in this report upon the vast amount of detail which your assistant in this court is called upon to handle, but by reason of the press of other matters and very recent death in my family, I am precluded by lack of time from dwelling at length upon this phase of my work. I must content myself, therefore, with submitting the following table, which speaks for itself.

In concluding this report it gives me great pleasure to specially commend Mr. David E. Langley and Mr. William S. Shelby, two members of the Metropolitan police, who have been detailed to assist in this office.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE R. TAGGART,
*Assistant Corporation Counsel,
Detailed at the Police Court, District of Columbia.*

Informations filed from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Carrying firearms on Sunday-----	2	Violation pharmacy law-----	46
Disorderly-----	4, 361	Violation sanitary building law-----	1
Drinking liquor in public-----	68	Violation plumbing law-----	47
Enticing prostitution-----	33	Violation hack law-----	5
Falling to connect premises with sewer-----	17	Violation employment agency law-----	1
Habitual drunkard-----	4	Violation 857, Code-----	1
Indecent exposure-----	182	Unlicensed veterinary surgeon-----	1
Intoxication-----	8, 857	Unlicensed dentist-----	1
Keeping unlicensed bar-----	96	Unlicensed note broker-----	3
Giving liquor to minors-----	38	Unlicensed pool room-----	23
Vagrancy-----	668	Violation license law (miscellaneous) -----	371
Violation liquor law-----	4	Playing ball in street-----	8
Violation milk law-----	15	Throwing missiles-----	55
Violation food law-----	7	Trespass on parking-----	3
Violation game law-----	1	Turning in false alarm of fire-----	11
Violation weight and measure law-----	38	Violation of health, building, and police regulations-----	6, 454
Violation compulsory education law-----	4		
Violation smoke law-----	91		
Violation speed law-----	1, 804		
Violation loan shark law-----	92	Total-----	23, 450

SUMMARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Favorable -----	0
Adverse -----	1
Pending -----	3
Total -----	4

COURT OF APPEALS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Favorable -----	13
Adverse -----	3
Pending -----	11
Total -----	27

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Equity :

Dismissed by District of Columbia -----	8
Dismissed on merits -----	1
Dismissed by plaintiff -----	2
Adverse -----	1
Pending -----	34
Abandoned -----	1
Total -----	42

Law :

Favorable -----	12
Adverse -----	7
Actions against District of Columbia dismissed -----	6
Pending -----	58
New trials pending -----	1
Consent judgments -----	5
Compromise -----	0
Total -----	89

DISTRICT COURT.

Street extensions, parks, highways, building lines, etc. :

Confirmations -----	4
Pending -----	7
Dismissed -----	2
Dismissed and reinsti- tuted -----	1
Acquired and out of court -----	2
Total -----	16

Opening, widening, and extension of alleys and minor streets :

Confirmations -----	13
Withdrawn -----	2
Pending -----	12
Total -----	27

Equity side, public-utilities cases :

Favorable -----	2
Adverse -----	0
Pending -----	4
Total -----	6

Lunacy cases, other than commitments :

Favorable -----	3
Adverse -----	0
Pending -----	7
Total -----	10

Lunacy cases :

Adjudications -----	344
Dismissed by District of Columbia -----	22
Adjudged sane -----	25
Miscellaneous -----	8
Discharged -----	33
Died before trial -----	10
Total -----	442

Appeal and certiorari from municipal court :

Favorable -----	1
Adverse -----	1
By consent -----	3
Total -----	5

Bankruptcy :

Claims of District of Columbia allowed -----	2
Pending -----	1
Total -----	3

Habeas corpus, petition dismissed -----

1

PROBATE COURT.

Administrator appointed -----	1
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MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Favorable -----	1
Adverse -----	1
Certiorari -----	1
Compromise -----	5
Pending -----	9
Total -----	17

OPINIONS, BILLS, DAMAGE CLAIMS, ETC.

Acts of Congress reported on -----	20
Written opinions rendered -----	346
Damage claims -----	106
Interpretations "eight-hour law" -----	33
Interpretations "loan-shark law" -----	175
Deeds prepared -----	304
Bonds approved as to form -----	315
Contracts approved as to form -----	156
Total -----	1,455

POLICE COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Informations filed -----	23,450
Fines and forfeitures -----	\$93,669

JUVENILE COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Informations filed -----	2,010
Collections -----	\$42,822.96

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1914.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the transactions of the office of the purchasing officer, District of Columbia, and the amounts expended for general supplies, construction materials, etc., for the various departments and institutions of the District government, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, together with a comparative statement for the previous year, as follows:

	1914	1913
Circular proposals sent inviting quotations on articles not covered by annual general supply schedules and contracts.....	26,835	27,710
Requisitions received for supplies and materials.....	12,889	11,863
Number of orders issued.....	26,953	26,039
Vouchers prepared and forwarded.....	455	345
Vouchers transmitted through this office for certification as to prices and record of purchase.....	22,842	19,051
Transfer of appropriation vouchers, prepared and forwarded.....	335	426
Contractors' measurements—on account materials furnished—examined and passed upon.....	364	312
Letters and indorsements sent.....	3,977	4,162
Amount paid into the office of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for condemned materials sold by this office by public auction, and through annual bids for purchase of same:		
Horses.....	\$1,710.34	\$1,779.36
Miscellaneous items (barrels, metals, vehicles, waste paper, etc.).....	7,703.78	5,234.55
Old buildings, etc., removed on account of extension of streets.....	271.50	223.55
Total amounts received.....	9,685.62	7,237.46

List of nine statements comparing 1914 with 1913.

	1914	1913
No. 1. Construction material for issue from the District of Columbia property yards under the supervision of this office.....	\$209,873.04	\$262,895.51
No. 2. Construction material delivered into property yards not under the supervision of this office.....	182,299.49	182,120.92
No. 3. Construction material manufactured at the District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va., and delivered into the property yard under the supervision of this office.....	3,122.52	.....
No. 4. Construction material delivered on line of work.....	146,535.19	152,019.16
No. 5. Classified list of supplies other than construction materials.....	1,106,723.35	1,252,964.90
Total amount expended on account of supplies and materials.....	1,648,553.59	1,850,000.49
No. 6. List of employees of this department, other than those on the per annum roll, amount paid to each and the various appropriations from which such payments were made.....	9,752.49	9,986.11
No. 7. Summary of expenditures.....	1,658,306.08	1,859,986.60
No. 8. Construction material received at and issued from the various property yards under the supervision of this office.....	.....	.....
No. 9. Inventory: Value construction material in property yards under the supervision of this office at close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.....	186,976.65	.....

Report of the inspector of fuel, District of Columbia, who is under the supervision of this office, also forwarded herewith.

Respectfully,

M. C. HARGROVE,
Purchasing Officer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Construction material issued from the District of Columbia property yards under the supervision of this office.

Material.	Quantities.	Values.
Portland cement.....barrels..	50,000	\$55,500.00
Cement sacks.....number..	12,756	956.71
Concrete sand.....cubic yards..	12,000	6,480.00
Building sand.....do..	2,400	1,056.00
Screened gravel.....do..	9,000	6,210.00
Granite curbing.....feet..	18,554	15,809.05
Vitrified paving blocks.....number..	2,000,000	44,800.00
Vitrified sewer bricks.....do..	700,000	10,955.00
Castings.....pieces..	15,620	16,299.89
Terra-cotta sewer pipe:		
6-inch.....feet..	9,171	733.68
8-inch.....do..	4,149	456.39
10-inch.....do..	39,597	10,136.83
12-inch.....do..	30,132	7,533.00
15-inch.....do..	48,081	20,699.07
18-inch.....do..	7,944	4,829.95
21-inch.....do..	2,892	2,776.32
24-inch.....do..	1,992	2,071.68
Terra-cotta sewer branches, various sizes.....pieces..	2,070	2,569.47
Total.....		209,873.04

STATEMENT No. 2.—Construction material delivered into property yards not under the supervision of this office.

Material.	Quantities.	Values.
Cast-iron fittings.....number..	18,000	\$2,160.00
Cast-iron specials.....tons..	150	6,870.00
Cast-iron water pipe.....do..	3,730	78,322.67
Pig lead.....pounds..	250,000	11,475.23
Lead flange couplings.....number..	9,000	2,340.00
Brass fittings.....do..	7,005	1,061.04
Brass curb cocks.....do..	6,003	4,037.02
Brass corporation cocks.....do..	2,177	1,467.80
Asphalt cement.....tons..	337	5,853.51
Paving pitch.....do..	176	3,169.68
Water meters.....number..	10,002	49,351.40
Fire hydrants.....do..	300	9,105.00
Bricks (miscellaneous).....do..	77,700	709.70
Castings (miscellaneous).....do..		6,376.44
Total.....		182,299.49

STATEMENT No. 3.—Construction material manufactured at the District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va., and delivered into the property yards under the supervision of this office.

Material.	Quantities.	Values.
Common red bricks.....	104,050	\$832.57
Paving blocks.....	176,150	2,289.95
Total.....		3,122.52

STATEMENT No. 4.—Construction material for delivery on line of work in progress.

Material.	Quantities.	Values.
Broken stone (from District of Columbia quarry).....cubic yards..	31,299	\$30,673.02
Freight on broken stone.....do..	31,299	16,634.55
Broken stone (special).....tons..	1,118	1,344.10
Limestone.....do..	180	378.00
Building stone.....cubic yards..	80	220.00
Asphalt blocks.....number..	715,735	49,231.30
Road oil.....gallons..	560,307	31,336.49
Gravel.....tons..	704	758.00
Sand.....do..	1,378	1,014.70
Lamp-posts and accessories.....		6,651.70
Castings.....		8,293.33
Total.....		146,535.19

STATEMENT No. 5.—*Classified list of miscellaneous supplies.*

Agricultural supplies	\$3,478.97	Meals for prisoners	\$5,813.37
Alarms, fire signal	1,375.00	Meats	39,840.31
Athletic supplies	3,945.51	Meters, water, parts for	1,387.11
Automobiles	4,579.27	Milk and cream	9,341.87
Hire of	864.00	Motlograph	337.00
Repairs to	3,489.70	Motor cycles	1,510.00
Automobile supplies	10,507.86	Repairs to	967.22
Awnings, and repairs to	292.75	Newspapers and magazines,	
Barges	3,244.00	subscriptions to	823.06
Repairs to	747.08	Office equipment	3,189.60
Bicycles	237.50	Oils and lubricants	26,178.84
Repairs to	405.35	Paints and brushes	13,697.86
Books:		Photographic supplies	558.88
Binding	719.13	Photostat	766.04
Blank	5,459.53	Pianos	900.00
Law	550.40	Piles	390.00
School	38,723.10	Playground apparatus, repairs	
Boots and shoes	8,822.77	to	1,072.60
Buggies	648.00	Plumbing supplies	27,017.22
Repairs to	69.83	Pots, flower	136.00
Calorimeters	286.00	Postage	12,104.67
Chronographs	110.00	Poultry	1,691.48
Cleaners, vacuum	560.00	Printing	24,320.94
Clocks, and repairs to	294.12	Pumps:	
Diplomas, and engrossing		Miscellaneous	502.46
same	775.30	Repairs to	187.11
Disinfecting plant (Tubercu-		Radiators	474.03
losis Hospital)	786.00	Rails, railroad	2,333.60
Drills, electric	120.35	Repairs, miscellaneous	1,509.11
Drugs, chemicals, hospital		Roller, road	2,850.00
supplies	15,343.03	Repairs to	361.66
Dry goods	21,883.70	Roofs, repairs to	1,018.11
Eggs	4,360.79	Roofing, miscellaneous	1,150.56
Electric current, buildings	16,883.70	Rubber strips for street	
Electrical supplies	24,745.76	washers	1,343.76
Express and freight	1,955.86	Saddlery	9,424.47
Fence, wire, and erecting	3,537.00	Repairs to	141.30
Fish	1,443.79	Sand for use in kindergarten	
Fire apparatus	17,137.55	schools	279.46
Repairs to	6,489.58	Scales, miscellaneous	1,068.11
Flags	939.86	Shelters, steel	1,965.00
Flowers and plants	1,105.56	Signs, street designations	638.85
Forage	133,819.09	Sprayer, tree	210.00
Forges, portable	128.54	Stamps, rubber	578.52
Fruits and vegetables	5,772.77	Stands, traffic regulation	167.43
Furniture and house furnish-		Stationery	43,890.19
ings	24,796.39	Stoves, furnaces, ranges, etc.	3,267.70
Fuel	186,411.36	Repairs to	606.74
Gas, illuminating, buildings	15,029.35	Straps, tree	570.00
Glass, for street lamps	1,200.00	Surveyors' instruments and re-	
Groceries	47,671.91	pairs to	343.65
Guards, wire, for windows	483.00	Tags:	
Hardware and tinware	56,912.91	Automobile, motor cycle,	
Hauling	4,904.28	wagon	1,217.78
Horses	13,000.00	Dog	164.00
Horse and wagon, hire of	172.98	Tanks:	
Horseshoeing	7,382.55	Steel	751.45
Hose, fire	15,526.40	Gasoline	690.25
House, steel, for playgrounds	114.80	Tarpaulins	310.15
Ice	6,576.29	Telegrams	471.52
Incinerators	1,640.00	Telephone instruments	426.39
Jacks, hydraulic	266.00	Telephone service	8,381.70
Kindergarten supplies	4,687.77	Tickets:	
Laboratory supplies, chemical		Railroad	3,140.00
and biological	7,330.78	Street car	4,467.75
Laundry	5,529.14	Trees and shrubs	183.00
Lighting fixtures (J. O. Wil-		Tugboats, repairs to	1,648.56
son School)	2,484.90	Typewriters	4,147.59
Livery of horses	1,832.38	Rental of	836.75
Lockers, steel	538.77	Repairs to	767.15
Repairs to	94.40	Umbrellas and stands for traf-	
Lumber	50,411.08	fic police	166.75
Machines:		Wagons	738.10
Adding	1,172.82	Repairs to	800.45
Sorting and tabulating,		Miscellaneous	7,197.89
rental of	1,074.21		
Machinery	9,102.04		
Repairs to	10,296.09		
			1,106,723.35

STATEMENT No. 6.—*List of employees of this department other than those on the per annum roll, amount paid to each, and the various appropriations from which such payments were made.*

Appropriations.	Inspector (196 days, at \$4).	Carpenter (117 days, at \$4).	Inspector (307 days, at \$3.50).	Engineer (11 days, at \$3; 244 days, at \$3.75).	Foreman (2 days, at \$3).	Inspector (110 days, at \$2.25).	Laborers.	Total.
Improvements and repairs.....	\$398.02	.....	\$377.46	\$334.98	.....	\$16.52	\$2,396.20	\$3,523.18
Construction of suburban roads and suburban streets.....	96.57	.....	84.50	87.12	.....	.....	529.81	798.00
Workhouse, fuel, oil, and repairs, manufacturing and construction.....	.49	.....	11.70	11.57	.....	7.24	65.92	96.92
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, operating account.....	68.92	.....	60.31	54.02	.....	.....	430.17	613.42
Sewers.....	204.00	\$5.75	422.30	379.59	.....	156.73	2,546.23	3,714.60
Water department, high service.....	16.00	.....	84.00	48.75	\$6.00	45.00	524.26	724.01
Sewage disposal system.....	.....	.....	34.23	33.86	.....	22.01	192.26	282.36
Total.....	784.00	5.75	1,074.50	949.89	6.00	247.50	6,684.85	9,752.49

STATEMENT No. 7.—*Summary of expenditures, materials, and supplies; salaries and wages per diem employees.*

Construction materials:	
Statement No. 1.....	\$209,873.04
Statement No. 2.....	182,299.49
Statement No. 3.....	3,122.52
Statement No. 4.....	146,535.19
Miscellaneous supplies, statement No. 5.....	1,106,723.35
	1,648,553.59
Employees paid on per diem rolls, statement No. 6.....	9,752.49
Total.....	1,658,306.08

STATEMENT No. 8.—*Construction material received at and issued from the various property yards under the supervision of this office.*

Material.	Received.	Issued.
SECOND AND FLORIDA AVENUE NE. YARD.		
Terra cotta:		
Sewer pipe.....feet..	110,586	95,055
Bends.....	318	197
Y branches.....	727	370
T branches.....	689	329
Meter box:		
Frames.....	6,020	4,680
Covers.....	6,020	4,506
Vitrified sewer brick.....	531,570	700,770
Red sewer brick.....	.....	89,352
Curbing:		
6 by 20 inch, circular.....feet..	.....	132.32
8 by 8 inch, straight.....do..	15,028.11	40,003.05
8 by 8 inch, circular.....do..	2,062.44	2,121.79
Vitrified paving blocks.....	1,888,716	1,293,735
SECOND AND I STREETS SE. YARD.		
Sewer pipe.....feet..	35,817	16,434
Terra cotta:		
Y branches.....	155	114
T branches.....	218	33
Bends.....	38	199
Curbing:		
6 by 20 inch, straight.....feet..	102.35	7,830
6 by 20 inch, circular.....do..	1,617.16	1,463.02
8 by 8 inch, circular.....do..	97.97	1,160.39
8 by 8 inch, straight.....do..	206.70	3,437.12
Vitrified paving brick.....	.....	27,250
Vitrified paving blocks.....	450,554	251,655

STATEMENT No. 8.—Construction material received at and issued from the various property yards under the supervision of this office—Continued.

Material.	Received.	Issued.
FOURTEENTH AND D STREETS SW. YARD.		
Portland cement.....barrels..	52,255	48,576
Manhole—		
Frames, 2-foot.....	805	581
Covers, 2-foot.....	559	668
Frames, 3-foot.....	1	31
Covers, 3-foot.....		31
Frames, 30-inch.....	25	44
Covers, 30-inch.....	25	44
Irons.....	2,011	2,052
Rings.....	300	176
Covers, inverted.....	217	248
Water boxes:		
Long.....	1,749	1,725
Short.....	300	300
Alley—		
Grates, No. 1.....		6
Frames, No. 1.....		6
Grates, No. 2.....		7
Frames, No. 2.....		5
Grates, No. 3.....		1
Frames, No. 3.....		1
Valve-casing rings.....	500	990
Valve casings.....	503	988
Valve-casing covers.....	500	1,038
Meter box:		
Frames.....	1,980	3,343
Covers.....	1,980	3,343
NINTH AND WATER STREETS SW. YARD.		
Concrete sand.....cubic yards..	17,102	16,136
Building sand.....do.....	2,570	1,510
Screened gravel.....	8,128	8,096
ELEVENTH STREET SW. YARD.		
Red sewer brick.....	104,050	26,000
Vitrified paving blocks.....	176,150	111,400

STATEMENT No. 9.—Value of the construction material stock as per inventory of July 1, 1913, the amounts purchased and issued through the District of Columbia property yards, under the supervision of this office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

DEBIT.

July 1, 1913, inventory.....	\$189,308.82
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914:	
Construction material purchased through the purchasing fund.....	225,739.82
Excess material reported and added to stock.....	1,799.12
Gross gain in fractions, etc.....	3,540.07
July 1, 1914, cement in stock—under test—not paid for.....	2,575.20

422,963.03

CREDIT.

July 1, 1913, cement in stock—subject to test and rejection—not paid for..	4,921.70
July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, construction material issued and credited to the purchasing fund.....	228,171.87
July 1, 1914:	
Loss in stock values—difference between 1914 and 1915 prices.....	2,892.81
Inventory.....	186,976.65
	422,963.03

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

WASHINGTON, *September 11, 1914.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the transactions of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

I have inspected and accepted—

Anthracite coal	tons	11, 574	2210/2240
Bituminous coal	do	23, 011	1595/2240
Semibituminous coal	do	157	1810/2240
		<hr/>	
		34, 744	1135/2240
Coke	do	25	

Inspected, measured, and accepted—

Wood	cords	611½
------	-------	------

Inspected and rejected—

Anthracite coal	tons	492
Wood	cords	4½

Respectfully,

M. N. BERGIN,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
(Through the Purchasing Officer.)

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BATHING BEACH.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my annual report on the operation of the bathing beach for the season of 1914.

The bathing beach was opened to the public on June 20 and closed September 26, an operating period of 95 days. During this period the pools were closed four days, July 8, 9, 10, 11, due to lack of funds, and one day, August 20, for repairs to pools. Of the operating period, the pools were maintained for five days by popular subscription.

The hours of operation were:

Boys, daily from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 until 4 p. m., except Sundays and Wednesday afternoons.

Men, Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m., and after 4.30 week days, except Wednesdays.

Ladies, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 7 until 10 a. m., and Wednesday afternoons from 2 until 6.

The number of bathers for the period, including male and female, was 60,489, divided as follows:

Male	42,384
Female	11,853

The attendance at the colored pools was 3,877, included in the total.

Receipts from rent of suits, towels, lockers, etc., return of which is made to collector of taxes for the District of Columbia, was \$503.60.

Average daily temperature, 76° F.

It is again my pleasure to report no casualties.

There were 32 rescues, as follows: Male, 16; female, 16. Only those cases in which it was necessary for the guards to enter the water were recorded. There were no serious cases.

There were 11 minor injuries.

That there were no casualties and 32 rescues and but 11 minor injuries, reflects credit upon the attention to duty of the guards. When but a minute under the water may mean death, and with as many as 600 in the water at one time, the duty of the guard is no easy task.

In addition to their duties at the bathing beach, the assistant superintendent and guards responded on two occasions to points on the river near by and resuscitated two apparently drowned persons, one of whom had been under water several minutes. I therefore mention the names of these employees in my report: Mr. S. C. Cousins, assistant superintendent; Mr. S. P. Taylor, head guard; Mr. J. E. Haltigan, guard; Mr. C. E. Weaver, guard; Mr. F. M. Nolan, guard.

The question of bathing suits is one that has received the attention of the superintendent during the past season. For sanitary reasons it seemed desirable that all bathers be furnished with suits, the property of the District of Columbia, this with the system of boiling each suit used would insure nothing but clean suits going into the pools.

It would mean a considerable larger expenditure for suits, laundry facilities, and keep. On the other hand, there is considerable objection by bathers as to the use of public suits and towels. This question will receive further consideration during the next bathing season with a view to making some definite recommendation at a later date.

The system for a continuous, evenly distributed flow of water to the pools was installed. Connection was made with the overflow at the fountain in the south grounds of the White House, and water conveyed by a 12-inch main to the bathing beach, where through smaller pipes it was carried to several points in each of the large pools. An overflow system was installed at the same time to compensate for the incoming water. This work was done under the direction of the superintendent of the sewer department.

The small pool was renewed as before by direct connection with the city main.

All of the pools were emptied each evening, and all but the very large pool at noon each day. The large pool was partly emptied, and the remaining water treated with hypochlorite of lime, and filled again for opening at 2 p. m.

During the night a force cleaned the pools thoroughly by scrubbing and treatment of lime; they were then hosed down and filled direct from city water supply.

Samples of water were taken from time to time by the health office, and tests made to determine the amount of pollution. Following a report on samples, such changes were made in the water supply by additional water or by chemical treatment of water as was deemed necessary.

An experiment was tried in employing a female guard. This was considered necessary, due to the great number of small girls patronizing the pools unattended on the days set aside for females. This employee was able to make suggestions to the children which assisted materially in the sanitary operation of the pools. A female attendant will be made a permanent feature on the days for women next season.

For comparison I am incorporating in this report the attendance for each season from 1909 to date.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1909.....	24,691	1,029	25,720
1910.....	46,481	2,884	49,365
1911.....	47,053	5,294	52,347
1912.....	41,493	8,324	49,817
1913.....	56,196	11,766	67,962
1914.....	42,384	11,853	60,489

A glance at these figures will serve to show the growth in popularity of the swimming pools. The increase is especially noticeable among the women and girls. This is due, no doubt, to the excellent opportunity the pools afford for learning to swim, and those who attended with any regularity during the past season have learned the art of swimming.

A conservative estimate of the number who have learned to swim at the pools this year, based upon the assistant superintendent's records, were—males 700, females 300; total, 1,000.

The sterilization of bathing suits and towels by chemical means was discontinued and a method of steam sterilization was substituted. This has been found far more satisfactory from a sanitary standpoint.

The present plant has reached its maximum capacity, and with a view to increasing somewhat the accommodations, the following recommendations are made:

1. That the pool now used for colored bathers be increased in length from 45 to 90 feet and given over to the exclusive use of females, to be in operation during the regular bathing hours. This would not change the present hours for women but would care for those now unable to avail themselves of these hours and also to relieve the congestion, as many women who are now compelled to come between 7 and 10 in the mornings would prefer other hours. In making this recommendation provision for colored bathers has not been overlooked, but as the average number of colored bathers is but 42 daily, they may well be taken care of in the pool now being constructed by the playgrounds.

2. That the pools be opened daily from 7 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2 until 6 p. m., and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m., with the following schedule of hours for sexes: Boys, daily, except Sunday and Wednesday, 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m.; men, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 7 to 10 a. m. and daily, except Wednesday, from 4.30 to 6 p. m., and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 5 p. m.; women, Mondays and Fridays from 7 to 10 a. m. and Wednesdays from 7 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m., and that the superintendent be authorized to make such changes temporary in hours as may be found advantageous to the proper operation of the swimming pools.

Provision for boys employed has been met by allowing them to bathe from 4.30 to 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday, and Sunday from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

It is recommended that any plans looking to the construction of permanent swimming facilities in the Tidal Basin or other parts of the river be left to the officer of public buildings and grounds, in whose jurisdiction these places are vested, and that any efforts on the part of the District of Columbia government be directed toward securing pools in the various sections of the city where children could be taught to swim. These might properly come under the department of playgrounds.

The following is the system of operation of the bathing beach, together with the rules and regulations governing bathers, copy of which is printed in each locker. Such changes deemed necessary were made from time to time.

A clerk is maintained, whose duty it is to give out registration blanks, check valuables, sell tickets for the hire of suits, towels, and keeping of private suits, and other necessary clerical work.

The registration blanks above mentioned are slips on which are printed the hours and other necessary information for the use of the bathers.

Before entering the pools each person is required to write on these slips their name, age, and address.

They take these to the bathhouse, where they are assigned to a numbered dressing room and given a brass check with the corresponding number of the assigned locker stamped thereon.

The registration slips are retained at the bathhouse and the number of the dressing room written on them, thus by this means we have the names of all the bathers in each dressing room, and can tell at any time whether the patron has left the beach or not.

This system also enables us, in case of accident, to ascertain the identity of the person.

After the bathers have left the pools the slips are returned to the clerk, who counts them, records the number, and files them away for future reference.

SET OF RULES.

Valuables must be checked at the office when you get your registration card. No charge is made for this service.

No loud or boisterous talking, profanity, or vulgar language will be tolerated in or about the dressing room or pools.

Do not leave your dressing room without calling the key boy and have him lock it while you are there.

No white or light-colored suits are allowed to be worn by the bathers. Tights should be at least not less than 4 inches above the knee. No scuffling, ruffing, ducking, or in any manner intimidating bathers will be permitted.

Utmost care to prevent pollution of the water in the pools is necessary, therefore do not spit, throw stones, or other material in the water, or commit any act that might pollute same.

Bathers when told to leave the pools by the guards will do so at once. If they feel they have been wronged they may see the superintendent or his assistant.

Any complaint should be made to the superintendent or the assistant superintendent, and may be made to the board of commissioners if the person so desires.

Sufficient funds remain on hand to open the pools on June 5, 1915. This will be somewhat earlier than usual, but the weather conditions are such during the early part of June that early opening is desirable.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. HUDSON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, *October 12, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request, the board of medical supervisors of the District of Columbia respectfully submits this its seventeenth annual report. It shows in tabulated form the number of candidates examined and licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. It gives the source from which the applicants received their diplomas, the possession of which is required to make them eligible for examination. We also note the number of physicians licensed by virtue of reciprocity and the results of the examinations of midwives.

For a full history of the board, which was established by act of Congress approved June 4, 1896, we refer to our last report, which covers not only the history of the board, but everything relating to its work, the classification of its licentiates as well as a record of all decisions, rules, and regulations up to that date. There has been no change worthy of notice since that time. The report shows that we have had more applications for licenses under the reciprocity clause of the law and not quite so many by virtue of examination. Both of these changes can be explained by the fact that the laws covering reciprocity have become more liberal in many of the States and are being taken advantage of by those attracted to Washington because of its many opportunities which are looked upon as especially desirable.

A critical examination of the tables presented shows that the board has considered 72 applications during the year and has issued 52 licenses, and that 4 were under consideration on the 1st day of July.

The value of the work and the necessity for it becomes more evident each year. In common with the other examining boards of the country we have succeeded in elevating the standard of the medical profession, which is made evident by the small number of failures among those who apply for licensure by virtue of examination.

Individual members of the board hear many complaints of the irregular practice indulged in and the bad results resulting from the ignorance or cupidity of those who pose before the public as practitioners of some method or cult over which it has no control. Those referred to are not required to show evidence of education or fitness to treat illness, meet results of injuries, or give the public protection against contagious diseases, mental defects, or apparent criminality due to disease. Because our statutes contain no proper definition of the practice of medicine, they are not amenable to any law; in fact, to but little police regulation. Because of decisions of the courts the board can not exercise the authority which those who framed the statutes intended to give them, namely, the power to revoke licenses. We recognize that we can not revoke a license until the holder of the same is adjudged guilty of felony or a crime involving moral turpi-

tude. The duty of apprehension, the obtaining of evidence, and the prosecution of persons practicing without a license is dependent upon the police department. Because of the work of the police department many such practitioners have been driven from the District, but from lack of resources, and especially the lack of sympathy of the public at large, they have not been able to obtain sufficient evidence to successfully prosecute many flagrant cases. The board asks the cooperation of the commissioners, the profession, and especially the public, to uphold the major and superintendent of the police in his efforts to rid the community of the parasites and vultures who, upon one pretext or another, prey upon the less intelligent citizens of the community, though their victims are not always among those recognized as uneducated or without experience.

The board has been embarrassed because of lack of funds. The fees from applicants are not sufficient to meet the necessary expenses, and they were very much surprised at the ruling of the auditor of the District, who decided that no employee should be allowed to act as proctor at examinations; that the board must furnish pen points, holders, and paper used at examinations, even though, through the courtesy of the commissioners, the board is allowed to use the room in the Municipal Building, which is allotted to them for their conferences and meeting with the public. The board of medical supervisors considers itself an integral part of the District government; the work thereof is for the protection of the people of the District; no advantage, financial or otherwise, accrues to the members of the several boards of examiners, and all serve without compensation. Certainly the importance of the work and the value of the service rendered should warrant them a fixed place in the Municipal Building, where they can hold their meetings, a proctor under statutory obligations to the District should be detailed to the service of the board of supervisors during examinations, and certainly the incidental expenses, such as ink, pencils, pens, and paper used in the examinations and in their general correspondence, should be met either from a special fund or from the contingent fund of the District. The board respectfully asks that the honorable commissioners give this their careful consideration, as it involves a matter of principle and general economics.

The president of the board is glad to report that the same esprit de corps exists between the several examining boards that has been heretofore noted. The questions offered are practical and give a fair test of the efficiency of the candidates, and the vouchers required lead us to believe that the licentiates are worthy. The tabulated report shows the care taken by the secretary in all of his work, and the fact that there have been no recent efforts to override the decisions of the board of medical supervisors is evidence of the continued efforts of the attorneys, Messrs. B. F. Leighton and I. C. Williamson. The board congratulates itself that it has at its service active and efficient officers detailed by the corporation counsel. All recent cases have been decided in the favor of the board, even though the last one had to stand the second appeal.

Respectfully submitted.

J. B. GREGG CUSTIS, M. D., *President.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

186 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of work done by the board of medical supervisors during the year ended June 30, 1914.

Purpose of application.	Applications on hand June 30, 1913.	Applications received during the year.	Total.	Refused admission to examination.	Licenses issued.	Licenses refused.	Licenses canceled.	Applications canceled.	Applications withdrawn.	Applications on hand June 30, 1914.	Total.
For license to practice medicine and surgery:											
By virtue of reciprocity.....	2	5	7	-----	5	1	-----	-----	-----	1	7
Through examination.....	25	40	65	2	47	8	2	1	2	3	65
Total.....	27	45	72	2	52	9	2	1	2	4	72
For license to practice midwifery:											
By virtue of registration.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Through examination.....	2	3	5	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	1	5
Total.....	2	3	5	-----	-----	4	-----	-----	-----	1	5

Statement of results of examinations of applicants for licenses to practice medicine and surgery during the year ended June 30, 1914.

College of graduation.	Not admitted.	Passed.	Failed.	Withdrawn.	License refused.	Canceled.	Carried over.	Total.
American Medical Missionary College.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Baltimore Medical College.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Bennett Medical School.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Chicago College of Medicine.....	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston.....	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Georgetown University.....	-----	10	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10
George Washington University.....	1	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
Herring Medical College.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Howard University.....	1	8	1	1	2	-----	1	14
Jefferson Medical College.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Johns Hopkins University.....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Kansas City, Hahnemann Medical College.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1
Leonard Medical College.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Maryland Medical College.....	-----	3	4	-----	-----	-----	-----	7
New York Homeopathic Medical College.....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
Temple University.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
University of Illinois.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
University of Maryland.....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2
University of Michigan.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
University of Naples.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
University of Pennsylvania.....	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	3
University of Virginia.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Vanderbilt University.....	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Total.....	2	47	8	2	2	1	3	65

Statement of reciprocal applications to practice medicine and surgery for the year ended June 30, 1914.

Name of State.	Applications on hand June 30, 1913.	Applications received during the year.	Total.	Granted.	Rejected.	Applications on hand June 30, 1914.	Total.
From the State of Kansas.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
From the State of Missouri.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
From the State of North Carolina.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
From the State of Ohio.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
From the State of Texas.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
From the State of West Virginia.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	2
Total.....	2	5	7	5	1	1	7

Statement of the work done by the several boards of medical examiners and of the board of examiners in midwifery during the year ended June 30, 1914.

Name of board.	Refused admission to examination.	Passed.	Failed.	Applications can- celed.	Applications with- drawn.	Licenses refused before issue.	Carried over.	Total.
Board of Medical Examiners.....	2	45	7	1	2	2	3	62
Board of Homeopathic Medical Examiners.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Board of Eclectic Medical Examiners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	47	8	1	2	2	3	65
Examiners in midwifery.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

WASHINGTON, *September 21, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following tabulated statement showing the work of the coroner's office for the year ending June 30, 1914:

DEATHS.		Natural causes—Continued.	
Natural causes:		Whooping cough-----	2
Abscess of brain-----	3	Premature births-----	112
Abortion-----	7	Stillbirths-----	307
Alcoholism-----	11		1, 029
Arteriosclerosis-----	14	Violent deaths:	
Anemia-----	1	Accidental injuries, falls, blows,	
Angina pectoris-----	5	etc-----	70
Apoplexy-----	49	Run over by wagon and falls	
Appendicitis-----	1	from-----	4
Aneurism-----	3	Gunshot wounds, accidental-----	6
Asthma (cardiac)-----	10	Steam railroad accidents:	
Bronchitis-----	15	In District of Columbia-----	5
Bright's disease-----	2	Not in District of Columbia-----	2
Carbuncle of neck-----	1	Electric railroad accidents:	
Cancer-----	18	In District of Columbia-----	11
Diarrhea-----	1	Not in District of Columbia-----	2
Diabetes-----	6	Elevator accidents-----	3
Diphtheria-----	1	Drowning, accidental-----	29
Endocarditis-----	54	Suffocation-----	2
Epilepsy-----	11	Electric shock-----	2
Fatty heart-----	11	Burns and scalds, accidental-----	43
Gastritis-----	17	Smothering-----	2
Gangrene-----	3	Strangulation-----	1
Gastroenteritis-----	29	Tetanus from injuries-----	9
Grippe-----	4	Automobile accidents-----	16
Hemophilia-----	1	Motorcycle accidents-----	2
Heat exhaustion-----	1	Diving accidents-----	1
Heart disease-----	105	Horse, fall from-----	2
Hernia (strangulated)-----	1	Tombstone, fall upon-----	1
Hydrocephalus-----	1		213
Inanition-----	8	Accidental poisoning:	
Indigestion-----	20	Chloroform-----	1
Intestinal obstruction-----	2	Cocaine-----	1
Infantile convulsions-----	2	Gas-----	16
Jaundice-----	1	Lye-----	1
Locomotor ataxia-----	2	Opium-----	1
Marasmus-----	15	Ptomaine-----	2
Mania (acute)-----	3		22
Meningitis (tubercular)-----	6	Suicides:	
Melancholia-----	2	Arsenic-----	2
Nephritis-----	45	Bichloride of mercury-----	8
Organic disease of brain-----	2	Carbolic acid-----	13
Pellagra-----	3	Cutting throat-----	1
Pertussis-----	1	Drowning-----	3
Puerperal hemorrhage-----	1	Gas-----	21
Puerperal convulsions-----	1	Gunshot wounds-----	17
Paresis-----	1	Hanging-----	3
Peritonitis-----	5	Strangulation-----	1
Pneumonia-----	53	Unknown-----	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis-----	65		70
Pulmonary congestion-----	4	Homicides:	
Pulmonary hemorrhage-----	12	In District of Columbia-----	19
Pulmonary embolism-----	1	Not in District of Columbia-----	2
Pulmonary edema-----	5	Incomplete transit certificates-----	10
Purulent conjunctivitis-----	2	Approved cremation of foreign	
Rheumatism-----	1	deaths-----	15
Rickets-----	10	Inquests-----	65
Septicemia-----	12	Autopsies in District of Columbia	
Sclerosis of liver-----	1	cases-----	89
Senile debility-----	15	Autopsies in United States cases-----	24
Syphilis-----	6		
Typhoid fever-----	3	Total-----	1, 334
Umbilical hemorrhage-----	1	Number of bodies in the morgue-----	788
Uremia-----	6		
Pott's disease-----	1		
Ulcer of bowels-----	1		
Unknown-----	3		

Respectfully,

J. RAMSAY NEVITT, M. D., *Coroner.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE ANATOMICAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 21, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit to your board the report of the anatomical board of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1914:

During the past year the board has received material as follows:

	Number of cadavers.
Freedman's Hospital	11
Home for Aged and Infirm	11
Tuberculosis Hospital	20
Georgetown University Hospital	2
Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary	2
Washington Asylum Hospital	27
Garfield Memorial Hospital	1
Providence Hospital	3
Local residences	11
Total	88

This material was assigned as follows, due regard being had to the actual number of students in each school:

	Number of cadavers.
United States Army Board and School	6
United States Navy Board and School	10
George Washington Medical and Dental Colleges	20
Georgetown Medical and Dental Colleges	35
Howard Medical and Dental Colleges	17
Total	88

The assignment of larger numbers to the George Washington Medical and Dental Colleges and to Georgetown Medical and Dental Colleges was due to the fact that these colleges take material throughout the entire year, and not only during the scholastic course.

The small number of cadavers obtained, in spite of the active work of the board and its agent, is chiefly due to the following causes:

First, the lack at most of the local hospitals of facilities to care for bodies after death, only two of our institutions having means of preventing the decomposition of material. This loss is very considerable in hot weather.

Second, the large number of autopsies made at the local hospitals. A certain number of post mortem examinations are doubtless necessary for diagnostic purposes, but I am informed that quite a number are made before students for teaching—a duty belonging to the colleges. If this could be avoided, the number of available cadavers would be much increased.

It is my intention to confer with the school and hospital authorities in order to increase, if possible, the amount of available material, which is now far below what could be practically utilized.

Very truly, yours,

FRANK BAKER, *President.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

GENTLEMEN: The board of pharmacy of the District of Columbia herewith have the honor to submit their annual report, as provided for under section 9 of the act of May 7, 1906, and as amended February 27, 1907, of its proceedings, receipts, disbursements, and all licenses and permits issued for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Mr. H. W. Kenner having been appointed for a term of five years from July 1, 1913, succeeding Mr. S. L. Hilton, who had declined reappointment because of the pressure of private business, the board met and organized for the year September 9, 1914. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. A. C. Taylor; secretary, Mr. W. T. Kerfoot, jr.; treasurer, Mr. Charles J. Fuhrman.

All information requested and all communications received have had prompt attention, and the board has given consideration to all matters brought before them.

During the year Idaho has entered into reciprocal relations with this board, making a total of 16 States with whom we now enjoy reciprocal relations, viz: Indiana, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, Virginia, North Dakota, Delaware, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Kentucky, and Idaho.

The board held during the year 10 regular and 1 special meetings for the purpose of business. It also held 4 regular examinations, with the following results:

	Applicants.	Passed.	Failed.	Rejected.	Withdrawn.
July.....	12	7	4	.....	1
October.....	15	4	10	1	.....
January.....	11	6	5	.....	.....
April.....	24	14	10	.....	.....
Total.....	62	31	29	1	1

Five applications to practice pharmacy by virtue of reciprocal exchange were received and licenses granted. Two of these were from Iowa and three from Virginia, this making a total of 36 licenses issued during the year.

There were issued two permits for the sale of poisons for use in the arts or as insecticides, and renewed three that had expired by statute.

The total number of names appearing upon the register who have been licensed to practice pharmacy in the District of Columbia since the enactment of the law, May 7, 1906, are as follows:

Series A. Reregistration.....	541
Series B. Reciprocity.....	45
Series C. Examination.....	178
Total.....	764

The recommendation of the board to pay members of the board the sum of \$54 each as per the provisions of section 10 of the act was granted after the accounts of the secretary and treasurer had been audited by the auditor of the District of Columbia, the amount being sufficient then on hand, and the balance of \$4.91 is carried over to the next year.

The treasurer's report, after being audited and paying each member for services, as per your order, shows the following receipts and disbursements:

Balance on hand from last annual report..... \$1. 67

RECEIPTS.

60 applicants for examination.....	\$600. 00	
2 permits.....	2. 00	
3 renewal of permits.....	1. 50	
4 certifications.....	4. 00	
1 duplicate certificate.....	5. 00	
5 applications for reciprocal exchange.....	50. 00	
1 fee for examination repaid after it had been returned to applicant.....	10.00	
		672. 50
Total		674. 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Advertising in local papers.....	\$11. 31	
Stationery and supplies.....	152. 45	
Engrossing licenses.....	9. 50	
Stamps, secretary and treasurer.....	11. 00	
Bond of treasurer.....	5. 00	
Clerical services.....	200. 00	
Allowance to five members of the board as per commissioner's order, \$54 each.....	270. 00	
		669. 26
Balance on deposit.....		4. 91

This report of the treasurer shows two less applications than that of the secretary; this is due to the fact that two fees were returned by the secretary before the same had been turned over to him.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. T. KERFOOT, Jr., *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit for your consideration the transactions of the board of dental examiners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

Fifty-one applicants were examined under the law as to their qualifications to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia. Forty-six were certified for registration, and one among this number presented a certificate from his State board, and under the law as amended February 5, 1904, was granted a certificate without examination. One applicant did not report for examination. Six applicants failed to pass the examination and were refused certificates.

By these additions the list of certificates now numbers 876.

Receipts during the year, \$530. Disbursements during the year, \$530.

Respectfully submitted.

STARR PARSONS, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF NURSES EXAMINING BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the report of the nurses examining board's work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

At the annual election of officers for the present fiscal year, Miss Lily Kanely was elected president. Miss Kanely insisted upon another voting, as she wished other members to have the opportunity to serve as president. In the second voting Miss Reba J. Taylor was elected president, but refused to serve this year. At a later meeting Miss Kanely was unanimously elected president for the coming year, and Miss Helen W. Gardner as secretary and treasurer to succeed Miss Katherine Douglas, whose term as a member of the board expired June 30, 1914.

Report for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Meetings held	18
Applications pending June 30, 1913.....	26
Applications filed July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.....	121
Graduate nurses:	
Approved without examination.....	13
Approved with examination.....	77
Disapproved.....	12
Applicants approved, failed to take examination.....	15
Applications pending June 30, 1914.....	30
Training schools registered.....	8
Training schools disapproved.....	1

FINANCES.

Cash balance July 1, 1913.....	\$1, 019. 97
Fees received July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.....	605. 00
Interest.....	17. 88
Total	1, 642. 85
Registration fees refunded (11).....	\$55. 00
Expenses July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.....	567. 99
	622. 99
Balance July 1, 1914.....	1, 019. 86

Two examinations were held during the year at which 93 applicants were present, 77 of whom made the required average of 70 per cent, 5 failed in examination held November, 1913, and 11 failed in examination May, 1914, making an average below 60 per cent on two or more subjects of the five subjects given.

The following is the average percentage obtained by the graduates of schools in the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1914:

Training schools.	Number taking examination.	Number of failures.	Averages.
George Washington University Hospital Training School.....	7	3	70
Providence Hospital Training School.....	5	.....	80
Garfield Memorial Hospital Training School.....	13	2	82
Children's and Columbia Hospital Training School.....	20	4	80
Georgetown University Hospital Training School.....	13	2	74
National Homeopathic Hospital Training School.....	9	.....	81
Sibley Memorial Hospital Training School.....	10	1	76
Freedmen's Hospital Training School.....	7	1	76

During the past year Miss Sallie F. Melhorn has visited the training schools in the District of Columbia, conferred with the superintendents, and reports as follows:

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF TRAINING SCHOOLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Garfield Hospital.—Educational entrance requirement, first year high school or equivalent; age at entrance, 19 to 30 years. Probationary period, 6 weeks; preliminary training, 6 weeks; instruction in dietetics, anatomy, and physical and general nursing, 4 hours daily; 8 hours on day duty, 10 hours night duty; 3-year course; 3 weeks yearly vacation. Practical instruction in materia medica, dietetics, massage, bandaging, obstetrics, bacteriology, medical and surgical nursing, and contagious diseases. Lectures and classes given several times weekly. Affiliated with Children's Hospital.

Children's Hospital.—Educational entrance requirement, first year high school or equivalent; age at entrance, 19 to 30 years. Probationary period, 8 weeks; no preliminary training, put on duty at once in wards and given instruction there; 8 hours day and 12 hours night duty; 3-year course; 4 weeks vacation first and second year. Practical instruction in dietetics, massage, bandaging, bacteriology, medical and surgical nursing, obstetrics, and contagion, making solutions, etc. Lectures and classes several times weekly from October 1 to May. Affiliated with Garfield Hospital 4 months; Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital 4 months.

George Washington University Hospital.—Educational entrance requirement first year high school or equivalent; age entrance, 19 years or over. Preliminary training, pupils put on wards and given instruction there; 12 hours day duty and 12 hours night; 3-year course, 4 months probation; vacation 2 weeks first and second year, 3 weeks third year. Practical instruction in dietetics, bandaging, massage, obstetrics, bacteriology, medical and surgical nursing. Lectures and classes given several times weekly. Anatomy and physiology, dietetics and general nursing taught first year.

Homeopathic Hospital.—Educational entrance requirement, first year high school or equivalent; age at entrance, 18 years or over. Probationary period, 6 weeks; 10 hours day, 12 hours night duty; 3-year course; vacation, 2 weeks yearly. Practical instruction in dietetics, bandaging, materia medica, obstetrics, medical and surgical

nursing. Anatomy and physiology lectures and classes given weekly until course is completed. No experience in children's diseases.

Georgetown University Hospital.—Educational entrance requirement, first year high school or equivalent; age at entrance, at least 20 years. Probationary period, 2 months. Preliminary training, 1 hour daily; theoretical teaching, 4 hours; practical instruction, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours on wards daily during probationary period; $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours day duty, 12 hours night duty; 3-year course; 2 weeks vacation each year. Practical instruction given in materia medica, bandaging, massage, dietetics, obstetrics, bacteriology, medical and surgical nursing. Lectures and classes given several times weekly.

Sibley Hospital.—Educational entrance requirement, first year high school or equivalent; age at entrance, 20 to 33 years. Preliminary training, 6 months; then they are given theoretical instruction in anatomy and physiology, materia medica; practical demonstration first 3 months in dietetics, bandaging, bacteriology, elements materia medica; 9 hours day and 12 hours night duty; 3-year course; 4 weeks vacation yearly. Practical instruction in medical and surgical nursing, obstetrics, dietetics, massage, bacteriology, contagion, children's diseases. Lectures and classes given several times weekly.

Freedman's Hospital (under civil service).—Educational entrance requirement, high-school education or equivalent; age at entrance, 21 years, at least. Probationary period, 2 months. Pupils are put on duty on wards at once, and taught bed making, bathing patients, method of taking temperatures, etc., and elementary materia medica; 3-year course; 3 weeks vacation yearly. Practical instruction in materia medica, medical and surgical nursing, bacteriology, dietetics, obstetrics, contagious diseases. Lectures and classes given several times weekly until course is finished. Hospital in good condition.

Washington Asylum Hospital.—Not in good condition when inspection was made. Had only a temporary superintendent of nurses. No classes or lectures were being given the nurses at that time.

Columbia Hospital.—Educational requirement, first year high school or equivalent; age at entrance, 23 years. Probationary period, 3 months; 3-year course; 3 weeks vacation yearly. No preliminary training; 13 hours day and 12 hours night duty. Practical instruction given in massage, bacteriology, obstetrics, surgical nursing. Six months at Emergency Hospital for general nursing; 6 months at Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital for special work. Lectures given several times weekly. Classes given several times weekly. Dietetics not given this year.

Providence Hospital.—Educational requirement, first year high school or equivalent; age at entrance, 20 years, at least. Pupils are put on wards and given instructions in bed making, taking temperatures, making solutions and supplies, elementary materia medica; 3-year course; probation, 6 months; vacation period, 2 weeks yearly; 8 weeks before they have uniforms. Practical instruction in materia medica, bandaging, bacteriology, massage, dietetics, medical and surgical nursing, contagious diseases. Lectures and classes several times weekly during the course. Theoretical instruction in anatomy and physiology and hygiene.

Emergency Hospital.—Educational requirement, first year high school or equivalent; age at entrance, 20 to 30 years. No preliminary training at present; 3-year course; probation period, 2 months; vacation, 3 weeks yearly; 9 hours on day duty, 9 hours night duty. Practical instruction in materia medica, bacteriology, medical and surgical nursing, obstetrics, gynecology, massage, etc.; no dietetics at present. Lectures and classes given several times weekly; no children's diseases, except theoretical. Hospital in good condition. Inspection made by Sallie F. Melhorn.

The inspection of training schools has proven a great help to the board, as it has given a much clearer idea than could be gotten from written reports and correspondence of the work being done in the educational line in the different schools. It was found that owing to frequent changes of superintendents, the Washington Asylum Training School was giving no course of instruction to the nurses in training. Columbia Hospital had severed its connections with Children's Hospital, and, in consequence, was not able to give more practical work than its special line furnished; that is, gynecological and obstetrical nursing.

After due notice registration was withdrawn from these two hospitals pending a readjustment of the course of instruction in one case and affiliation with some other hospital in the other. The Washington Asylum, by request, was given a schedule of the minimum number of hours to be devoted to each subject. They are endeavoring to have such lessons given as would entitle them to registration. The one difficulty seemed to be the lack of funds to pay nurses of sufficient ability to give the lessons in dietetics and sick-room cookery. A visiting teacher was suggested, this plan having been followed in other hospitals.

In December, 1913, there was called to the attention of the nurses' examining board the use of "registered nurse" by nurses registered in other States but not registered in the District of Columbia. The nurses' examining board, after due consideration, notified the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Society, the Graduate Nurses' Association, Central Directory of Nurses, and Red Cross nursing committee that by admitting to membership in their association nurses not registered in the District of Columbia they were violating section 1 of the act of Congress of February 9, 1907, and by so doing rendered such members liable to prosecution under section 8 of the same law.

Two members of the board, Miss Taylor and Miss Gardner, were appointed by the board to consider and report upon reciprocity with other States according to section 9 of the law, and found of the 35 States having registration we can only allow registration without examination to registered nurses of New York, Maryland, Oregon, California, and Tennessee—these States having standards substantially equivalent to ours. During the winter a bill was introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives to amend the act of February 9, 1907. As the Commissioners of the District of Columbia reported to the Senate committee unfavorably upon this measure, it did not become law.

KATHRINE DOUGLASS, R. N., *Secretary.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY
MEDICINE.**

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of examiners in veterinary medicine met twice during the fiscal year. At the first meeting, February 14, 1914, the board reorganized and elected the following officers: President, Dr. John R. Mohler, 1620 Hobart Street NW.; vice president, Dr. D. E. Buckingham, 2113 Fourteenth Street NW.; secretary, Dr. J. P. Turner, 918 O Street NW. The second meeting was held June 29, 1914. All members were present. Five candidates presented themselves for examination and were duly licensed after passing the required examinations.

Very respectfully,

J. P. TURNER, V. M. D., *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the veterinary division of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

During the year the veterinarian has responded to all calls for his services and has examined and treated all horses requiring such care either in the hospital of the veterinarian or in the various stables in which the animals were quartered.

The following statement, taken from the records of this office, shows the number of patients received at the hospital of the veterinarian for treatment and the number of days during which such treatment continued:

Department from which received.	Number of horses.	Number of days in hospital.	Department from which received.	Number of horses.	Number of days in hospital.
Fire department.....	170	2,553	Sealer of weights and measures.....	3	51
Street-cleaning department...	39	193	Board of Charities.....	7	78
Engineer stables.....	20	161	Washington Asylum.....	1	14
Police department.....	4	104	Coroner's office.....	2	25
Water department.....	5	10	Rock Creek Park.....	1	1
Health department.....	7	84	Tax collector.....	1	1
Industrial Home (colored children).....	1	3	Workhouse.....	2	16
Home of the Aged.....	1	7	Executive office.....	1	23
Assessor's office.....	2	29			
Disbursing office.....	2	32	Total.....	269	3,385

During the year there was purchased 42 horses, 4 colts were born, 28 animals died from natural causes, and 5 were destroyed owing to age, injuries, or infirmities. Thirty-six animals were found unfit for further service in the District of Columbia and, on recommendation of the veterinarian, were sold. There were also 102 animals transferred from one department to another as deemed best for the interests of all branches of the service.

According to the records of this office there are on hand June 30, 1914, 699 horses and mules the property of the District of Columbia, a decrease of 23 over the preceding year.

Respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FLOUR COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *August 25, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: Reporting for the board of flour commissioners, I respectfully beg to state that the board has not been called upon during the year to decide any cases of disputed quality on flour.

Yours, truly,

RALPH L. GALT.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

WASHINGTON, *October 13, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statistical report of the operations of the department of weights, measures, and markets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Scales sealed:

Counter	5,462	
Spring balance	5,320	
Platform	1,356	
Counter platform	485	
Wagon	473	
Dormant	127	
Butcher beam	96	
Abattoir	64	
Railroad	26	
		13,409

Measures sealed:

Liquid	3,647	
Dry	1,505	
		5,152

Weights	1,298	
Yard measures	1,339	
Taximeters	89	
		21,287

Total sealed	21,287	2
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Scales reported not in use and sealed down

Condemned and destroyed:

Spring balance	56	
Counter	25	
		81

Weights	40	
Liquid measures	154	
Dry measures	50	
		204

Yard measures	3	
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Condemned for repair:

Spring balance	322	
Platform	60	
Counter	67	
Wagon	40	
Counter platform	21	
Abattoir	4	
		514

Adjustments and reinspections:

Spring balance	245	
Counter	69	
Platform	22	
Counter platform	5	
Wagon	10	
Weights	35	
		386

Inspections for the United States Government, no fees collected:

Hopper-----	1	
Butcher beam-----	2	
Platform-----	34	
Dormant-----	9	
Counter platform-----	20	
Spring balance-----	3	
Counter-----	7	
Wagon-----	48	
Railroad-----	3	
Weights-----	43	
		170

Condemned for repair—

Platform-----	7	
Counter platform-----	1	
Spring balance-----	2	
Wagon-----	3	
		13
Weights adjusted-----		7

Inspections for the District of Columbia government, sealed:

Platform-----	59	
Counter platform-----	4	
Spring balance-----	1	
Wagon-----	3	
		67

Condemned for repair—

Platform-----	1	
Counter platform-----	1	
		2

Adjustments—

Platform-----	1	
Weights-----	8	
		9

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Sealed:

Scales-----	13,409	
Weights-----	1,298	
Liquid and dry measures-----	5,152	
Yard measures-----	1,339	
Taximeters-----	89	
		21,287

Condemned and destroyed:

Scales-----	81	
Weights-----	40	
Liquid and dry measures-----	204	
Yard measures-----	3	
		328

Condemned for repairs, scales-----

514

Scales reported not in use and sealed down-----

2

Adjustments and reinspections:

Scales-----	351	
Weights-----	35	
		386

For the United States Government:

Sealed—

Scales-----	127	
Weights-----	43	
Condemned for repair, scales-----	13	
Adjustments, weights-----	7	
		190

For the District of Columbia government:

Sealed, scales-----	77	
Condemned for repair, scales-----	2	
Adjustments, scales-----	9	
		88

Total number inspections----- 22,795

Summary of receipts and expenditures.

RECEIPTS.

Eastern Market, for rent of stands-----	\$6, 373. 17	
Western Market, for rent of stands-----	5, 832. 73	
Georgetown Market, for rent of stands-----	1, 270. 00	
		<u>\$13, 465. 90</u>
Farmers' street markets:		
Haskell Produce Market-----	6, 608. 70	
Eastern-----	607. 10	
Western-----	531. 20	
Georgetown-----	39. 70	
		<u>7, 786. 70</u>
Municipal fish wharf and market:		
Rents-----	5, 216. 66	
Wharfage-----	4, 887. 50	
		<u>10, 104. 16</u>
Weights and measures-----		6, 428. 05
Proceeds sale and use public scales-----		1, 249. 73
		<u>39, 034. 54</u>
Total receipts deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, during the year-----		

EXPENDITURES.

Eastern, Western, and Georgetown Markets:		
Market masters' salaries-----	\$2, 400. 00	
Hire of laborers-----	2, 280. 00	
		<u>4, 680. 00</u>
Farmers' street markets; Haskell produce:		
Salaries-----	2, 280. 00	
Cleaning streets-----	480. 00	
Hauling refuse-----	600. 00	
Eastern, Western, and Georgetown Markets, hire laborers-----	600. 00	
		<u>3, 960. 00</u>
Eastern, Western, Georgetown, and Haskell Markets, contingent expenses (appropriation \$2,900):		
Lighting-----	881. 89	
Supplies-----	268. 13	
Hauling refuse (Eastern, Western, and George- town)-----	612. 00	
Repairs-----	1, 116. 75	
		<u>2, 878. 77</u>
Municipal fish wharf and market:		
Salaries-----	1, 500. 00	
Repairs-----	685. 41	
Contingent-----	110. 03	
		<u>2, 295. 44</u>
Weights and measures:		
Salaries-----	6, 580. 00	
Contingent-----	1, 288. 78	
		<u>7, 868. 78</u>
Public scales, repairs-----		<u>137. 09</u>
Eastern, Western, Georgetown, and Haskell Produce Markets:		
Total amount received for 12 years-----		205, 322. 57
Expenses—		
Salaries, contingent, maintenance-----	\$112, 058. 94	
Renewals and repairs-----	23, 149. 34	
Additions to Eastern Market-----	29, 999. 99	
Appropriation for shelters, Haskell produce-----	32, 000. 00	
		<u>197, 208. 27</u>
Net receipts over and above all appropriations-----		<u>8, 114. 30</u>

DIVISION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

It is our policy to prosecute cases of illegal use of faulty or unsealed scales and sale of short weight or measure, only when, after thorough investigation, no possible doubt remains as to the moral, as well as legal, guilt of the offender. This practice lightens the burden of the courts, and also insures against hardship to morally innocent dealers who occasionally come under suspicion through excusable ignorance of the technicalities of the law, or unavoidable accident. If such a case be brought before the court the business standing of the defendant is hurt, even though he be acquitted. In the vast majority of cases a quiet word of instruction and warning to the dealer corrects the abuse and secures his future cooperation.

Of the hundreds of technical offenses (the use of a scale-delivering overweight may constitute an offense), all but 30 were corrected efficiently and permanently (we believe) without prosecution. Two cases were lost through a legal technicality, although there remained no possible doubt of the guilt of the offenders. Twenty-six convictions were secured, distributed as to business, as follows:

Business.	Num-ber.	Fine.
Grocers.....	8	\$115
Ice dealers.....	7	155
Produce dealers.....	5	275
Hucksters.....	2	15
Garages.....	2	25
Farmers.....	2	20
Total.....	26	605

During the past 10 years 554 cases have been presented to the court, and the total fines and forfeitures amounted to \$7,284.

Through the efforts of this department merchants are being educated to realize that weights and measures legislation, and this department, in its administration, are not designed simply to protect the public against sellers of short weight or measure, but also to protect conscientious dealers against unscrupulous competitors, and, above all, to protect the dealers and public alike from abuses arising out of ignorance of law or of the mechanical properties of the apparatus or materials used in weighing and measuring.

The majority of dealers are clamoring for a better and prompter service than can be given them with the present force and equipment, and many have voluntarily offered fees in excess of those now required, if by this means they can get more frequent and more thorough inspections.

The members of the weights and measures division are overworked. Neither inspector has had his full annual leave in any year since 1907, and in every year they have worked a large number of over-time hours. Inasmuch as the annual furlough and short working hours are two of the principal excuses on which the salaries of these positions have been held so low, it would seem that this overwork should be stopped by the addition of more men to the force.

The haste with which these inspectors must work is resulting in some very superficial examinations and tests, and the quality of the service rendered in this field is depreciating.

Although the United States Bureau of Standards has set the minimum number of inspectors for city territory at 1 to each 50,000 of population, we have but 1 to each 175,000. As the direct result of this deficient force, we are covering only about one-half of the work we should cover, and are doing that half only about 50 per cent well.

COAL.

We afford the coal dealers such inspection service and give the buying public such test weighing and follow-up service as is possible with an inadequate force. It is frequently necessary for us to decline, on the ground of physical impossibility, to render services that the law specifically requires us to give.

Our equipment is not adequate for the tests demanded by the present state of the coal industry. We have at present exactly the same apparatus the department standardized 30 years ago, when a load of 2 tons was rarely seen on the streets. Most of Washington's coal supply now is handled in loads of 4 tons and over. The development of the motor truck and vanadium steel has brought larger scales and the need of greater testing capacity.

We have in the District of Columbia more than 100 wagon and truck scales of 10 tons capacity or over. We have 300 scales of 4 tons capacity or over. The new scales going into service are all from 10 tons capacity upward. The latest scale to be appropriated for in the District service is one of 25 tons capacity. These scales, under the law, can not be used until sealed by this department—the District's guaranty that they are correct throughout their range.

Our heaviest testing truck has a maximum capacity of 1 ton.

Testing under these conditions is a farcical formality. It frequently happens that two scales, each bearing our seal and each correct through the range of our test, will show a wide variation when loads approaching the capacity of the scale are weighed.

We should have equipment for testing up to 16 tons, or else should frankly state that our seal on a large-capacity scale is merely a certificate of the good intention of the dealer and does not guarantee correct weight.

BREAD.

Complaints are made from time to time relative to the different weights of bread sold at 5 cents per loaf, and the office is without authority to take action. From the data and testimony available it is evident that makers of bread do not stand the normal risks of their business, but when adverse factors affect them pass the strain on to a short-weighted public, which stands for it only because it is not aware of the fact. The theory of our system of privately owned industries is that the individual or corporation operating the industry combines superior intelligence with larger resources and good credit to bear the risks which laborers in the industry, or the general public, could not or would not be willing to bear, and that for this assumption of risk in business society permits ownership and profits. I am

of opinion that legislation should be secured from Congress standardizing the various loaves of bread at weights which at normal prices of flour will yield a fair and normal profit, in order that those who are paid to bear the risks of this industry for the protection of the consuming public may be held to the fulfillment of their economic function.

ICE.

Many complaints of short-weight ice are received. Investigation of these cases requires work in the very early morning by the same inspectors whose other duties require that they be overworked during and after the regular workday. It is doubtful if the department has the right to exact such double service from its inspectors, and I feel that an injustice is being done them. They, however, have risen to the need and cheerfully furnished this service with no protest over the great personal sacrifice involved.

MARKETS.

The Georgetown Market is badly situated for a retail market, and is far from satisfactory in its present condition. In the event of the erection of a new bridge between Georgetown and Rosslyn, Va., permitting of the transportation of trolley freight from Virginia directly into the District, this market should be transformed into a wholesale receiving station for Virginia-raised goods, to be operated by the District for the assistance of the distant farmer and the local dealer alike to increase the available supply of foodstuffs for the District.

Business conditions at the Eastern and Western Markets are fair and promising of future growth if the markets could be kept in proper condition with the meager funds allowed for maintenance and repair. Failure to obtain badly needed repairs has disgusted dealers to such an extent that considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping the stands occupied.

Conditions at the Haskell Market (formerly Farmers' Wholesale Produce Market), located between Tenth and Twelfth, B and Little B Streets, could not be better or more promising. Stands in the first shelter erected this summer were eagerly sought, and all stands in the second shelter are already spoken for. These two shelters have a total capacity of 288 stands. There are now 604 registered stand holders on this market, and new applications are steadily coming in. Those who can not be placed under the shelters are parked in the immediate vicinity, selling their products in the open air. A third shelter, raising the number of covered stands to 432, has been requested for the coming fiscal year.

Although it was intended as a wholesale market, and operated as such, a considerable amount of direct dealing between producers and consumers has developed at the Haskell Market, which has proved very helpful to the community. Present indications are that this direct dealing will increase if adequate shelters can be secured which will give proper protection from the weather to the buying public.

MUNICIPAL FISH WHARF AND MARKET.

Business conditions at the municipal fish wharf and market are exceedingly encouraging. When this market was taken over by the District, in March, 1913, there was great hope and expectation that a new market building would speedily be built. When the appropriation law was passed without this item it was expected that there would be a falling off of business, at least until some better facilities could be secured than were then available. Instead of declining, business has steadily increased at this point, and this despite the fact that few of the buildings are fit for business occupancy. Most of the roofs leak, foundations are washed away from under several, which have settled askew into the mud, and some are actually dangerous to life and limb, leaning and settling noticeably with every wind. Nevertheless the past year has shown an increase of 15 per cent in the wholesale trade and 40 per cent in the retail trade over any previous year.

With the prices of meats and eggs rapidly rising and no relief in sight, people are turning more and more to the use of marine foods. Also as the city of Washington has grown there has developed a need for the products of the trucking sections along the Potomac in eastern Virginia and lower Maryland. All of these products must come in wholesale quantities to this market, where there are at present no adequate facilities for handling such trade, or any trade, in large quantities. The result is a tremendous wastage and necessarily higher prices to consumers.

We need a new market building adequate to accommodate all of this wholesale business and such further retail business as may develop at this point, having railroad connection with the freight yards west of Twelfth Street and with chilling and freezing rooms and storage capacity to enable any Washington dealer for a nominal cost to get the advantage of the reduced prices and freight rates on large lots of perishable products by either rail or water.

Until we recognize that our sole hope is through thus helping the dealers to help us, we will accomplish little in the effort to stabilize the cost of living.

Besides the indirect benefits above suggested, such a market will, in my judgment, pay a net revenue to the District of not less than \$18,000 per year.

TROLLEY FREIGHT.

One of the most important steps which must be taken if we are to make full use of the resources of the surrounding territory to feed the city cheaply is the establishment within the city of a trolley freight service between midnight and 4 a. m. and for two or three hours at some other part of the day (when traffic is now lightest). Such service should extend on all lines of the city and should provide for running loaded cars directly from the country sections to their destination in the city, without rehandling the load.

Our local produce markets are now supplied in the main by wagon from a radius of about 20 miles. With trolley freight and switches to every market, both municipal and private, we can feed the markets by trolley from a radius in some directions of 50 miles with greatly increased supply of goods at lower cost.

WHOLESALE-MARKET DISTRICT.

Washington is almost unique among the larger cities in that the wholesale-market district here is isolated from either railroad or navigable water. In the days when Washington lived mainly on the products of the immediately surrounding sections, brought in on farmers' wagons, this condition was not serious. But under modern conditions, with the vast majority of wholesalers drawing their supplies in large quantities from distant points by rail or water, this improper location necessitates a tremendous amount of expensive transportation and rehandling, with accompanying increase of waste through spoilage and other losses, all of which must be regained through higher prices to retailers and ultimately to the consuming public.

The average citizen, when he thinks of the city's market problem at all, thinks of retail markets, since the retail business is the only form of marketing with which he comes into contact, yet it is the consensus of opinion among all who have exhaustively studied this problem that the greatest savings to be accomplished are to be made through better organization of the wholesale markets and improvement of the facilities for receiving, storing, refrigerating, and distributing wholesale quantities of food products at the terminal stations.

Washington is doubly unfortunate in that the wholesale business is not only badly located but is also badly disorganized. The competition that exists is the wrong kind of competition. Cutthroat methods exist which, while legal and perfectly good according to business ethics, and exactly what the average citizen not a student of the subject wants, nevertheless, result in actual loss of products and greatly increased prices to the consuming public.

The wholesale business should be moved to some location where both water and railroad transportation are available. Here should be developed a union freight terminal with modern marketing facilities. No one railroad brings a great enough variety of products to supply a market with all lines. Refrigeration should be provided for both temporary and long storage, and there should be refrigerated rooms into which refrigerated cars could discharge their contents without change of temperature and consequent injury to the goods. Separate parts of the market should be devoted to the sale of different products, but the market should be so arranged that a dealer could buy his various supplies without going too far. Efficient means of delivery of goods sold, not by individuals but by the market, should be developed as part of the general improvement.

Many minor details are not treated of here, but the main essentials of the problem and its solution are here stated as a suggestion for the thought of all those interested in the problem.

Until the public can be made to recognize that this is the really fundamental problem and that its solution lies in guiding and helping, rather than criticizing and coercing, the dealers, we will make but little progress toward fundamentally better conditions.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE.

The District should maintain an agency whereby the public may be kept accurately and promptly informed as to the true state of the

market for foodstuffs; the supply on the market; the prospect for incoming supply; the true prices actually obtaining; and the probable course of prices for two days ahead. At present large consignments of perishable products rot on our wharves every year for lack of a market, which could be provided for them by such service. The public would by this service be able to buy far more intelligently than at present.

Such a service will be welcome to the better class of dealers of the District, who, if they undertake to conduct such a service for themselves, do so at considerable personal risk.

PUBLIC HAY SCALES.

The use of the public hay scales for one year was sold at public auction for the sum of \$1,249.73. Appropriation has been secured for a new 25-ton scale as the first step to meet the demand for guaranteed weighing at the high capacities introduced with the advent of the new auto trucks, principally in the coal business.

I believe that the present law providing for the sale of the public scales at auction to the highest bidder should be repealed and that in future all fees received for the use of the public scales should be paid to the collector of taxes and covered into the United States Treasury, and that the commissioners should be empowered to use so much as may prove necessary of the said fees for the payment of compensation, to be fixed by the commissioners, to the weighmasters, who should be salaried men appointed by the commissioners.

Under this suggested system far better service can be guaranteed to the public than is at present given, fees charged the public for weighing can be reduced, salaries of the men who actually do the weighing can be increased, and a greater revenue can be turned into the Treasury than at present.

LUMBER AND WOOD.

During the year 11,646,831 square feet of merchantable lumber were inspected, and 291,807 square feet condemned; gross fees collected for said inspections amounted to \$3,573.09; expenses, \$1,151.31; net fees retained by lumber inspectors for their services amounted to \$2,421.78.

The wood inspectors and measurers reported 10,513 $\frac{3}{8}$ cords of wood measured, and net fees amounting to \$861.95, retained for services.

I believe that all lumber and wood inspectors should be salaried employees of the District, appointed by the commissioners, their fees to be received, and their salaries paid as suggested above for weighmasters; and most of the inspectors have expressed their willingness to serve under such a system.

Inspection of all lumber and wood is not required by law. The inspectors only go on call from local dealers to settle cases in dispute. These disputes are usually with shippers in distant States. Under the present system the inspector is dependent on fees collected for requested inspections. He therefore faces the fact that, unless his decisions are, on the whole, such as to gratify the local dealers, his source of livelihood is cut off. Under these conditions the outside shipper has little chance, and they all recognize the fact.

As one result of this condition many outside dealers regularly quote higher prices for lumber and wood shipped to the District than for similar grades shipped elsewhere.

CONCLUSION.

Effort is now being made to secure appropriations for those improvements and additions to service, equipment, and personnel which are dependent only on adequate funds.

Especial effort is needed to educate the people out of the too prevalent attitude of hostility to the middlemen and into a realization that the only solution of the food problem must lie through scientifically organizing and assisting the dealers.

Public weighmasters, lumber inspectors, and wood inspectors should be salaried employees of the District, appointed by the commissioners.

Trolley freight on all Washington car lines from midnight till 4 a. m. is needed.

The greatest single problem before us is the proper location of the wholesale business in foodstuffs, and the provision of modern and adequate transportation, storage, and refrigeration facilities for the receiving and complete utilization at minimum costs of wholesale quantities of foodstuffs sent on consignment or otherwise to the Washington wholesale markets.

Employees of this department are uniformly underpaid, and are seriously overworked.

I can not too strongly voice my praise of the excellent spirit of willing and cheerful coöperation under adverse circumstances that has been shown by the employees of this department during the transition stage following the lamented death of my predecessor, Col. Wm. C. Haskell.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. SHERMAN.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLAYGROUNDS.

WASHINGTON, *September 29, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report covering the operations of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

There was appropriated by Congress the following amounts:

For maintenance, repairs, including labor, equipment, supplies, and necessary incidental and contingent expenses, \$7,535, divided as follows:

For repairs and replacement of apparatus and other equipment on the playgrounds, including planting, grading, and fencing, cutting grass and resurfacing, to be immediately available, so that the grounds may be fully equipped and ready for operation on July 1, 1913, \$4,785, which sum shall be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

For new equipment, including grading, fencing, etc., to be immediately available, \$2,750.

For salaries, \$21,275.

Making a total appropriation of \$28,810.

These appropriations were expended as follows:

Appropriation of \$7,535:

Athletic, industrial, and office supplies	\$3, 164. 91
Repairs, grading, fencing, painting, etc., including labor, material, and tools for same	728. 42
Equipment	1, 632. 14
Resurfacing and grading	452. 25
Labor and material used in erecting apparatus and making repairs, etc	1, 557. 15

Appropriation for salaries, \$21,275:

Clerk	\$900
Supervisor	2, 500

One woman director assigned as supervisor of girls' activities on all playgrounds.

One man director assigned as supervisor of boys' activities on all playgrounds.

Georgetown playground:

1 woman director	\$650
1 man director	650
1 assistant	135
1 assistant	135
1 watchman	540

Garfield Park playground:

1 assistant director	350
1 assistant	135
1 assistant	135
1 watchman	540

New York Avenue playground:

1 woman director	650
1 assistant	135
1 watchman	540

Gallinger playground:

1 woman director	650
1 assistant	135
1 watchman	540

Rosedale playground:

1 man director	\$650
1 woman director	650
1 assistant	135
1 assistant	135
1 watchman	540

Virgina Avenue playground:

1 woman director	650
1 assistant	135
1 watchman	540

Mount Pleasant playground:

1 director	650
1 assistant	135
1 watchman	540
1 watchman	75

Neighborhood House playground:

1 assistant	135
1 assistant	135

Cardozo playground:

1 man director	\$650
1 assistant director	420
1 assistant	135
1 watchman	175
1 watchman	50

Bloomingdale playground:

1 woman director	150
1 assistant director	600
1 watchman	540

Howard playground:

1 man director	\$650
1 assistant director	420
1 assistant director	180
1 watchman	540

Fifth and L Streets:

1 watchman	135
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1 man as watchman for duty on all playgrounds..... 405

Report of playgrounds for July 1, 1912, to September 1, 1914.

Name and location.	Owned by—	1913			1914 to Sept. 1.			Number of employees.
		Number of days open.	Total attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Number of days open.	Total attendance.	Average daily attendance.	
Bloomingdale, First and Bryant Sts.	Government.....	144	66,296	488	131	68,002	401	3
Bruen Home, 3300 O St.	Loaned				60	19,119	294	2
Cardozo, First and I Sts. SW.	District of Columbia..	226	60,363	262	130	46,456	306	5
Gallinger, Nineteenth and E Sts.	Government.....	228	53,862	209	131	28,969	214	3
Garfield Park, First and Virginia Ave. SE.	do	198	72,493	405	131	39,546	302	4
Georgetown, Thirty-third St. and Volta Pl.	District of Columbia..	232	91,922	414	132	48,927	351	5
Howard, Fourth and W Sts.	Loaned	187	81,346	362	131	65,526	412	4
Mount Pleasant, Fourteenth and Kenyon Sts.	do	225	139,056	725	130	76,270	558	4
Montessori, 1840 Kalorama Rd.	do				56	3,238	54	1
Neighborhood House, 470 N St. SW.	do	35	8,717	251	60	11,601	209	2
New York Ave., First St. and New York Ave.	do	227	74,937	341	137	48,218	375	3
Rosedale, Seventeenth and Kramer Sts. NE.	District of Columbia..	230	84,452	319	132	76,028	580	5
Virginia Ave., Tenth and Virginia Ave. SE.	Government.....	232	76,095	275	137	35,071	245	3
Fifth and L Sts. SE.	do	35	6,125	175	38	7,676	202	1

ORIGINAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The idea of a system of recreation properly planned and supervised is new. Washington is one of the pioneer cities to realize that our boys and girls are soon to become the leaders and that to have them become efficient as such they should have the best possible environment.

At the present time no argument is needed as to the desirability of properly supervised recreation to compete with the various forms of commercial recreation and recreation supervised by the leader of the "gang," exciting in the extreme and evidently what is wanted in the absence of equally as exciting and invigorating recreation of an educational type to take its place.

The beginning of Government provided and supervised recreation was necessarily small. Lack of precedent, lack of properly trained leaders, and lack of definite plans for the future development of a permanent system necessarily meant small appropriations, and small appropriations meant planning on a small scale.

The result was that small salaries were provided. Our best workers were underpaid, and in many cases left, causing lack of unity in

the development on account of the fact that our teachers must be trained into the service, and as fast as they were trained they were in most cases offered better opportunities.

Again, the department owns only a small proportion of the land used for playground purposes, and were it not for the cooperation of the Federal and District departments very little could be accomplished of a permanent nature. As matters stand very little winter work is possible except under trying conditions, which are met as fully as our means permit.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks which we feel that we have, remarkable progress has been made during the last two years, which has convinced the public and officials of the value of our work.

The progress of the last two years has stood our strongest along the following lines:

The establishment of cordial relations with the public schools and the Federal park system, making it possible to organize the public-schools baseball teams into division leagues containing over 1,000 members.

The organization of the public schools athletics into eight divisions corresponding with our playground divisions, providing an opportunity for competitive games and athletic events in each division for over 1,500 boys.

The provision of facilities for tennis tournaments for the high schools.

The provision of grounds for football practice for our high schools and assistance in caring for the regular football grounds. The provision for a soccer ball league and for indoor athletics along the same lines as those provided for outdoor athletics.

The provision of tennis courts, baseball, soccer ball, football, and croquet grounds for Government clubs and others.

The introduction of industrial work on our playgrounds during the whole season coordinating with and supplementing the public school work.

The offering of opportunities for backward or unfortunate children who have fallen behind in their school work during the school year in a number of subjects.

The development of Boy Scout activities especially relating to vocational guidance, citizenship, and community usefulness.

The development of a bureau of information for parents and others to consult with regard to children and for the assistance of business men in securing the services of competent boys and girls when not in conflict with school duties.

The development of our teachers through a systematic training course given by two of our workers, resulting in more efficient service.

The establishment of two swimming pools, one for white at Rosedale and one for colored at Howard.

The establishment or equipment of a new playground each year—that is, Gallinger in 1912, Bloomingdale in 1913, and Willow Tree Alley in 1914.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

That a survey of the recreation facilities of the District of Columbia be prepared for your presentation of the facts concerning and the need of recreational facilities in the District.

That the playground department be made a department of recreation in the District of Columbia.

That Congress be urged to purchase at least one ground yearly for recreational purposes.

That swimming pools be established in several sections of the city and that more attention be paid to teaching the boys and girls to swim.

That provision be made for indoor and evening work as soon as possible.

That the salaries of the employees be increased to correspond favorably with the salaries of public-school teachers.

That authority be secured from Congress to make rules and regulations governing the administration of the recreational activities.

That the playgrounds owned by the District be made more serviceable to all of the people by the installation of more benches, electric lights, and further park treatment.

That provision be made for band concerts in District-owned playgrounds.

That more assistance be given the Boy Scouts, Government clubs, and girls' organizations coming within our jurisdiction.

Respectfully submitted.

E. S. MARTIN, *Supervisor.*

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, together with a report of the operations for the fiscal year 1914, and recommendations.

The police jurisdiction of the District of Columbia corresponds with the territory of the District of Columbia, and has an area of 69.7 square miles. Besides the cities of Washington and Georgetown, the territory includes sixty-odd villages and towns, most every one of which would have its separate constabulary were it included in a State or Territory.

The population of the District of Columbia, according to the police census compiled in 1913, was 353,297, of which 255,153 were white and 98,144 colored. The various villages and settlements outside of the cities, connected by roadways, included a population of 35,692. It may be safely estimated that the total population of 353,297 had a normal increase during the year, which would bring the number of inhabitants close to 360,000.

The police force of the District of Columbia consisted of 715 individuals, made up of 1 major and superintendent, 1 assistant superintendent, 3 inspectors, 11 captains, 13 lieutenants, 46 sergeants, and 640 privates. From the total number of privates—who must necessarily be the active factors in the maintenance of peace and order—there were, on the 1st day of July, 1914, sick 16, on leave of absence 17, absent without leave 1, detailed 95, assigned to post duty 77; thus reducing the available patrol force for the entire District of Columbia to 434 privates, and when this number is further classified by division into hours of duty and reliefs, an effective patrol force for the entire District is made up of about 108 men throughout the daytime, and about 216 men throughout the nighttime, when experience has taught that the greatest amount of service must be had from the police agency.

Disposition of the force for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m., July 1, 1914.

Major and superintendent.....	1
Inspector and assistant superintendent.....	1
Inspectors	3
Captains.....	11
Lieutenants.....	13
Sergeants.....	46
Privates, class 3.....	465
Privates, class 2.....	117
Privates, class 1.....	56
Total.....	713
Two vacancies existing in the grade of private.	

Disposition of the force for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m. July 1, 1914.

	Major and su- perintendent.	Inspector and assistant su- perintendent.	Inspectors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Sick.	Leave.	Without leave.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	27	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Precincts:														
First.....				1	1	3	71	76	2	.....	.....	17	6	46
Second.....				1	.....	4	53	58	2	3	.....	7	5	36
Third.....				1	1	4	64	70	1	.....	.....	8	6	49
Fourth.....				1	1	5	47	54	3	.....	1	9	5	29
Fifth.....				1	1	3	38	43	1	1	.....	7	1	28
Sixth.....				1	1	3	59	64	1	2	.....	11	8	37
Seventh.....				1	2	5	65	73	1	3	.....	9	17	35
Eighth.....				1	1	3	47	52	.....	1	.....	6	1	39
Ninth.....				1	1	6	59	67	1	2	.....	7	15	34
Tenth.....				1	1	6	74	82	2	2	.....	7	12	51
Eleventh.....				1	1	3	26	31	2	2	.....	5	.....	17
Harbor.....				.....	1	1	8	10	.....	1	.....	2	1	4
Total.....	1	1	3	11	13	46	638	713	16	17	1	95	77	405

¹ One as harbor master.

² Two vacancies in grade of private.

³ Included in this total are 27 privates detailed as detectives, 7 of them without additional compensation.

Post duty.

Benning, D. C., 8 hours each.....	2
Brookland, D. C., 8 hours each.....	3
Brightwood, D. C., 8 hours each.....	3
Center Market.....	2
Chevy Chase Circle, 8 hours each.....	2
Cleveland Park, D. C., 8 hours each.....	3
Coal dump, where all railroads unload coal, 12 hours.....	1
Deanewood, D. C., 8 hours each.....	2
Executive Mansion, as guards.....	28
Fish Market, Twelfth Street Wharf, 8 hours.....	1
Highway Bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	3
Ivy City, D. C., 8 hours each.....	2
Langdon, D. C., 8 hours each.....	3
Municipal Building, outside.....	1
New bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	4
Railroad junction, Thirty-sixth Street and Prospect Avenue NW.....	1
Railroad loop, Rock Creek, 8 hours each.....	2
Railroad station, Seventh and C Streets SW.....	1
Railroad station, Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis R. R., 8 hours each.....	2
Takoma, D. C., 8 hours each.....	3
Tenley, D. C., 8 hours each.....	2
Union Terminal Station; law requires reliefs.....	3
West Cleveland Park, D. C., 8 hours.....	1
Woodley Park, D. C., 8 hours each.....	2
Total.....	77

Detailed.

Assessor, inspector of licenses.....	1
Casualty Hospital, 12 hours.....	1
Court van, as guards.....	2
Collector of taxes, as guard.....	1
Detective bureau, as clerks.....	3
Disbursing office, as guard.....	1
Doormen, first and sixth precincts, 1 each.....	2
Emergency Hospital, 12 hours each.....	2
Enforcing child-labor law.....	2
House of detention, as guards.....	2

Insane agent, preparing papers and investigating.....	1
Inspector of hacks.....	1
Inspector of pharmacy, dentistry, etc.....	1
Juvenile court, as baiiiff.....	1
Local identification bureau, etc.....	1
Patrol wagon and signal service, 12 hours each, all stations.....	22
Pawn inspectors.....	2
Photographer, criminal pictures, scenes of crime, copying, etc.....	1
Plain clothes, special precinct duty, in several precincts.....	10
Police court, as bailiffs.....	3
Police headquarters, as clerks.....	7
Police headquarters, printing bulletins, "lookouts," etc.....	1
Station houses, as clerks.....	27
Total.....	95

In this connection I have to state that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the superintendent of police have gone thoroughly into the matter of details, with a view of reducing the number to the minimum, assigning men only where the greatest urgency makes it necessary.

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

During the year just closed the changes in the force numbered 31, 8 of whom resigned, 4 of whom were removed as a result of trials, 7 of whom died, and 12 of whom were retired under the provisions of the existing pension law.

Changes in the force.

The changes in the Metropolitan police force for the year just closed, June, 30, 1914, were as follows:

Total force June 30, 1913:	
Officers.....	75
Privates.....	647
	<hr/> 722
June 30, 1914:	
Resigned.....	8
Removed as result of trials.....	4
Died.....	7
Pensioned.....	12
	<hr/> 31
Vacancies filled.....	691
	<hr/> 22
Vacancies existing June 30, 1914.....	713
	<hr/> 2
Total force, all vacancies filled.....	715

DISCIPLINE.

In line of discipline there were 155 hearings before the trial board or the major and superintendent, which is a slight increase over the previous year, but it is pleasing to note that, under the great and many demands made upon the force, the deportment of the members was most excellent.

Trials.

Absence from District of Columbia without permission.....	1
Absence from reserve duty without permission.....	8
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	20
Conduct unbecoming an officer, failing to report to station house through patrol box, and neglect of duty.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer, failing to patrol beat, and leaving beat without permission.....	1
Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline of the force.....	16
Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline of the force and using unnecessary violence toward a prisoner.....	2
Conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline of the force, using unnecessary violence toward a prisoner, and failure to assist a prisoner to communicate with friends.....	1
Desertion.....	2
Discharging revolver without cause.....	1
Discharging revolver, thereby jeopardizing human life.....	1
Failing to patrol beat and neglect of duty.....	1
Failing to patrol beat and leaving beat without permission.....	12
Failing to patrol beat and to report through patrol box to station house.....	11
Failing to notify station house of the finding of a dead body.....	1
Intoxication.....	2
Intoxication and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline of the force....	6
Intoxication, failing to patrol beat, and leaving beat without permission.....	1
Leaving beat without permission.....	1
Leaving beat before completion of tour of duty and failing to patrol beat.....	1
Leaving beat without permission and gross neglect of duty.....	1
Leaving beat without permission and failing to report through patrol box to station house.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	26
Neglect of duty and failing to report through patrol box to station house.....	3
Neglect of duty and failing to assist prisoner to communicate with friends.....	1
Nonpayment of a just debt.....	24
Sickness caused by the excessive use of intoxicants.....	1
Smoking in uniform while on duty.....	1
Smoking in uniform while on duty and leaving beat without permission.....	1
Smoking in uniform while on duty, failing to patrol beat, and leaving beat without permission.....	1
Talking to citizen not on police duty, failing to patrol beat, and leaving beat without permission.....	1
Willful disobedience of orders, insubordination, and absence from duty without permission.....	1
Willful disobedience of orders and leaving beat without permission.....	1
Willful disobedience of orders, failing to patrol beat, and leaving beat without permission.....	2
Total.....	155

Disposition of cases.

Be deprived of 1 day's leave and warned.....	1
Be deprived of 2 days' leave, warned, and transferred.....	1
Be deprived of 4 days' leave.....	1
Be deprived of 5 days' leave and fined.....	1
Be deprived of 5 days' leave and be reduced one point in line of promotion.....	1
Cautioned.....	1
Cases dismissed.....	51
Fines imposed.....	58
Fines imposed and warned.....	2
Fine imposed and lose all salary during period of suspension from duty.....	1
Removed from the force.....	4
Reprimanded.....	2
Reprimanded and warned.....	1
Required to pay debt.....	16
Warned.....	14
Total.....	155

Numerical changes in the force since 1902.

Act approved—	Major and superintendent.	Assistant superintendent, rank of inspector.	Inspectors.	Captain and assistant superintendent.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.				Total.	Station keepers.	Total force.
								Class 3.	Class 2.	Class 1.	Class 1 (additional).			
July 1, 1902 (fiscal year 1903).....	1	.....	.....	1	4	10	35	.....	240	350	.....	590	24	665
Mar. 3, 1903 (fiscal year 1904).....	1	.....	.....	1	4	10	35	.....	245	350	40	635	24	710
Apr. 27, 1904 (fiscal year 1905).....	1	.....	.....	1	4	11	40	.....	265	375	.....	635	24	716
Mar. 3, 1905 (fiscal year 1906).....	1	.....	.....	1	4	12	41	.....	265	375	.....	635	24	718
June 27, 1906 (fiscal year 1907).....	1	1	3	.....	10	12	45	412	104	143	.....	659	.....	731
Mar. 2, 1907 (fiscal year 1908).....	1	1	3	.....	10	12	45	422	110	127	.....	659	.....	731
May 26, 1908 (fiscal year 1909).....	1	1	3	.....	10	12	45	431	123	105	.....	659	.....	731
Mar. 3, 1909 (fiscal year 1910).....	1	1	3	.....	11	12	45	482	89	88	.....	659	.....	732
May 18, 1910 (fiscal year 1911).....	1	1	3	.....	11	12	45	525	61	73	.....	659	.....	732
Mar. 2, 1911 (fiscal year 1912).....	1	1	3	.....	11	13	46	537	63	60	.....	660	.....	735
June 26, 1912 (fiscal year 1913).....	1	1	3	.....	11	13	46	520	87	51	.....	658	.....	732
Mar. 4, 1913 (fiscal year 1914).....	1	1	3	.....	11	13	46	491	100	58	.....	649	.....	724
July 21, 1914 (fiscal year 1915).....	1	1	3	.....	11	13	46	477	107	56	.....	640	.....	715

By consulting the records, it is shown that there has been a decrease in the numerical strength of the police force in the past eight years, while the population and property advancements in the jurisdiction have been steadily increasing within that time.

The police force is not only called upon to perform the usual duties prescribed for such organizations in cities, but daily delicate questions arise under the laws and regulations pertaining to the seat of government, which must have an unusual attention and be satisfactorily disposed of. The peculiar situation demands that members of the force be at once, in a manner, judge and jury as well as restraining officer. Not only must the member of the force be acquainted with laws of the jurisdiction, but the several hundred regulations must be within their intimate knowledge at all times.

BICYCLE AND MOTOR-CYCLE SERVICE.

The bicycle and motor-cycle service has performed a commendable work, being primarily employed in the enforcement of the speed law and the traffic regulations. There have been many changes in the traffic regulations, with a view of simplifying the rules of conduct, under which vehicular and pedestrian travel must be had, and generally the police have satisfactorily secured an enforcement of the same. The thoroughfares being wider and the intersections greater in Washington than in any other city, adds to the problem, but zones of safety, made of iron piping, weighted, and properly lighted in the night time, have been established at intersecting streets, to the great satisfaction of the waiting public and the better security of life and limb.

Cases of arrests made by officers mounted on bicycles and motor cycles.

Precinct.	Number of cases.	Fines imposed.	Precinct.	Number of cases.	Fines imposed.
First.....	926	\$4,738	Eighth.....	884	\$3,691
Second.....	1,295	7,695	Ninth.....	861	7,050
Third.....	724	3,298	Tenth.....	1,278	5,100
Fourth.....	634	2,684	Eleventh.....	63	238
Fifth.....	267	1,207			
Sixth.....	657	3,831			
Seventh.....	498	1,988	Total.....	8,087	41,520

TRAFFIC CASUALTIES.

The total number of traffic casualties during the year ended June 30, 1914, was 2,152, of which 919 were due to motor vehicles, 157 to bicycles, 14 to steam railroads, 577 to street railways, and 485 to other vehicles. Of these accidents, 39 resulted in death, there being one less fatality than the previous year, and a very satisfactory reduction in the number of casualties in many ways. In motor vehicles, there was an increase of 16 accidents for the year, in bicycles there was a reduction of 22, steam railroads there was a reduction of 7, street railways there was a reduction of 167, and in all other vehicles there was a reduction of 67 over the previous year.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

Many accidents to pedestrians are due to their failure to cross at the established crossings at intersecting streets, and others by their failure to observe the signal of the traffic policeman, when they should move in the direction of traffic. The department has had lines established at the more important street intersections, with a view of affording a constant object lesson as to what is desired of pedestrians in order to afford them greater safety, and also to the end that automobiles may stop at the outer lines when so signaled by the officer at the intersection.

With a view of improving conditions about the curbs in the congested districts, which for the past two or three years have been so taken up with waiting vehicles as to prevent patrons of business houses from approaching their destination, the commissioners have effected—experimentally as I understand—several changes in the traffic regulations, which now provide for only a temporary parking of vehicles within this congested district. While the same has not afforded a complete satisfaction to those who conduct motor vehicles and must maintain them within a reasonable distance of their places of business throughout the day, the effort is one in the direction of progress, and this department is endeavoring to work out further satisfaction to the citizen, for protection as well as accommodation in the daily routine of affairs. The prohibition regulation prevails in many of the cities of the country today.

The department renews its recommendation that the speed law be amended to the end that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may have full power and authority to establish the rate of speed throughout the various streets, avenues, and suburban sections of the jurisdiction in order to meet the advancing conditions presented since the original law was made effective.

ESTIMATES FOR 1916.

Estimates for the amount required for the conduct and support of the Metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:

1 major and superintendent.....	\$4, 000. 00
1 assistant superintendent, with rank of inspector.....	2, 500. 00
3 inspectors, at \$1,800 each.....	5, 400. 00
11 captains, at \$1,500 each.....	16, 500. 00
1 chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk..	2, 000. 00
1 clerk and stenographer.....	1, 500. 00
1 clerk, who shall be assistant property clerk.....	1, 200. 00
3 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	3, 000. 00
4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$720 each.....	2, 880. 00

Additional compensation for 24 privates detailed for special service in the prevention and detection of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	\$5,760.00
17 lieutenants, 1 of whom shall be harbor master, at \$1,320 each.....	22,440.00
54 sergeants, 1 of whom may be detailed for duty in the harbor patrol, at \$1,250 each.....	67,500.00
1 sergeant, who shall be detailed to enforce the pharmacy, dental, and veterinary laws.....	1,250.00
1 sergeant, who shall have charge of the local bureau of criminal identification.....	1,250.00
490 privates of class 3, at \$1,200 per annum.....	588,000.00
124 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 per annum.....	133,920.00
26 privates of class 1, at \$900 per annum.....	23,400.00
Amount required to pay salaries of privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2 and privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3 during the fiscal year 1916.....	2,080.49
6 telephone operators, at \$900 each.....	5,400.00
14 janitors, at \$600 each.....	8,400.00
1 messenger.....	700.00
1 messenger.....	600.00
1 inspector, mounted on horse or motor cycle.....	240.00
55 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted on horses or motor cycles, at \$240 each.....	13,200.00
64 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted on bicycles, at \$50 each.....	3,200.00
28 drivers, at \$840 each.....	23,520.00
6 police matrons, to possess police power of arrest, at \$600 each.....	3,600.00
To aid in support of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, to be expended under the direction of the commissioners, provided the several departments of the General Government may be entitled to like information from time to time as is accorded police departments of various municipalities privileged to membership therein.....	1,000.00
Miscellaneous:	
Fuel.....	4,000.00
For repairs and improvements to police stations and grounds.....	7,000.00
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, maintenance of card system, stationery, city directories, books of reference, periodicals, telegraphing, telephoning, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, motor cycles, police equipments and repairs to same, harness, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, patrol wagons, motor patrol, and saddles, mounted equipment and expenses incurred in prevention and detection of crime, and other necessary expenses; of which amount a sum not exceeding \$500 may be expended by the major and superintendent of police for prevention and detection of crime, under his certificate, approved by the commissioners, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: <i>Provided</i> , That the War Department may, in its discretion, furnish the commissioners, for the use of the police, upon requisition, such worn mounted equipment as may be required.....	32,000.00
For flags and halyards.....	100.00
For purchase of car tickets for strictly official use.....	8,000.00
For maintenance of motor vehicles, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	7,000.00
For the reconstruction of cell corridors, and the making, erecting, and placing therein, in the second, seventh, and ninth precinct station houses of 8 modern locking devices.....	13,560.00
1 motor vehicle for the use of the major and superintendent, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	1,000.00
4 motor vehicles, 1 for each of the following precincts: First, third, tenth, and eleventh, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	10,000.00
Steam heating and ventilation in not more than 5 station houses.....	10,000.00
For the purchase of a site for the erection of a station house in the suburban section of the District, between the ninth and tenth precincts....	2,500.00
Total.....	<u>1,039,600.49</u>

House of Detention: To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide transportation, including purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, and a suitable place for the reception, transportation, and detention of children under 17 years of age, and in the discretion of the commissioners, of girls and women over 17 years of age, arrested by the police on charge of offense against any law in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses, or held pending final investigation or examination or otherwise, as follows:

2 clerks, at \$1,000 each.....	\$2,000.00
4 drivers, at \$600 each.....	2,400.00
1 hostler.....	600.00
6 guards, at \$600 each.....	3,600.00
3 matrons, with police power of arrest, at \$600 each.....	1,800.00
Miscellaneous expenses, including rent, forage, fuel, gas, horseshoeing, ice, laundry, meals, horses, wagons, and harness, and repairs to same, and other necessary expenses.....	3,930.00
Total.....	14,330.00

Harbor Patrol:

2 engineers, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000.00
2 firemen, at \$600 each.....	1,200.00
1 watchman.....	540.00
2 deck hands, at \$540 each.....	1,080.00
Fuel, construction, maintenance, repairs, and incidentals.....	2,000.00
Total.....	6,820.00

EXPLANATION OF ESTIMATES.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR DETECTIVES.

In the matter of the additional compensation for privates detailed for special service in the prevention and detection of crime, it might be stated that the present provision is for 20 men to be assigned from the regular force to this expert work; 2 members of this assignment are required at the office of the United States District Attorney in investigating cases to be submitted to grand juries and the courts, and one at the White House, which reduces the total force to this number. This special force is further reduced in cases of illness and when officers take the leave of absence to which they are entitled under the law, so it has been necessary to detail a number of privates to assist the detectives who do not receive the additional compensation, and therefore an increase of four in their number is recommended.

LIEUTENANTS.

There is an increase recommended in the number of lieutenants from 13 to 17.

There is a lieutenant at each of the 10 police precincts, 1 at the substation in Tenley, 1 assigned to the detective bureau at night, and 1 in charge of the harbor precinct, which leaves one precinct, the second, in charge of an acting lieutenant during the night. The appointment of an additional lieutenant at this station is considered a necessity.

Three sergeants are detailed as inspectors to supervise the working of the men in the several subdivisions of the District of Columbia. These sergeants are not officially regarded as they should be by the captains and lieutenants, for want of higher authority, and in order

that they may have accorded to them the full attention to which they are entitled, it is recommended that three more places as lieutenants be fixed.

SERGEANTS.

An increase in the number of sergeants is recommended, from 46 to 54. There are 2 foot sergeants and 1 acting sergeant in the seventh and tenth precincts; there should be an additional mounted sergeant in both the ninth and eleventh precincts, and as no foot sergeants have been provided for the eleventh precinct, there should be an appropriation for 3 there.

The rank of the present hack inspector is that of acting sergeant, so in order that a full supervision may be had throughout the 24 hours, there should be an increase of 8 sergeants in the force.

PHARMACY—IDENTIFICATION.

In order to keep pace with conditions, I have asked for two additional sergeants, one of whom shall be detailed to enforce the laws relating to the practice of medicine, pharmacy, etc., and the other to conduct the local bureau of criminal identification, the homicide record, and those wherein are kept memoranda of accidents of all kinds. The officers detailed for these special duties should be men above the average in qualifications, and be required to work extraordinary hours.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

An increase of \$180 per annum is asked in the salary of each of the six telephone operators employed in the central telephone bureau of this department.

These operators not only operate the switchboard but must keep a record of everything that transpires and receives the attention of the police. Their hours are long and their work tedious, and they are entitled to the small increase recommended.

MOUNTED SERVICE.

It is recommended that the words "motor cycle" be included in the item providing for the mounted service of this department in order that the officers may be assigned to duty in this wise if it be deemed to the best interests of the department.

DRIVERS.

An increase in the number of drivers or chauffeurs is recommended from 20 to 28. If provision is made for the additional motor patrol wagons included in these estimates, it will be necessary to provide eight additional drivers.

MATRONS.

Provision was made at the last session of Congress for two additional matrons for the sixth police precinct. In order that an eight-hour service may be maintained, it is recommended that one additional matron be provided.

REPAIRS TO STATIONS.

An increase in the amount estimated for repairs and improvements to police stations and grounds is made, from \$6,000 to \$7,000. This increase was suggested by the municipal architect of the District of Columbia, in order that some of the antiquated plumbing in some of the stations may be replaced.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

An increase of \$2,000 is asked in the appropriation for the contingent expenses of this department for the forthcoming fiscal year. In view of the advance in price of many articles necessary, used by this department, it is believed that \$32,000 is a close estimate of the amount required.

STREET CAR TICKETS.

An increase in this item is recommended, from \$5,000 to \$8,000. This latter amount, it is believed, will enable the members of this department to be reimbursed for street car fare expended on strictly official business. This estimate is based upon allowance being made for car fare for officers in attendance upon courts, responding to details, for officers assigned to detective work, and miscellaneous demands.

MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

It is necessary that this item be increased in order to maintain the motor patrols which are in the service.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CELL CORRIDORS.

For several years the department has called attention to the necessity for modernizing the cell corridors and cell rooms of the police stations. Lack of ventilation, light, and modern accommodations is not characteristic of the station house provisions of a well-regulated city. There are times when prisoners must be confined in these cells in numbers, which adds a severe penalty to the restraint. In the heated season it is especially oppressive. Those interested in reforms in the treatment of the unfortunate, many of whom are held for trivial offenses, would hasten to condemn the facilities afforded here. The department long since entered its protest against the maintenance of antiquated quarters for prisoners in several of the stations, and urgently renews its recommendation for the enlargement of the window spaces and the erection of up-to-date steel cages, together with the latest sewer connection and safety appliances. This has already been done in the first, fourth, sixth and eighth precinct station houses, and Congress at its last session provided funds to be expended at the third precinct station house.

STATION IN THE NORTHEAST.

Agreeably to the wishes of the citizens, and in keeping with the growth of the District, an item of \$2,500 is included for the purchase of a site in the suburban section of the District between the ninth and tenth police precincts. The purchase of a site at the present time means that another year an appropriation will be asked for the construction of a building thereon and the establishment of an additional precinct.

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UNION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS.

The department renews its recommendation that the several police organizations in the District of Columbia be included in the Metropolitan police institution. As it is now, the street railway crossing police force, the park police force, and the Metropolitan police force are separate and distinct in the matter of employment, one force being paid by the District government, another by the General Government, and another by the street railway companies. These forces should be consolidated with one set of laws and regulations relating to all, which would be more in conformity with the requirements of the times and would leave less room for friction.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE POLICE SERVICE.

In the mounted service it is recommended that a change of one word be made in the law, to the end that members of the force assigned to mounted duty may be assigned to duty on motor cycles instead of horses, if found expedient, at the same expense as is now provided under the law. The motor cycle has become the most effective means of accomplishing not only hurried calls for police service, but it has been found to be the greatest preventative against violations of law by those operating motor vehicles, especially in the suburban sections, where many unimproved roads would prevent the use of bicycles.

In this connection I might state that the department has in vogue the retention of an emergency officer at each precinct station house for prompt calls from citizens, maintaining this service throughout the 24 hours, and it has met with general approval.

The application of the motor vehicle, the bicycle, and the motor cycle all have gone to improve general conditions in the force, without an increase numerically being provided. What in a measure has been wanting in number of men has been made up in the facilities provided in order that prompt response might be made to calls.

The department has placed in operation motor patrol wagons, these vehicles performing a double duty in nearly every instance, i. e., one vehicle performs duty for two different precincts. The demand between the two precincts is almost continuous, and it has been found that the many runs affect the vehicles, to the end that as they grow older the expense for repairs must increase, and in a few years new machines will have to be substituted. One of these machines, now in use at the tenth precinct, has been in the department for several years and has outgrown its general usefulness and is only kept in operation by continual attention. In the estimates for the police department have been included items for several machines for precincts which should have an automobile patrol wagon in order to meet the conditions of the day. This jurisdiction is far behind many of the leading, and even many of the smaller, cities of the country in this regard.

POLICE PENSION AND RETIREMENT LAW.

That the well-worn pension and retirement law be substituted by a new one is a subject which has been well canvassed with the commissioners. There should be a time for retirement for disabilities and otherwise, and ample provision, it is believed, could be made

for the maintenance of such a fund through a portion of the surplus revenues which belong to the District being invested in bonds for the maintenance of this fund. In regard to this matter, I have to state that after consulting about 800 cities and towns of the United States it is found that 166 of them provide pension and retirement for those employed in the extra-hazardous duties of a policeman.

HARBOR PATROL.

The harbor precinct has been a source of some embarrassment to the department in that there has been a numerical insufficiency of men to take up the many and growing duties which must be performed along the Potomac River and its tributaries. The aggregate force of 10 men must be divided between the night and the day, to do a service embracing the many miles of river front and to care for the small craft located in various parts of the river. It would be a great satisfaction to the property owners along the river and to the owners of boats of various kinds if this service could be increased, as it is greatly needed.

MATRONS.

The new matrons provided for the police department will be placed in service within a short time, and this employment is expected to afford some degree of advancement in the treatment of the cases demanding the attention of female officers. These matrons will not perform a patrol duty, but will be used from time to time in the prevention and detection of crime, as may be necessary.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE KENYON LAW.

Following the enforcement of the "Kenyon red-light law," which has been done effectively, it may become necessary to give more or less attention to those who might become notorious in the former abandoned section, but the problem has worked out so far with very satisfactory results.

PROMOTIONS.

It has been suggested that the period of service of privates of class 2 be reduced to two years, when promotion should be made to class 3, and there is much merit in the proposal. If the existing law is so changed, it would reduce the length of service from eight to five years before original appointees to the force would receive remuneration at the rate of \$1,200 per annum. It is reasonable to believe that after five years of service a member of the force has become so fully equipped in experience that he can perform his most intelligent work, and in addition to this reason why the maximum salary should be given after the five-year period it might be mentioned that the members of the force have been deprived of free street car privileges and that the expense of living has steadily increased.

SUPERVISION OF PAWNSHOPS.

There are no pawnshops in the District of Columbia at this time, and the absence of these shops has in a measure prevented the police from recovering stolen property that is now being taken outside of the jurisdiction.

SIGNALS ON PATROL BOXES.

The department has to recommend that the modern method of police signaling in the open be installed in the District. It consists, briefly, in having attached to the patrol boxes that are located in various points an adjunct whereby visual and audible signals may be made at the boxes so as to attract the attention of the officer on the beat for the purpose of affording him emergency information or important instructions.

HEATING OF STATIONS.

The hot-air system of heating in the various station houses is inadequate and should be replaced by the modern method of heating. The dormitories, witness rooms, and bathrooms in several of the stations are insufficiently provided, and stoves and hot-air furnaces are used to illy supply some of the cell corridors.

MODERNIZING OF CELL CORRIDORS.

The modernizing of the cells and cell corridors in several of the station houses, which was begun four years ago, should be completed.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

In comparing the number of criminal cases reported to the department, it is noted that there was a material reduction of depredations of all kinds during the fiscal year just ended, and in consulting the summary of crimes a very good showing is made, there being but 12 murders during the year, as against 22 for the previous year. The total number of cases of arrests for all offenses—including violation of the laws, the several hundred regulations, notifications to appear in court in many cases, violation of the traffic regulations—was 37,241, about 50 per cent being colored.

ESTIMATES OF LOSSES AND RECOVERIES.

The estimated value of property and money reported stolen was \$200,564.47, and the estimated amount of property and money reported lost or mislaid was \$46,290.74, making a total of \$246,855.23. There was turned in to the property clerk, to be disposed of according to law, property and money to the estimated value of \$159,487.29. In addition thereto, there were returned to owners automobiles to the value of \$38,232, horses and wagons to the value of \$43,577.15, and miscellaneous articles to the value of \$1,768.86, making a total value of \$83,578.01.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The police reported 3,636 accidents, secured 106 estray animals, found 493 back entrances to homes open, recovered 33 drowned bodies, registered locations of 4,651 dead animals for removal, informed the proper officials of 2,632 broken pavements, 1,532 dangerous holes, notified owners of 2,063 doors and windows left open in the nighttime, afforded for record names and owners of 1,615 fast-running motor vehicles, attended 40 false alarms of fire, found 1,192

persons sick on the streets and cared for them, examined 7,012 permits, restored 143 lost children, reported 24,399 street lamps not burning, and performed unlimited duties of a like character in connection with their otherwise required service.

On the whole, the work of the department has been the most satisfactory for many years, so far as is shown by statistics, the crimes of greater magnitude having decreased, the number of traffic casualties being reduced, and a high percentage of the lost and stolen property recovered.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 9, 1913.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.

It becomes the painful duty of the major and superintendent to make known to the members of the force through official publication the death of Sergt. George H. Dawson, which occurred suddenly at his late residence, 12 Quincy Street NW., on Monday, July 7, 1913.

Sergt. Dawson was appointed a private on the police force on February 4, 1902, and through intelligent attention to duty was assigned to the duties of hack inspector, and on April 11, 1911, was advanced to the rank of sergeant.

During his connection with the force he rendered an effective service, having been commended by his superior officers for courageous duty performed.

He was highly esteemed by his associates, and his loss will not only be keenly regretted by them, but by many devoted friends.

The department extends to the members of the bereaved family its sympathy in this hour of their sorrow, and in respect to his memory a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. John C. Daley at the late residence of the deceased, on Thursday, July 10, 1913, at 3 o'clock p. m., there to escort the remains to their final resting place in Glenwood Cemetery.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 14, 1913.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

It becomes the sad and sorrowful duty of the major and superintendent to promulgate to the members of the force and the employees of the department information of the death of Lieut. Daniel Slattery, which occurred on July 12, 1913, at 4.40 o'clock a. m., after a brief illness.

The late Lieut. Slattery was appointed a member of the police force on July 13, 1875, and subsequently has rendered the District a continuous service of 38 years. Two years after his appointment to the force he was commended for gallantry and in the year 1878 was advanced to acting sergeant and promoted to be a full sergeant on January 1, 1880.

On July 1, 1906, the late lieutenant was promoted to the rank which he held at the time of his death, since the time of which promotion he was second officer in command in the tenth and afterwards in the eighth police precinct.

Lieut. Slattery was a man of varied experiences before he became identified with the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia, he not only possessing the physical features of a soldier, but as a youth he had that instruction which made him all the stronger as a guardian of law in the long years he served in the District jurisdiction.

He was a man of fine temperament, at all times kindly in his manner, yet aggressive when need be, and as a police officer he was closely attentive to his work and rendered a generally meritorious service. He was a devoted husband and father, and his career is worthy of emulation.

The loss of Lieut. Slattery will be mourned not only by the members of the force with whom he was so long associated but by a large following of friends and public-spirited citizens.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Lieut. Daniel Slattery, a detail consisting of 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. R. E. Doyle, at the

late residence of the deceased, No. 1710 New Jersey Avenue NW., at the hour of 8.30 o'clock, a. m., July 15, 1913, to escort the remains to the church and thence to their last resting place, Mount Olivet Cemetery.

The chief clerk of the department is directed to publish these general orders for the information of the members of the force and the employees of the department, and to forward a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 14, 1913.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.

It becomes the sorrowful duty of the major and superintendent of police to announce to the membership of the force and the employees of the department the death of Pvt. Robert Sroufe, which occurred at his late residence on the 13th day of August, 1913, at 2:57 o'clock p. m.

Pvt. Sroufe was appointed a member of the force on October 2, 1890, and on June 20, 1906, he was assigned to the work of looking after certain dependent classes which are brought to the attention of the police. He was faithful in his trust in that he disposed of the work before him to the best of his ability, leaving no omission that could properly be charged in any manner as failure of duty. He was gentlemanly in his conduct and accurate in the preparation and disposition of cases brought to his attention, receiving therefor the favorable mention of the honorable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the major and superintendent of police.

He was prominently identified with associations in the District, and a large number of friends and acquaintances in and out of the department will mourn his sudden demise.

The funeral of the late Pvt. Robert Sroufe will take place on Saturday, August 16, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, No. 523 Twelfth street NE., and the remains will be interred at the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va.

Out of respect to his memory, a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Acting Capt. Thomas Judge at the above address at 10.15 o'clock a. m., to act as escort to the funeral cortege.

The sympathy of his late associates in the department is extended to the family of the deceased.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 18, 1913.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54.

It is with deep regret that major and superintendent is called upon to promulgate to the members of the force and the employees of the department information of the death of Pvt. Paul Kersten, which occurred on August 17, 1913, at 2.10 o'clock p. m.

Pvt. Paul Kersten was appointed a member of the police force on July 15, 1889, and his service in the department up to the time of his death was performed in a manner satisfactory to the department and the public. His health has been impaired for some time, which, in a measure, interfered with that activity which was a characteristic of his manner of performing duty, and his loss will be mourned by those with whom he came in contact officially and by a large circle of friends, who extend their sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of their sorrow.

In memory of the deceased and out of regard for his connection with the force, a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. Henry Schneider at the late residence of Pvt. Kersten, No. 1650 Twenty-ninth street NW., at 1.30 o'clock p. m., August 19, 1913, to act as escort to the funeral cortege to the Union Station, from whence the remains will be taken to their last resting place—Groton, Conn.

The late associates of Pvt. Paul Kersten in the police department extend their deepest sympathy to his family.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 23, 1913.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71.

It becomes the painful duty of the major and superintendent to publish for the information of all concerned the intelligence of the sad death of Pvt. William C. Farquhar, which occurred on Wednesday, October 22, 1913, at 12.10 o'clock p. m., at his late residence in the city after a lingering illness, which had its initiative through the faithful performance of police duty.

Pvt. Farquhar's unfortunate illness dated back to the 4th of this month, and in the period intervening he had been subjected to care and treatment, which it was believed would result in the permanent restoration of his health, but in this the members of his family, his associates in the department, and his friends in the community were sorrowfully disappointed, and in this hour of the family's bereavement the sympathy of those connected with the department and others who knew him is extended to those who were closest to him in his daily life.

Pvt. William C. Farquhar was appointed a member of the Metropolitan police force on July 17, 1900, and was earnest and energetic in the work he had to perform, his record embracing many orders commendatory.

The funeral of the late Pvt. Farquhar will take place from his late residence, No. 3527 O Street NW., at 9 o'clock, Friday morning, October 24, 1913, and out of respect to his memory a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. Henry Schneider at the above-mentioned address at 8.30 o'clock a. m. to act as escort to the remains to their final interment.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, April 6, 1914.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25.

It is with great sorrow and deep regret that the acting major and superintendent is called upon to announce to the officers and members of the police force the tragic death of Capt. Joseph T. Hollinberger, which occurred at Casualty Hospital on Saturday, April 4, 1914, at 6.20 o'clock p. m.

His death, occurring as it did, makes the shock greater and our sorrow deeper. The department extends to the bereaved family its deepest sympathy.

Capt. Hollinberger was appointed in the department on July 11, 1884, and his earnest attention to duty, his intelligence and trustworthiness brought him steady promotion until he advanced to the rank of captain on March 16, 1909.

He was a most efficient officer, and his untimely death is a loss to the service. He gave his full time and attention to the welfare of the department, observing details and successfully following its progressive policy in all matters relating to the enforcement of the laws and regulations and the requirements of the manual.

He was kind-hearted, generous, obliging, firm but just, an affectionate husband and father; a man always ready to help the unfortunate, and his sudden demise will be widely mourned.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday, April 7, 1914, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the late residence of Capt. Hollinberger, at No. 654 Massachusetts Avenue NE.

In compliance with the wishes of the family, the usual escort will be omitted. Pallbearers, however, will be selected from among his late associates in the service.

R. H. BOARDMAN,
Acting Major and Superintendent, Metropolitan Police.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, May 1, 1914.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

It becomes the sorrowful duty of the head of the department to promulgate to the members of the force orders announcing the death of Capt. Michael Byrnes, which occurred at 12.15 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, April 30, 1914, at his late residence in the District of Columbia.

Capt. Byrnes became identified with the force as a private October 12, 1871, and was advanced to the grade of sergeant July 2, 1889. He was promoted to be a lieu-

tenant on July 1, 1901, and was transferred from duty in the sixth precinct to the command of the second. Under that assignment he performed a thorough service, and as a result was made a captain on July 1, 1906, at which time he had been returned to the sixth precinct, where he remained as commanding officer up to the time of his death.

Capt. Byrnes, during his long career as a member of the police force of the District of Columbia, made his work a study. It was his aim not only to maintain himself as a good citizen and to advance the interests of the community wherever he could, but to accomplish himself in his official capacity in every way whereby he might commend himself as a representative of law and order.

In every endeavor Capt. Byrnes was upright, energetic, and intelligent. He exercised a kindly disposition toward all, was charitable to a fault, yet firm when necessary in the exercise of duty.

Throughout his career Capt. Byrnes had the respect of all who knew him, was a sacrificing and faithful husband and father, and while suffering from the dread disease which ended his career, bore his trials and sufferings with Christian fortitude and patience.

Capt. Byrnes was an exceptional man in the profession he followed, and his career is worthy of emulation.

His loss will be mourned by the membership of the force and the citizens of the community in which he lived.

The funeral of the deceased will take place Monday, May 4, 1914, at 8.30 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, No. 1634 Sixth Street NW., and out of respect to his memory a detail of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 32 privates will report to Inspector Francis E. Cross at the place and on the date mentioned, at 8 o'clock a. m., to accompany the remains to their final resting place.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED AND REVAMPED.

1913.

- July 1. Instructions relative to the collection and disposal of ashes and refuse from public buildings.
3. Independence Day orders and details.
5. Communication from the Public Utilities Commission that members of the force can not ride free on street cars.
6. Instructions to station clerks to get names in full of complainants and defendants in all criminal cases.
8. Directions to members of the force to report promptly to contractor all dead animals found in the streets.
9. Enforce the dog-muzzling laws.
9. Instructions to members of the force that policemen must pay their own fare on street cars after July 10, 1913.
14. Directions to furnish information for the Government Blue Book.
19. Enforce regulations pertaining to the sprinkling of sidewalks before being swept.
23. Apprehend persons begging on streets after dark.
24. Enforce regulations relative to automobiles speeding and passing street cars while standing.
29. Enforce regulations relative to speeding motor cycles.
31. Prevent displays in moving-picture theaters of butcheries and the mangling of the human body and such character of representation.
- Aug. 5. Instructions relative to the serving of writs issued by the juvenile court promptly.
8. General order relative to cases of fire, flood, explosion, or other emergency. Precinct commanders shall detain patrol wagon at the scene of such fire or emergency for use in case of loss of life or accident; also instructions how to proceed to get additional reserves to such scene.
9. Prevent the larceny of Sunday newspapers.
12. See to it that motor men of street cars do not violate the traffic regulations.
16. Instructions relative to persons charged with permitting gambling; police shall see that all persons participating in any gambling game shall be brought before the prosecuting officers at police court.
18. Prevent the yelling of newspapers by boys on Sundays.
28. Enforce regulations relative to bells on horses.

1913.

- Sept. 1. Enforce regulations relative to bicycles without bells and lights.
 10. Instructions how to make report on applications for retail and wholesale liquor licenses under the new excise law.
 10. Instructions to inspectors to observe violations of laws and regulations in the District of Columbia.
 11. Prevent the use of the "skipmobile" by boys.
 12. Instructions to economize in the maintenance of the motor-cycle service.
 12. See that all drivers of public vehicles have proper licenses.
 19. Instructions relative to the distribution of notice posters for application of barroom licenses.
 23. Instructs members of the force to be at police court promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.
 24. Instructions relative to the making out of vouchers for information furnished or assistance rendered in the prevention and detection of crime, also for members of the force to keep a memorandum book.
 26. Observe violations of the prize-package law in groceries.
 30. Informs members of the force of the new schedule at juvenile court.
- Oct. 2. Report wanted of authority claimed by parties occupying public space.
 10. Promulgating rules and regulations of the excise board.
 15. Instructions relative to the singing of comic songs in theaters on Sundays.
 16. Instructions relative to the removal of lumber and other material on public space.
 16. Directions not to use official stationery for private use.
 17. Instructions to crossing policemen as to their duties.
 22. Instructions how to serve summonses for the juvenile court.
 22. Have a record kept where members of the force are required as witnesses before the excise board.
 23. Enforce regulations relative to motor vehicles, motor cycles, and bicycles being without lights.
 27. Instructions to have vehicles stopping in front of residences and places of business move on when another vehicle wishes to stop there.
 28. Have shifting sections go on duty at 6 p. m. on October 30 and 31 and instruct members to prevent pranks of boys during Halloween season.
 29. Above order reissued.
 30. Above order reissued.
 31. Above order reissued.
- Nov. 4. Prevent speeding of autos at intersecting streets.
 5. Instructions relative to the annual inspection of the force.
 7. Instructions to prevent violations of the excise law where restaurants not holding liquor license are sending out and purchase on order of customer.
 14. Informs members where to obtain list of employees of foreign embassies and legations.
 21. Prevent the speeding in the vicinity of public schools.
 30. Advising members of changes in the force.
- Dec. 4. Enforce the regulations pertaining to spitting on sidewalks.
 5. Instructions relative to hearings before the excise board involving violations by liquor licensees.
 5. Report wanted of all cases of violations of the excise laws by liquor licensees since July 1, 1913.
 6. Prevent the sweeping of waste paper in the streets.
 14. Enforce the regulations pertaining to the dog-muzzling law.
 19. Instructions to sergeants to enforce discipline.
 20. Instructions how to report and keep record of persons arrested for intoxication.
 20. Christmas instructions to members of the force.
 21. Direction relative to permits for excavations on private or public property.
 24. Enforce spitting regulations.
 29. Enforce regulations relative to air rifles by boys.
 29. Instructions relative to Sunday performances at theaters.
 30. See that the excise law is enforced on the night of December 31.
 31. Above order reissued.

1914.

- Jan. 1. New Year greetings from the major and superintendent to the members of the force.
 7. Instructions relative to restaurant keepers, holding no liquor license, or their employees procuring beer to be consumed by customers.
 10. Enforce the dog-muzzling regulations.

1914.

- Jan.** 15. Instructions to keep index cards in all cases of intoxication.
 16. Directions to make prompt report of all dangerous holes, obstructions, and other matters to prevent accidents, etc.
 17. Instructions to members accompanying insane persons to the Washington Asylum Hospital or the Government Hospital to see they are properly searched.
 21. Instructions to members to see that all rear lights on autos are shining on the District of Columbia number, not on the Maryland or Virginia number.
 23. Instructions relative to the acceptance of collateral at station houses; no assurance shall be given that it may be forfeited; second offenders violating speed regulations shall appear in court. Records of those who have been fined or who forfeited collateral will be promulgated daily to the several precincts.
 24. To prevent the crying of newspapers on Sundays.
 25. Report names of boys not having required badge for selling newspapers.
 26. Order relative to the sending of reports and other communications to headquarters.
- Feb.** 5. Instructions relative to excavations made by the Washington Gas Light Co.
 6. See that drivers obey the traffic regulations on street corners where no officers are stationed; have your bicycle men circulate.
 8. General order relative to the enforcement of the Kenyon law (red-light law).
 8. Observe the transportation of garbage, dead animals, and refuse matter is being done by the District of Columbia or its agents or contractors.
 9. See that all automobiles have two suitable lamps in front.
 18. Report location of narrow alleys where posts have been erected by District of Columbia engineer department to prevent their being entered by vehicles of any kind.
 22. Prevent boys from hitching their sleds onto moving vehicles.
 26. General order relative to the enforcement of the law against cruelty to animals.
 26. Instructions relative to the acceptance of collateral for speeding.
 27. Informing members that the Georgetown University Hospital will receive and care for persons detained for being insane or of unsound mind.
 28. Prevent the dropping of waste paper in the public streets.
- Mar.** 1. Give close attention and make prompt report of alleyways, alleys, etc., where vegetable matter has been dumped.
 3. Revoking order pertaining to the sale of "near beer."
 3. Directs economy in the motor patrol service.
 3. Ascertain names and addresses of peddlers and see that they procure licenses.
 4. Instructions how to use blank summons forms and franked envelopes issued by the juvenile court.
 5. Instructions how to take care of children who have come under arrest or restraint.
 5. Make prompt report of dangerous holes, defective manholes, open water boxes, imperfect repairs, and unlighted obstructions, to prevent damage suits against the District of Columbia.
 11. Make inquiry relative to the sale of large quantities of eggs, butter, and meat recently stolen from wagons.
 11. Prevent the showing of immoral scenes at moving-picture theaters; see that they are maintained free from criticism as to their moral worth.
 12. Enforce laws relative to motor cycles.
 12. Directs members to watch junk shops with the view of apprehending persons who are robbing vacant houses.
 13. Enforce laws pertaining to cruelty to animals, especially broken-down, sore-shouldered, overworked, overloaded, and unprotected animals.
 19. Instructs crossing officers against talking with citizens at crossings.
 29. Give attention to junk dealers and arrest persons who sell spigots, bathtub linings, and lead pipe.
 31. Enforce the regulations against expectorating on street cars and on the streets.
- Apr.** 1. Instructs members of the force to cooperate with the street-cleaning department and health department to see that the streets and alleys are kept in a clean condition.
 4. Informs members that Hoge & Luebker Co. have been granted permission to draw water from fire hydrants.
 4. Instructions to members to look out for all houses in the residential sections and see that no suspicious characters loiter around those where the people therein have gone to church.

1914.

- Apr. 5. Cooperate with the various departments to keep the city clean.
 7. Instructs the members of the force not to be late in police court to swear to informations.
 7. Revamps general order of February 8, 1910, relative to captains, lieutenants, and sergeants to visit dormitories and inspect clothing and equipment of the men and to see that the reserve are on duty.
 10. Instructs members of the force to see that the order of the honorable commissioners requiring vaccination is carried into effect.
 12. Prevent defective slot machines in front of stores.
 12. Prevent boys from depredating upon private property.
 15. Informs members of the force that warrants will be issued against pool rooms as clubs who have no license.
 16. Instructions to mounted men who desire to enter horse show.
 17. Instructs members that employees of the District of Columbia government who are required as part of their official duties to attend fires, shall be permitted to exercise their right to enter fire lines.
 21. Instructs members of the force to make report when opinions are offered by the judges or assistant corporation counsel at police court which in any way nullifies or abridges existing laws or regulations.
 22. Prevent the crying of extra papers at unusual hours in the residential section of the city.
 29. Instructions how to report time, made by the street-railway crossing officers.
- May 1. Have members of the force give attention to calls of the bailiff at police court, to prevent dismissal of cases.
 5. Instructs members of the force how to conduct themselves at police court.
 11. Report wanted of hours of labor by females in the District.
 13. Instructs members that colliding cases will be heard in the afternoon by the assistant corporation counsel.
 14. Instructs members of the force of changes in the personnel of the Metropolitan police department.
 15. Invitation by the Young Men's Christian Association to memorial program for deceased firemen and policemen.
 15. Instructs members to notify the assistant corporation counsel at police court personally when they have cases in both branches of police court, to prevent dismissed cases.
 20. Prevent prizes given in packages of chewing gum.
 25. Informs members of the force relative to Judge James L. Pugh of police court holding that screeching devices on bicycles and all horns on motor cycles and bicycles that make unnecessary noises are in violation of the regulations.
 27. Memorial Day instructions.
 28. Above order reissued.
 29. Above order reissued.
 30. Above order reissued.
 31. Commends certain officers for meritorious work performed.
- June 2. Instructions to hold fugitives from Occoquan workhouse arrested here at station house until arrival of the superintendent of jail with proper commitment papers.
 8. Instructions to officers and those employed at desks on being relieved at expiration of tours of duty; shall acquaint their reliefs with any important work on hand.
 8. Informs members of resolution of the Retail Merchants' Association requesting policemen and firemen be permitted to ride free on street cars.
 8. Instructions relative to the use of the Hollifield target-practice rod.
 8. Instructs members of the force to properly salute their superior officers.
 24. Directs members how to report broken manhole covers, fresh-air inlets, clean-out plugs, stopcock covers, etc.
 29. Prevent the breaking of glass bottles in streets.
 30. Copies for distribution of the Fourth of July proclamation of the honorable commissioners, District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
*Major and Superintendent,
 Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.*

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few of the many commendatory letters received by this department:

WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1913.*

MY DEAR MAJ. SYLVESTER: I wish to extend my thanks to you and the members of your department assigned by you as an escort and protection to the comic parade on July 4, under the command of Inspector Cross.

Their work all along the route was excellent in every way and there was no trouble of any kind to disturb the pageant.

I wish you would extend to those officers and members assigned by you to this parade my sincere thanks and appreciation for the excellent manner in which they performed their duty.

Yours, very truly,

VICTOR J. EVANS.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
Washington, August 5, 1913.

DEAR MAJ. SYLVESTER: I am taking this first opportunity to thank you for the splendid police protection which you provided for our automobile procession on July 31. The bicycle, motor cycle, and mounted police were all most attentive and efficient, and we are indeed appreciative of the careful arrangements which you made for us.

Again thanking you on behalf of the association, I am,
Very sincerely, yours,

ALICE PAUL,
Chairman Congressional Committee.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, August 9, 1913.

DEAR MAJOR: I do not know who is responsible for it, nor is it a question of international or even national import, but I do think all citizens should commend the plan of placing a shade for the policemen who have to remain standing at the street car crossings. It not only affords them a protection which in no way interferes with the efficiency of their work, but the pole and shade placed where they are, are sure to draw attention to the fact that it is a dangerous spot, and will I believe make people more cautious and avoid accidents.

The plan should be commended by all.
Cordially, yours,

MOSES E. CLAPP.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT,
METHODIST EPISCOPAL PREACHERS' MEETING,
December 22, 1913.

DEAR SIR: The Washington Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session Monday a. m., the 22d instant, notes with pleasure your action in respect to the indecent and demoralizing motion pictures, as reported in the Washington Herald of this date. While we are in sympathy with every movement to make the motion picture an educational force, we condemn the tendency to commercialize the movement for combating the social evil.

Very respectfully,

W. J. MEEKS, *Secretary.*

VAUGHN CLASS, SUNDAY SCHOOL
OF CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
Washington, December 26, 1913.

DEAR SIR: At the December meeting of the Vaughn Class executive committee I was directed to write to you and let you know that we are interested in your effort to elevate the moral tone of the performances and pictures of our theaters and moving picture shows.

Appreciating what you have accomplished, in the name of this organization I thank you and those who serve under you.

Yours, sincerely,

E. C. RICE, *Corresponding Secretary.*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF WASHINGTON,
March 13, 1914.

DEAR SIR: Permit me in this communication to speak in general commendation of the efficiency of your department. Outside of the city of London, it appears to me that the men of your staff have few equals for intelligence, courtesy, and efficiency. I would take occasion also to commend specially highly the improvements recently introduced in the conduct of motor transit and traffic in Washington. All careful motorists are glad to cooperate with your staff in the enforcement of rules and regulations. The prevalence of a high standard of efficiency attained in your department is worthy of warm commendation.

Very truly, yours,

ROBERT S. WOODWARD.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Washington, May 21, 1914.

SIR: On behalf of the board of education and all connected with the cadet regiment, I wish to thank you and your men for the splendid service rendered on the occasion of the annual parade and review of the high school cadet regiment.

The affair was most successfully conducted, and a large part of this success was due to the efficient services of your men. It is a matter of great encouragement to us to find you and your men always so ready to meet our requests for assistance with such a cheerful and ready acquiescence.

Very respectfully,

HENRY P. BLAIR,
President Board of Education.

NATIONAL CAPITAL MOTORCYCLE CLUB,
Washington, June 6, 1914.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the National Capital Motorcycle Club (Inc.), to extend to you the thanks of this club for the efficient service rendered by the police department at Benning track on May 30, the occasion of our annual motor races. Capt. Falvey and the men under him preserved excellent order at all times, and were both prompt and courteous in handling the big crowd of people.

Yours, very truly,

FRED M. MILLS, *Secretary.*

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing reported cases, 1913-14.

Offenses.	Cases.		Offenses.	Cases.	
	1913	1914		1913	1914
Attempts at housebreaking.....	20	17	Larceny from District of Columbia government.....		
Attempts at robbery.....	13	12	Larceny from United States Government.....	1	1
Embezzlement.....	27	22	Petit larceny.....	5,370	4,881
False pretenses.....	79	71	Robbery.....	90	83
Forgery.....	14	135	Lost or mislaid.....	1,538	1,176
Grand larceny.....	506	500			
Housebreaking.....	489	381			

Estimated losses.

1913.....	\$182,870.55
1914.....	246,855.23

Cases of all kinds.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First.....	3,797	1,293	5,090
Second.....	1,393	2,779	4,172
Third.....	1,102	1,978	3,080
Fourth.....	1,164	2,346	3,510
Fifth.....	1,068	998	2,066
Sixth.....	2,789	1,779	4,568
Seventh.....	1,633	1,431	3,069
Eighth.....	1,144	2,250	3,394
Ninth.....	1,435	1,361	2,796
Tenth.....	1,645	942	2,587
Eleventh.....	394	443	837
Harbor.....	153	157	310
Detective bureau.....	1,055	707	1,762
Total.....	18,777	18,464	37,241

Cases of all kinds, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 17 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First.....	78	85	259	147	3,460	1,061	5,090
Second.....	46	133	97	238	1,250	2,408	4,172
Third.....	32	101	66	222	1,004	1,655	3,080
Fourth.....	36	61	108	169	1,020	2,116	3,510
Fifth.....	82	84	91	125	895	789	2,066
Sixth.....	76	82	161	139	2,552	1,558	4,568
Seventh.....	111	70	89	115	1,438	1,246	3,069
Eighth.....	53	187	102	277	989	1,786	3,394
Ninth.....	136	90	141	177	1,158	1,094	2,796
Tenth.....	84	84	112	92	1,449	766	2,587
Eleventh.....	41	55	39	65	314	323	837
Harbor.....	3	9	15	12	135	136	310
Detective bureau.....	79	48	146	137	830	522	1,762
Total.....	857	1,089	1,426	1,915	16,494	15,460	37,241

Percentage of cases:

White.....	50.42
Colored.....	49.58
Percentage of convictions (exclusive of those held for investigation and as witnesses).....	90.66
Percentage of acquittals (refusal to prosecute, failure of prosecutor to appear, warnings, etc.).....	5.36
Percentage of cases nol-prossed.....	3.98

Callings, as given by those charged with cases.

Accountants.....	2	Dairymen.....	83
Actors.....	17	Dancer.....	1
Actresses.....	3	Decorators.....	12
Agents.....	441	Demonstrator.....	1
Apprentices.....	49	Dentists.....	35
Architects.....	42	Draftsmen.....	12
Arm officers.....	10	Dressmakers.....	16
Artists.....	7	Drivers.....	2,912
Attendants.....	10	Druggists.....	60
Auctioneers.....	10	Drummers.....	10
Authors.....	2	Dyers.....	3
Aviators.....	4	Editors.....	2
Awning maker.....	1	Electrical engineer.....	1
Bakers.....	133	Electricians.....	135
Bankers.....	11	Elevator operators.....	15
Barbers.....	177	Engineers.....	174
Barkeepers.....	23	Engravers.....	9
Bartenders.....	83	Errand boy.....	1
Bell boys.....	31	Evangelist.....	1
Bill poster.....	1	Expressmen.....	62
Blacksmiths.....	166	Fakirs.....	3
Boatmen.....	5	Farmers.....	368
Boiler makers.....	2	Firemen.....	95
Bookbinders.....	13	Flagman.....	1
Bookkeepers.....	24	Floor scraper.....	1
Bootblacks.....	24	Florists.....	37
Bottler.....	1	Foremen.....	71
Brakemen.....	20	Forger.....	1
Brewers.....	3	Fortune tellers.....	4
Bricklayers.....	235	Furrier.....	1
Brokers.....	64	Gardeners.....	26
Builders.....	28	Gilder.....	1
Bushelman.....	1	Glaziers.....	4
Butchers.....	113	Grocers.....	101
Butlers.....	74	Guides.....	2
Cabinetmakers.....	16	Guysies.....	3
Cadet.....	1	Hackmen.....	29
Canvassers.....	14	Hairdresser.....	1
Capitalist.....	1	Harnessmakers.....	14
Carpenters.....	516	Hatter.....	1
Cartoonists.....	5	Helpers.....	45
Carvers.....	2	Hod carriers.....	47
Cashiers.....	2	Horse dealers.....	7
Caterers.....	29	Horseshoers.....	45
Cattle dealer.....	1	Hostlers.....	23
Cement workers.....	16	Hotel keepers.....	15
Chauffeurs.....	1,603	Housekeepers.....	945
Chef.....	1	Hucksters.....	544
Chemists.....	3	Ice dealers.....	6
Cigar makers.....	2	Inspectors.....	15
Cinematograph operators.....	9	Inventors.....	3
Civil engineers.....	2	Ironworkers.....	137
Clerks.....	1,648	Janitors.....	111
Coachmen.....	55	Jewelers.....	16
Coal dealers.....	3	Jockeys.....	7
Collectors.....	42	Junk dealers.....	19
Commission merchant.....	1	Laborers.....	12,694
Conductors.....	40	Lamplighter.....	1
Confectioners.....	11	Lathers.....	13
Constable.....	1	Laundresses.....	64
Contractors.....	254	Laundrymen.....	18
Cooks.....	244	Lawyers.....	187
Coopers.....	2	Letter carriers.....	15
Coppersmiths.....	6	Librarian.....	1
Copyists.....	2	Linemen.....	4

Callings, as given by those charged with cases—Continued.

Liquor dealer.....	1	Rag dealer.....	1
Liverymen.....	23	Real estate dealers.....	16
Loan shark.....	1	Reporters.....	33
Locksmith.....	1	Restaurateurs.....	5
Machinists.....	384	Sailmaker.....	1
Maids.....	2	Sailors.....	67
Managers.....	309	Salesmen.....	229
Manicurists.....	6	Saleswoman.....	1
Manufacturers.....	4	Saloon keepers.....	19
Mariner.....	1	School boys.....	1, 224
Marines.....	28	School girls.....	118
Marshal (United States).....	1	Sculptors.....	3
Mate.....	1	Seamstresses.....	17
Mechanics.....	78	Secretary.....	1
Mediums.....	2	Servants.....	2, 228
Merchants.....	1, 388	Sexton.....	1
Messengers.....	159	Shipper.....	1
Metal workers.....	16	Shoemakers.....	55
Milliner.....	1	Showman.....	1
Miners.....	6	Singer.....	1
Ministers.....	17	Slaters.....	2
Molders.....	14	Soldiers.....	321
Motormen.....	114	Solicitors.....	4
Musicians.....	37	Steamfitters.....	136
Naval officers.....	9	Stenographers.....	33
Newsboys.....	28	Stewards.....	2
Nurses.....	12	Stonecutters.....	75
Office boy.....	1	Stonemasons.....	4
Opticians.....	2	Students.....	214
Orator.....	1	Superintendents.....	26
Orderlies.....	2	Surveyor.....	1
Organ grinder.....	1	Tailors.....	171
Organizer.....	1	Teachers.....	26
Pages.....	2	Teamsters.....	7
Painters.....	541	Telegraphers.....	36
Paper hangers.....	101	Thieves.....	11
Pavers.....	2	Tile setters.....	12
Peddlers.....	166	Timekeeper.....	1
Pensioners.....	53	Tinners.....	171
Photographers.....	20	Toolmakers.....	2
Physicians.....	187	Trackman.....	1
Planer.....	1	Undertakers.....	16
Plasterers.....	216	Unknown.....	1, 068
Plate printers.....	9	Upholsterers.....	23
Plumbers.....	270	Valet.....	1
Policemen.....	14	Vulcanizer.....	1
Pool-room keeper.....	1	Waiters.....	232
Porters.....	297	Waitresses.....	6
Pressers.....	28	Watchmaker.....	1
Pressmen.....	8	Watchmen.....	71
Printers.....	274	Weaver.....	1
Private detective.....	1	Window cleaner.....	1
Promoters.....	2	Window trimmer.....	1
Prostitutes.....	41		
Publishers.....	3	Total.....	37, 241

Nativity of those charged with cases.

Africa.....	5	Mexico.....	12
Arabia.....	1	Norway.....	4
Armenia.....	1	Persia.....	2
Australia.....	7	Poland.....	7
Austria.....	34	Porto Rico.....	3
Brazil.....	4	Portugal.....	1
Canada.....	13	Roumania.....	2
Chile.....	1	Russia.....	639
China.....	30	Scotland.....	24
Cuba.....	4	Spain.....	4
Denmark.....	6	Sweden.....	11
England.....	55	Switzerland.....	7
France.....	25	Syria.....	15
Germany.....	277	Turkey.....	3
Greece.....	319	United States:	
Holland.....	1	White.....	16, 632
Hungary.....	9	Colored.....	18, 451
Ireland.....	305	West Indies.....	6
Italy.....	317		
Japan.....	4	Total.....	37, 241

Social conditions of those charged with cases.

White.....	18, 777	Males:	
Colored.....	18, 464	Married.....	14, 442
Total.....	37, 241	Single.....	18, 917
		Females:	
Males.....	33, 359	Married.....	1, 736
Females.....	3, 882	Single.....	2, 146
Total.....	37, 241	Total.....	37, 241
Able to read and write.....	35, 045		
Unable to read and write.....	2, 196		
Total.....	37, 241		

Disposition of cases.

Fined and paid.....	15, 823	Delivered to—	
Fined and committed in default of payment.....	8, 654	Board of Children's Guardians.....	276
Committed without fine.....	900	Juvenile court.....	1
Held for grand jury.....	835	Military authorities.....	9
Sent to—		Naval authorities.....	7
House of Good Shepherd.....	1	Parents or friends.....	116
Industrial schools.....	25	United States marshal.....	87
Insane asylum.....	38	Arkansas authorities.....	1
National Training School for Boys.....	171	Delaware authorities.....	1
National Training School for Girls.....	26	Florida authorities.....	2
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	252	Illinois authorities.....	1
Dismissed (investigation, etc.)....	3, 369	Maryland authorities.....	73
Nol-prossed.....	1, 424	Massachusetts authorities.....	4
Not disposed of.....	917	New Jersey authorities.....	10
Personal bonds taken.....	2, 850	New York authorities.....	11
Placed under bonds.....	6	Ohio authorities.....	1
Placed on probation.....	773	Pennsylvania authorities.....	11
Sentence suspended.....	529	Virginia authorities.....	34
		West Virginia authorities.....	3
		Total.....	37, 241

United States cases.

Fines imposed.....	\$51,933.00
Fines paid.....	15,609.00
Committed in default.....	28,844.00
Execution suspended.....	7,480.00
Total.....	51,933.00

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed.....	\$189,812.00
Fines paid.....	83,504.00
Committed in default.....	104,893.00
Execution suspended.....	1,415.00
Total.....	189,812.00

Estimated value of money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated).....	\$546,527.81
Returned to owners.....	83,578.01
Delivered to property clerk.....	159,487.29
Delivered to poundmaster.....	40.00
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of captain.....	171,085.36
Collateral delivered to collector at police court.....	93,064.00
Collateral delivered to clerk at juvenile court.....	4,331.00
Collected in "nonsupport" cases and delivered to clerk at juvenile court.....	34,942.15
Total.....	546,527.81

Estimated value of losses and recoveries.

Property stolen.....	\$200,564.47
Property lost or mislaid.....	46,290.76
Total.....	246,855.23

Property recoveries:

Reported stolen.....	92,589.71
Reported lost or mislaid.....	5,799.20
Not reported stolen, lost, or mislaid.....	40,599.54
Used as evidence.....	1,398.15
Belonging to persons alleged to be of unsound mind.....	4,452.10
Effects of deceased persons.....	7,121.27
Stolen in other jurisdictions.....	7,527.32

Total delivered to property clerk for disposition according to law. 159,487.29

Returned to owners:

Automobiles.....	38,232.00
Horses and wagons.....	43,577.15
Miscellaneous articles.....	1,768.86

Total..... 83,578.01

Total value of property recovered by the department..... 243,065.30

Value of property recovered by owners..... 7,708.14

Grand total recovered..... 250,773.44

Number of larcenies, etc., reported.

Attempted housebreaking.....	17	Housebreaking.....	381
Attempted robbery.....	12	Larceny from the United States	
Embezzlement.....	22	Government.....	1
False pretenses.....	71	Petit larceny.....	4,881
Forgery.....	135	Robbery.....	83
Grand larceny.....	500	Lost or mislaid.....	1,176

Visits of general officers.

Honorable commissioners.....	23	Bicycle sergeants.....	2,438
Superintendent.....	24	Police surgeons.....	104
Inspectors.....	1,790	Visiting officials.....	2

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents.....	3,636	Found sick on street.....	1,192
Attempts at suicide.....	123	Homicides.....	17
Animals taken, astray.....	106	Hydrants damaged.....	75
Animals delivered to property clerk.....	8	Inquests attended.....	57
Animals delivered to poundmaster.....	257	Lamps damaged.....	484
Abandoned infants found.....	14	Lamps not lighted:	
Back gates found open.....	493	Electric.....	23,320
Dead infants found.....	54	Gas.....	1,061
Dead bodies found.....	34	Naphtha.....	18
Drowned bodies found.....	34	Lost children.....	143
Dead animals reported.....	4,651	Permits examined:	
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	2,632	Building.....	2,028
Dangerous holes in roadway.....	1,535	Miscellaneous.....	4,993
Dangerous buildings.....	123	Pumps damaged.....	14
Dangerous bridges.....	21	Sewers:	
Doors and windows found open..	2,063	Damaged.....	134
Damaged trees and boxes.....	8,292	Filthy.....	99
Deaths (coroner notified; no inquests).....	371	Suicides.....	64
False alarms of fire.....	40	Telephone messages.....	153,201
Fast running, automobile.....	1,382	Trips made by:	
Fast riding, bicycle.....	22	Bateau.....	89
Fast riding, motor cycle.....	235	Launch.....	424
Fast running, street car.....	35	Steamer.....	224
Fires attended.....	1,209	Vessels:	
Fire plugs damaged.....	49	Assisted.....	13
Filthy gutters and alleys.....	61	Moved.....	6
Fountains damaged.....	7	Ordered moved.....	41
		On fire.....	1
		Water mains damaged.....	147
		Water pipes damaged.....	261

Table of cases—Misdemeanors.

UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Personal bonds.	Not-prosced.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Childrens' Guardians.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	To industrial schools.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	To juvenile court.	To Maryland authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Assault.....	50	6	17	39	2	1	3	16	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	56
Attempt at larceny.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carrying weapons.....	12	...	4	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	12
Contempt of court.....	60	12	22	50	1	3	...	4	6	...	17	9	3	1	...	19	9	...	...	...	...	72
Cruelty to animals.....	4	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Destroying private property.....	84	4	42	46	16	...	4	20	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	19	23	...	...	...	...	88
Destroying public property.....	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Disorderly conduct.....	183	32	95	120	84	6	4	13	18	...	2	2	2	...	...	59	25	...	...	...	...	215
Fornication.....	2	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
Fugitives from—																						
Board of Childrens' Guardians.....	62	10	22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Industrial schools.....	20	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Justice.....	7	1	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	8
National Training School for Boys.....	18	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
National Training School for Girls.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parents.....	92	12	77	27	...	...	...	...	...	97	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	104
Held for investigation.....	63	3	16	50	...	...	...	64	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Incorrigibility.....	108	37	38	107	...	2	5	7	8	5	42	11	6	2	...	48	9	...	...	...	...	145
Indecent assault.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Indecent exposure.....	12	...	6	6	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	12
Indigent or dependent children.....	14	5	4	15	...	...	1	1	1	1	15	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Insanity.....	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petit larceny.....	502	25	219	308	11	1	16	33	40	2	80	63	6	2	...	219	54	...	...	...	...	527
Playing ball on street.....	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Profanity.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Selling tobacco to minors.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Taking property without consent of owner.....	21	...	17	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	21
Throwing missiles.....	40	...	22	18	18	1	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	40
Trespass.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Turning in false alarm of fire.....	21	...	2	19	2	2	...	2	...	3	11	15	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	21
Vagrancy.....	23	4	9	18	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	27

Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Personal bonds.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	To Industrial schools.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation.	Sentence Suspended.	To juvenile court.	To Maryland authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Violation of—																						
Child-labor law.....	14	2	5	9	1		1	1								6	7					14
Compulsory-education law (truancy).....	8		1	9					1							5	2					10
Excise law—																						
Paragraph 22, drinking in public places.	3	2		5							1					5						5
Paragraph 22, drunk in public places.	5		4	1												4						5
Game law.....	6		5	1	1		2									1	2					6
Health regulations.....	1			1				1														1
Park regulations.....	1			1																		1
Police regulations.....	185	1	117	69	76	6	5	10	15		3	1				42	28					186
Terms of probation.....	1			1								1										1
Traffic regulations.....	39		22	17	27		1									4	7					39
Speed law.....	10		7	3	9				1													10
Witnesses held.....	4	3		7				6													1	
Total.....	1,689	167	808	1,048	254	25	44	188	106	108	263	134	20	25	2	478	201	1	4	1	2	1,856

Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.
UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Personal bonds.	Not-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	To House of Good Shepherd.	To Arkansas authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Ohio authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Taking property without consent of owner.....	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Threats of personal violence..	12	5	3	14	...	...	3	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Throwing missiles.....	16	...	5	11	11	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Trespass.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Turning in false alarm of fire..	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Vagrancy.....	92	29	91	30	5	23	20	48	2	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Violation of—																															
Dog law.....	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dog-muzzling regulation..	7	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Excise law—																															
Paragraph 12, selling without license	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paragraph 21, unlicensed club	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paragraph 22, drinking in public places.	4	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Paragraph 22, drunk in public places																															
Hack regulation	52	13	27	38	23	32	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Health regulation	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
License law	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pharmacy law	7	1	2	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Police regulation	5	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Police regulation	343	10	200	153	282	12	...	43	3	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	353
Speed law	152	2	113	41	128	4	...	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Traffic regulation	298	1	157	142	256	9	...	26	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Weights and measures law	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 869, D. C. Code (pool selling, etc.)	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Section 878, D. C. Code (bottle law)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Witnesses held	7	2	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total.....	2,596	438	1,300	1,734	1,458	404	177	288	85	400	44	1	2	2	2	7	6	19	4	11	78	21	1	1	10	1	4	1	1	6	3,034

Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Released on bonds.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	To Delaware authorities.	To Florida authorities.	To Illinois authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	To West Virginia authorities.	Total.
Violation of—Continued.																																
Sec. 833a, D. C. Code (installment law).....	11	3	7	7	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Sec. 847, D. C. Code (destroying trees, etc.).....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sec. 851, D. C. Code (forcible entry and detainer).....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sec. 857, D. C. Code (selling weapons to minors).....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sec. 864, D. C. Code (lottery law).....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sec. 869, D. C. Code (pool selling, etc.).....	38	.....	32	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	17	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Sec. 878, D. C. Code (bottle law).....	28	1	27	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Sec. 883, D. C. Code (soliciting in Capitol Grounds).....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Witnesses held.....	47	11	50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Total.....	27,715	3,126	15,985	14,856	14,097	8,222	657	6	2,519	6	1,090	2,668	648	37	7	5	55	1	236	167	299	1	2	1	59	3	10	7	9	26	3	30,841

Table of cases—Crime.
UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Held for grand jury.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To National Training School for Boys.	To National Training School for Girls.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Arson.....	5	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5
Attempt to rape.....	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carnal knowledge.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	18	...	9	9	1	...	3	4	...	4	4	...	2	...	18
Embezzlement.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
False pretenses.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forgery.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grand larceny.....	5	5	6	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	10
Housebreaking.....	25	6	21	10	17	1	2	3	...	1	5	...	1	...	31
Perjury.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	5
Robbery.....	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Seduction.....	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Violation of sec. 826b, D. C. Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	10	...	9	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Total.....	78	12	49	41	32	8	8	8	1	7	15	2	7	2	90

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To National Training School for Boys.	Placed on probation.	Total.
Abandoning infant.....	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abduction.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Adultery.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arson.....	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	19	5	2	22	...	...	...	19	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	24
Attempt to rape.....	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Attempt at robbery.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bigamy.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carnal knowledge.....	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	26	...	4	22	...	...	...	20	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	26
Embezzlement.....	12	...	3	9	1	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	12
False pretenses.....	8	2	9	1	...	...	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	10
Forgery.....	15	3	13	5	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	18
Grand larceny.....	16	4	14	6	...	...	...	9	...	6	3	...	2	...	...	20
Housebreaking.....	85	...	20	65	...	...	...	77	...	1	4	2	...	...	1	85
Larceny from District of Columbia Government.....	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petit larceny, second offense.....	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rape.....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Robbery.....	14	2	5	11	...	...	...	14	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	16
Seduction.....	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	7
Violation of— Postal law.....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sec. 803, D. C. Code (assault with intent to kill, etc.).....	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sec. 826b, D. C. Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	44	...	42	2	...	...	...	36	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	44
Sec. 848, D. C. Code (destroying movable property).....	4	3	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	7
Sec. 851b, D. C. Code (larceny after trust).....	7	...	3	4	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	7
Total.....	276	31	126	181	2	7	5	218	2	28	23	7	3	3	9	307

Table of cases—Crime—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Abduction.....	1			1						1							1
Adultery.....	32	21	28	25	2		1	31		11	8						53
Arson.....	5		5					1				3		1			5
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	94	11	19	86				77		5	15	7		1			105
Attempt to rape.....	6		3	3				1		3	2						6
Attempt at robbery.....	9		2	7				6		3							9
Bigamy.....	3	2	3	2				1			1	2	1				5
Bribery.....	1			1				1									1
Carnal knowledge.....	17	1	6	12				11		1	2	3	1				18
Criminal libel.....	3		3					2					1				3
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	35	2	4	33		1		34		1	1						37
Embezzlement.....	83		53	30	2	8	9	7	2	15	2	22	4				83
False pretenses.....	133	10	105	38	3	7	32	18	7	14	13	22	6	1	11	1	143
Forgery.....	41	2	33	10				34		3	1	3	2			3	43
Grand larceny.....	91	13	54	50				57		29	4	11	3				104
Housebreaking.....	149	3	45	107				137		9	5	1					152
Larceny from District of Columbia government.....	5		1	4				3		1		1					5
Larceny from interstate shipment.....	3			3				2		1							3
Larceny from United States Government.....	4		2	2				2	1	1							4
Manslaughter.....	3		1	2				1			2						3
Mayhem.....	1			1							2						1
Murder.....	11	4	6	9				12			3	1					15
Pandering.....	1			1							1						1
Perjury.....	1		1										1				1
Petit larceny, second offense.....	30	2	3	29				32									32
Rape.....	3		1	2				2		1							3
Receiving stolen goods..	12	7	10	9				10		2		6	1				19
Robbery.....	47	10	18	39				40		5	10	2					57
Seduction.....	10		2	8				3		6		1					10
Violation of—																	
Immigration law.....		1	1														1
Postal law.....	6	2	6	2				4				1	3				8
Sec. 803, D. C. Code (assault with intent to kill, etc.)..	10	1	3	8				10		1							11
Sec. 809, D. C. Code (procuring miscarriage).....	1	2	2	1				3									3
Sec. 825a, D. C. Code (placing explosives near buildings, etc.)...	1		1					1									1
Sec. 826b, D. C. Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	25		15	10				17	1	4	2	1					25
Sec. 836a, D. C. Code (bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia).....	1	1	1	1				2									2
Sec. 848, D. C. Code (destroying movable property)....	15	2	7	10	2	1	1	2	1	9		1					17
Sec. 851b, D. C. Code (larceny after trust).....	93	10	51	52	1	4	18	6	4	41	9	12			6	2	103
Sec. 860, D. C. Code (impersonating an officer).....	2		2					1	1								2
Sec. 863, D. C. Code (lottery law).....	1		1									1					1
Sec. 865, D. C. Code (gaming law).....	1		1		1												1

Table of cases—Crime—Continued.
OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

Offense.	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Committed in default of payment.	Committed without fine.	Held for grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To Washington Asylum Hospital.	Placed on probation.	Sentences suspended.	Total.
Violation of—Contd.																	
Sec. 36, Penal Code (embezzling arms, stores, etc.).	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sec. 39, Penal Code (bribery of United States officer).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sec. 140, Penal Code (obstructing or assaulting an officer).....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sec. 215, Penal Code (use of mails to promote fraud)...	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sec. 218, Penal Code (counterfeiting money orders)....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sec. 312, Penal Code (circulation of obscene literature, promoting abortion).....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sec. 320, Penal Code (prize fights, etc.)..	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other laws.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	1,005	108	509	604	12	21	61	579	16	169	82	104	26	3	34	6	1,113

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1914.	Cases held, 1913.
Affray.....	5	5			3	2	17
Assault.....	2,132	601	1,531	297	309	1,526	1,861
Assault on an officer.....	1		1	1			
Attempt at housebreaking.....	8	3	5	3	1	4	7
Attempt at larceny.....	3	3				3	3
Carrying weapons.....	200	69	131	10	32	158	165
Contempt of court.....	348	135	213	16	19	313	280
Contributing to delinquency of minors.....	1	1				1	7
Cruelty to animals.....	1,236	571	665	22	33	1,181	1,629
Desertion.....	16	14	2			16	15
Destroying private property.....	214	98	116	20	36	158	165
Destroying public property.....	5	2	3	2		3	3
Disorderly conduct.....	6,235	2,060	4,175	93	431	5,711	7,815
Enticing prostitution.....	6	1	5		1	5	7
Failing to pay board bill.....	83	55	28	24	7	52	48
Fornication.....	237	83	154		15	222	211
Fugitives from—							
Board of Children's Guard- ians.....	77	25	52			77	51
Industrial schools.....	20	10	10			20	24
Insane asylum.....	32	26	6			32	23
Justice.....	189	116	73		8	181	190
National Training School for Boys.....	32	11	21			32	25
National Training School for Girls.....	3		3			3	4
Parents.....	112	85	27		1	111	119
Giving liquor to minors.....	20	4	16		5	15	13
Habitual drunkenness.....	52	49	3	5	4	43	537
Held for investigation.....	1,378	437	941		1,372	6	8
Held for United States marshal..	7	7				7	
Incorrigibility.....	145	38	107	5	7	133	147
Indecent assault.....	6	5	1	2	1	3	9
Indecent exposure.....	194	110	84		7	187	317
Indigent or dependent children..	19	4	15	1	1	17	36
Insanity.....	235	151	84		5	230	204
Keeping a bawdy house.....	14	5	9	3	1	10	12
Keeping a disorderly house.....	26	14	12	2	4	20	18
Nonsupport of wives and chil- dren.....	444	189	255	21	38	385	591
Nonsupport of bastard children..	2	1	1			2	1
Nuisance.....	152	78	74	78	6	68	122
Permitting gambling.....	117	64	53		8	109	98
Petit larceny.....	2,161	700	1,461	167	196	1,798	1,896
Playing ball on street.....	4	4				4	
Profanity.....	71	31	40	1	3	67	92
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	1	1		1			20
Selling tobacco to minors.....	9	9			1	8	9
Taking property without con- sent of owner.....	53	30	23	13	6	34	56
Threats of personal violence.....	239	102	137	58	30	151	161
Throwing missiles.....	79	30	49	2	4	73	87
Trespass.....	3	2	1	1		2	12
Turning in false alarm of fire.....	26	5	21	2	2	22	18
Unlicensed physician.....	1		1			1	1
Vagrancy.....	718	457	261	9	78	631	956
Violation of—							
Barber-shop regulations.....	1	1				1	
Building regulations.....	19	17	2	2	2	15	24
Child-labor law.....	16	7	9			16	70
Compulsory-education law.....	13	4	9	1	1	11	23
Dog law.....	45	26	19	4	2	39	34
Dog-muzzling regulation.....	388	256	132	15	14	359	292
Excise law—							
Par. 1, giving liquor away.....	1	1				1	
Par. 5, wholesaler sell- ing unsealed packages.....	1	1		1			
Par. 6, failing to have bar exposed.....	3	3					
Par. 6, selling or giving away to minors.....	16	15	1	3	4	9	6
Par. 12, selling without license.....	98	9	89	5	17	76	73
Par. 14, allowing female serve liquor in bar- room.....	1	1			1		
Par. 14, having pool- room connected with barroom.....	1	1		1			

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1914.	Cases held, 1913.
Violation of—Continued.							
Excise law—Continued.							
Par. 17, aiding and abet- ting violation of ex- cise law.....	5	2	3	.....	2	3	.....
Par. 21, unlicensed club.	24	17	7	1	21	2	.....
Par. 22, drinking in public places.....	127	44	83	9	11	107	.....
Par. 22, drunk in pub- lic places.....	8,837	5,415	3,422	33	151	8,653	1,476
Fish law.....	6	6	.....	.....	5	1	2
Food law.....	17	14	3	3	.....	14	92
Game law.....	14	12	2	2	.....	12	8
Hack regulations.....	22	9	13	.....	3	19	7
Health regulations.....	300	249	51	28	11	261	351
Insurance law.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Internal-revenue law.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
License law.....	365	200	165	112	7	246	215
Money-lending law.....	38	34	4	4	.....	34	17
Park regulations.....	7	4	3	.....	1	6	5
Pharmacy law.....	39	37	2	1	3	35	31
Plumbing regulations.....	40	37	3	22	1	17	27
Police regulations.....	2,745	1,754	991	65	132	2,548	4,272
Public-utilities law.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Smoke law.....	91	91	.....	.....	2	89	60
Speed law.....	1,655	1,312	343	6	18	1,631	1,414
Terms of parole or proba- tion.....	8	3	5	.....	.....	8	1
Traffic regulations.....	3,214	1,842	1,372	35	80	3,099	2,041
Weights and measures law.	27	27	.....	1	4	22	21
Sec. 806, D. C. Code (threat- ening in a menacing man- ner).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Sec. 818, D. C. Code (false charge of unchastity).....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Sec. 833a, D. C. Code (in- stallment law).....	14	7	7	1	1	12	10
Sec. 847, D. C. Code (de- stroying trees, etc.).....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Sec. 851, D. C. Code (forci- ble entry and detainer)....	3	2	1	1	.....	2	.....
Sec. 857, D. C. Code (selling weapons to minors).....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	1
Sec. 864, D. C. Code (lottery law).....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Sec. 869, D. C. Code (pool selling, etc.).....	43	36	7	.....	22	21	6
Sec. 878, D. C. Code (bottle law).....	30	28	2	.....	.....	30	7
Sec. 883, D. C. Code (solicit- ing in Capitol Grounds)....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Other laws.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131
Witnesses held.....	74	57	17	.....	64	10	.....
Total.....	35,731	18,093	17,638	1,219	3,256	31,256	28,824

Summary—Table of cases—Crime.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol-prossed.	Dis-missed.	Cases held, 1914.	Cases held, 1913.
Abandoning infant.....	3	2	1	1	.....	2	2
Abduction.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Adultery.....	54	28	26	12	8	34	49
Arson.....	12	7	5	.....	.....	12	3
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	129	21	108	7	17	105	103
Attempt to rape.....	10	3	7	3	4	3	3
Attempt at robbery.....	10	2	8	3	.....	7	12
Bigamy.....	6	3	3	.....	1	5	2
Bribery.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	24	8	16	4	2	18	25
Criminal libel.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	81	17	64	1	5	75	104
Embezzlement.....	96	56	40	17	2	77	100
False pretenses.....	154	114	40	16	14	124	165
Forgery.....	62	46	16	6	1	55	41
Grand larceny.....	134	74	60	37	7	90	79
Housebreaking.....	268	86	182	11	11	246	257
Larceny from D. C. Government.....	6	1	5	1	.....	5	2
Larceny from interstate shipment.....	3	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....
Larceny from U. S. Government.....	4	2	2	1	.....	3	6
Manslaughter.....	3	1	2	.....	2	1	7
Mayhem.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Murder.....	15	6	9	.....	3	12	25
Pandering.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Perjury.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	4
Petit larceny, second offense.....	36	3	33	.....	.....	36	11
Rape.....	5	1	4	1	.....	4	4
Receiving stolen goods.....	28	14	14	2	1	25	8
Robbery.....	77	23	54	6	14	57	84
Seduction.....	18	2	16	8	2	8	7
Violation of—							
Immigration law.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Postal law.....	9	6	3	.....	.....	9	7
Sec. 803, D. C. Code (assault with intent to kill, etc.).....	13	3	10	1	.....	12	7
Sec. 809, D. C. Code (procuring miscarriage).....	3	2	1	.....	.....	3	1
Sec. 825a, D. C. Code (placing explosives near buildings, etc.).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 826b, D. C. Code (unauthorized use of vehicles).....	79	66	13	12	2	65	8
Sec. 836a, D. C. Code (bringing stolen goods into the D. C.).....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Sec. 848, D. C. Code (destroying movable property).....	24	11	13	9	5	10	11
Sec. 851b, D. C. Code (larceny after trust).....	110	54	56	42	10	58	7
Sec. 860, D. C. Code (impersonating an officer).....	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Sec. 863, D. C. Code (lottery law).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 865, D. C. Code (gaming law).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Sec. 36, Penal Code (embezzling arms, stores, etc.).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 39, Penal Code (bribery of United States officer).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 140, Penal Code (obstructing or assaulting an officer).....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sec. 215, Penal Code (using mails to promote fraud).....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Sec. 218, Penal Code (counterfeiting money orders).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Sec. 312, Penal Code (circulating obscene literature, etc.).....	4	1	3	1	1	2	.....
Sec. 320, Penal Code (prize fights, etc.).....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Other laws.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....	1,510	684	826	205	113	1,192	1,156

Police patrol and signal service.

Auto patrol wagons.....	6	Persons taken to—	
Patrol wagons.....	3	Depots.....	136
Drivers.....	15	Gallery.....	134
Horses.....	3	Asylums.....	54
Reports from boxes by officers.	1, 293, 895	Several homes.....	16
Messages sent and received....	14, 442	Dead bodies removed.....	22
		Children restored to their homes.....	60
Calls for wagon by—		Accidents attended.....	41
Officers.....	12, 413	Injured removed to their homes.....	11
Citizens.....	79	Sick removed to their homes.....	57
Messenger or telephone...	544	Number of times reserve to fires.....	848
Persons taken to—		Miscellaneous runs.....	2, 834
Headquarters.....	412		
Hospitals.....	1, 285	Total number of runs made.....	20, 216
Juvenile court.....	407		
Police court.....	507		
Washington asylum and jail.....	356		

REPORT OF CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following tabular statement showing in detail the financial and property transactions of this office during the past fiscal year. The following shows the disposition of property on hand July 1, 1913, and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Balance on hand July 1, 1913.....	\$15, 905. 52
Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.....	5, 357. 24
Delivered to claimants on bond.....	259. 37
Delivered to administrators.....	1, 046. 00
Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
• Sold at public auction.....	2, 449. 48
• Destroyed.....	307. 10
Balance on hand July 1, 1914.....	6, 486. 33
Total accounted for.....	15, 905. 52

The following is a monthly statement of the property received from the police and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to claimant on bond.	Delivered to administrators.	Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.		On hand.	Total.
				Sold at public auction.	De- stroyed.		
1913.							
July.....	\$6, 360. 90	\$1, 105. 75	\$157. 58	\$48. 81	\$14. 15	\$140. 75	\$7, 827. 94
August.....	6, 134. 13	470. 00		69. 60	9. 60	160. 05	6, 843. 38
September.....	10, 469. 99	1, 752. 34	170. 63	101. 75	8. 75	426. 71	12, 930. 17
October.....	16, 044. 19	333. 00			1. 00	394. 71	16, 772. 90
November.....	13, 397. 76	469. 00				660. 63	14, 527. 39
December.....	14, 403. 63	1, 478. 50	11. 53			386. 31	16, 279. 97
1914.							
January.....	9, 995. 04	293. 00				710. 63	10, 998. 67
February.....	6, 769. 90	595. 00	828. 25			1, 701. 47	9, 894. 62
March.....	9, 513. 47	1, 802. 00	87. 00			789. 73	12, 192. 20
April.....	11, 091. 83	2, 469. 26	173. 65			1, 439. 03	15, 173. 77
May.....	14, 513. 71	135. 00				2, 882. 53	17, 531. 24
June.....	17, 241. 49	415. 00				1, 437. 66	19, 094. 15
Total.....	135, 936. 04	11, 317. 85	1, 428. 64	220. 16	33. 50	11, 130. 21	160, 066. 40

SUMMARY.

Estimated value of property on hand July 1, 1913.....	\$15,905.52
Received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.....	160,066.40
Total to be accounted for.....	175,971.92
Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.....	141,293.28
Delivered to claimants on bond.....	11,577.22
Delivered to administrators.....	2,474.64
Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
Sold at public auction.....	2,669.64
Destroyed.....	340.60
On hand July 1, 1914.....	17,616.54
Total accounted for.....	175,971.92

Estimated value of property delivered to the property clerk, Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, by the different precincts, detective bureau, and coroner's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

First precinct.....	\$14,141.92
Second precinct.....	19,894.68
Third precinct.....	9,087.43
Fourth precinct.....	6,001.29
Fifth precinct.....	3,317.09
Sixth precinct.....	12,109.82
Seventh precinct.....	7,309.82
Eighth precinct.....	19,258.41
Ninth precinct.....	11,759.63
Tenth precinct.....	3,576.58
Eleventh precinct.....	1,224.74
Harbor precinct.....	2,056.07
Detective bureau.....	49,749.76
Coroner's office.....	579.11
Total.....	160,066.40

Report of sale held Mar. 27, 1914.

Proceeds of sale of merchandise.....	\$353.60
Expenses of sale:	
Advertising.....	\$6.30
Cartage.....	21.50
Opening safe.....	8.00
Commission.....	8.84
Storage.....	30.00
Clerk.....	5.00
Labor.....	5.00
Total.....	84.64
Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, to the credit of the policeman's fund.....	268.96
Total accounted for.....	353.60

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 259

Report of sale held Apr. 25, 1914.

Proceeds of sale of merchandise.....	\$455. 20
Cash.....	174. 22
Total.....	<u>629. 42</u>

Expenses of sale:	
Advertising.....	\$20. 30
Clerk.....	5. 00
Hauling.....	25. 00
Helper.....	5. 00
Storage.....	25. 00
Commission.....	11. 38
Total.....	<u>91. 68</u>

Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia:	
To the credit of policeman's fund.....	397. 96
To the credit of escheated estates relief fund.....	139. 78
Total accounted for.....	<u>629. 42</u>

Received for the keep and care of estrays to June 30, 1914.....	45. 30
Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia:	
To the credit of policeman's fund.....	24. 42
To the credit of the contingent fund.....	20. 88
Total accounted for.....	<u>45. 30</u>

Abstract of expenditures of the Metropolitan police department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Appropriation.....	<u>\$29, 500. 00</u>
--------------------	----------------------

Expended as follows:	
Awning and repairs.....	136. 75
Baton cords.....	136. 50
Blank forms, printing, etc.....	959. 44
Car tickets.....	20. 00
Circulars for fugitives.....	749. 25
Detection of crime.....	5, 312. 80
Electric wiring, repairs, and lamps.....	191. 80
Directories and newspapers.....	187. 35
Furniture, filing cabinets, blankets, sheets, pillowcases, and repairs to furniture.....	1, 129. 20
Forage.....	930. 65
Gas and electricity.....	3, 713. 00
Gasoline for motor cycles.....	180. 93
Horseshoeing.....	308. 89
Insignia of office.....	588. 70
Ice.....	331. 64
Laundry.....	1, 328. 42
Meals and lunches for prisoners.....	5, 036. 63
Miscellaneous articles.....	1, 022. 13
Motor cycles, repairs to motor cycles, and automobile and supplies for motor cycles.....	1, 707. 93
Photographic supplies.....	158. 36
Printer's supplies.....	148. 74
Repairs to harness, wagons, and stable supplies.....	181. 28
Rent of telephones.....	528. 00
Revolvers and repairs thereto.....	86. 65
Rewards.....	50. 00
Screens, wire, window and door, and repairs thereto.....	275. 90
Speedometers and repairs thereto.....	618. 05
Stationery, blank books, cards, etc.....	1, 422. 38
Soaps, brooms, brushes, etc.....	307. 55
Telegrams and telephone messages.....	1, 025. 79
Typewriters and repairs thereto.....	82. 90
Traffic standards, umbrellas, etc.....	440. 08
Unexpended balance.....	<u>202. 31</u>
Total.....	<u>29, 500. 00</u>

260 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FUEL.

Appropriation.....	\$4, 000. 00
Expended as follows:	
252 tons white ash stove coal.....	1, 774. 08
261 tons white ash furnace coal.....	1, 498. 14
65 tons white ash egg coal.....	422. 50
11 cords pine wood.....	92. 31
Unexpended balance.....	212. 97
Total.....	4, 000. 00

HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Appropriation.....	\$13, 640. 00
Salaries.....	10, 200. 00
Forage.....	456. 04
Fuel.....	169. 40
Gas.....	169. 66
Horseshoeing.....	84. 50
Ice.....	38. 01
Laundry.....	165. 70
Meals for prisoners.....	859. 80
Miscellaneous.....	394. 31
Rent.....	1, 080. 00
Unexpended balance.....	22. 58
Total.....	13, 640. 00

HARBOR PATROL.

Appropriation.....	\$5, 620. 00
Salaries.....	3, 620. 00
Fuel.....	299. 20
Gasoline.....	122. 47
Miscellaneous.....	274. 83
Repairs.....	1, 023. 16
Tank, gasoline.....	177. 00
Unexpended balance.....	103. 34
Total.....	5, 620. 00

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

Appropriation.....	\$2, 000. 00
Salaries.....	720. 00
Forage.....	501. 42
Fuel.....	9. 54
Gas.....	21. 59
Harness.....	75. 00
Horseshoeing.....	139. 75
Miscellaneous.....	85. 89
Repairs.....	313. 15
Unexpended balance.....	133. 66
Total.....	2, 000. 00

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Appropriation.....	\$200. 00
Expended.....	200. 00

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

Appropriation.....	\$200. 00
Expended.....	148. 75
Unexpended balance.....	51. 25
Total.....	200. 00

MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	\$12, 500. 00
Expended.....	11, 925. 00
Unexpended balance.....	575. 00
Total.....	12, 500. 00

MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	\$2, 500. 00
Deficiency appropriation.....	900. 00
Total.....	3, 400. 00

Expended as follows:

Casings.....	1, 010. 10
Electric bulbs.....	24. 36
Feather dusters.....	24. 05
Gasoline.....	1, 499. 88
Inner tubes.....	130. 82
Miscellaneous.....	336. 27
Oils.....	28. 50
Repairs to inner tubes and casings.....	87. 00
Unexpended balance.....	159. 12
Total.....	3, 400. 00

Motor-patrol service.

NUMBER OF RUNS.

Quarter.	Precincts.						Total.
	1-2	4-5	6-9	3-8	7	10	
First.....	1, 235	1, 116	1, 204	632	669	232	5, 088
Second.....	1, 546	950	1, 114	792	543	264	5, 209
Third.....	1, 083	839	1, 052	606	546	300	4, 426
Fourth.....	1, 273	926	1, 334	695	499	211	4, 938
Total.....	5, 137	3, 831	4, 704	2, 725	2, 257	1, 007	19, 661

NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELED.

First.....	3, 028	2, 688. 0	3, 691	2, 458	1, 275. 1	1, 015. 3	14, 155. 4
Second.....	3, 632	2, 300. 0	2, 870	2, 709	1, 136. 5	1, 061. 7	13, 709. 2
Third.....	3, 183	2, 121. 7	2, 651	2, 384	1, 106. 7	1, 163. 4	12, 609. 8
Fourth.....	3, 488	2, 320. 6	3, 264	2, 549	1, 179. 6	805. 0	13, 606. 2
Total.....	13, 331	9, 430. 3	12, 476	10, 100	4, 697. 9	4, 045. 4	54, 080. 6

Total cost of maintenance of the motor-patrol service—6 vehicles.....	\$3, 515. 56
Average cost per mile.....	\$0. 065+
Average cost per run.....	\$0. 183+
Average length of run.....	miles.. 2. 7+

Police Department—Cost—Land, buildings, and equipment.

[The italic figures indicate excess of expenditures over receipts.]

Location.	Equip- ment in- ventory, June 30, 1913.	First quarter, Sept. 30, 1913.	Second quarter, Dec. 31, 1913.	Third quarter, Mar. 31, 1914.	Fourth quarter, June 30, 1914.	Total equip- ment.	Land.	Build- ings.	Total.
Headquarters.....	\$32,418.50	\$457.71	\$282.52	\$158.10	\$478.73	\$33,795.56			\$33,795.56
First precinct.....	4,305.85	524.28	153.84	95.22	160.19	3,870.44	\$7,750.00	\$19,588.16	31,208.60
Second precinct.....	6,034.07	604.14	89.97	46.35	70.66	5,402.89	4,190.50	17,999.58	27,592.97
Third precinct.....	4,551.48	889.14	45.33	52.83	13.80	3,668.64	800.00	15,174.76	19,643.40
Fourth precinct....	5,360.07	1,558.24	73.02	70.09	3.90	6,779.10	1,979.10	16,310.65	25,068.85
Fifth precinct.....	3,897.88	524.47	565.67	89.40	42.85	2,675.49	2,644.00	28,965.60	34,285.09
Sixth precinct.....	4,930.51	1,740.48	545.77	11.33	43.59	6,092.96	3,400.00	21,239.64	30,732.60
Seventh precinct..	4,490.83	1,677.60	59.44	70.75	191.61	5,965.51	8,500.00	20,499.27	34,964.78
Eighth precinct....	3,826.13	1,992.39	34.00	92.81	66.75	5,692.96	3,075.84	18,586.37	27,365.17
Ninth precinct.....	3,716.74	271.24	112.09	95.28	156.42	3,305.89	2,400.00	13,739.62	19,445.51
Tenth precinct.....	4,457.90	2,684.03	616.38	21.94	245.50	6,749.11	4,200.00	24,799.87	35,748.98
Eleventh precinct.	3,117.27	733.09	410.32	39.18	8.68	3,409.54	3,000.00	19,129.98	25,539.52
Substation, Tenley	636.43	10.25	22.50	2.14	25.88	676.70	2,421.05	4,497.19	7,594.94
Harbor precinct....	11,885.65	63.29	30.44	141.56	.14	11,994.50	1,128.00	1,000.00	20,122.50
School Street stable	3,943.01	40.96	163.01	268.89	285.37	4,130.50	1,594.00	1,800.00	6,524.50
House of Detention	4,184.73	14.09	22.88	45.05	44.33	4,192.80			4,192.80
Total.....	101,757.05	7,983.60	1,195.14	53.56	196.48	108,402.59	52,082.49	223,330.69	383,825.77

¹ Appraisement made by assessor, District of Columbia.

POLICE RELIEF.

Payments made by the Police Cooperative Relief Association during the year.

Assess- ment No.	Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
MEN'S BRANCH.				
370	Benjamin J. Simonds.....	Robert L. O'Brien, administrator.	Apr. 26, 1913	\$1,000.00
371	Charles Lombardy.....	Rosa Lombardy.....	do.....	1,000.00
372	Philip J. Hayden.....	Jennie C. Hayden.....	May 15, 1913	1,000.00
373	James H. Haines.....	Agatha M. Haines.....	May 18, 1913	1,000.00
374	George H. Dawson.....	May A. Dawson.....	July 7, 1913	1,000.00
375	Daniel Slattery.....	Mary A. Slattery.....	July 12, 1913	1,000.00
376	Henry Lacy.....	Adeline Lacy.....	July 28, 1913	738.00
377	Robert Sroufe.....	Florence Sroufe.....	Aug. 13, 1913	1,000.00
378	James E. Lyddane.....	Mary M. Lyddane.....	Aug. 17, 1913	1,000.00
379	James E. Heffner.....	Emma R. Heffner.....	Sept. 27, 1913	1,000.00
380	George Stamler.....	Nora Zell, executrix.....	Oct. 14, 1913	719.00
381	Albert V. Conway.....	Virginia Conway.....	Oct. 26, 1913	1,000.00
382	George Henderson.....	Mary C. Henderson.....	Nov. 27, 1913	714.00
383	Norman H. Cole.....	Nellie B. Murphy.....	Dec. 19, 1913	1,000.00
384	Charles H. Banagan.....	Julia A. Banagan.....	Dec. 30, 1913	1,000.00
385	James E. Mooney.....	Catherine T. Mooney.....	Jan. 12, 1914	1,000.00
386	Raphael Bryan.....	Salvatore A. Sanders, guardian.....	Jan. 22, 1914	1,000.00
387	G. Lloyd Magruder.....	Belle B. Magruder.....	Jan. 28, 1914	1,000.00
	Total.....			17,171.00
WOMEN'S BRANCH.				
109	Isabella Byer.....	Daniel W. Byer.....	Apr. 5, 1913	308.50
110	Mary Jacobsen.....	Jacob Jacobsen.....	May 7, 1913	308.00
111	Annie J. Thrift.....	Richard T. Thrift.....	May 13, 1913	307.00
112	Catherine S. Romer.....	John P. Romer.....	May 17, 1913	306.50
113	Katherine Easley.....	William W. Easley.....	June 6, 1913	305.00
114	Mary Johnson.....	Sarah F. De Neale.....	June 11, 1913	304.50
115	Catherine I. Dunigan.....	David T. Dunigan.....	Sept. 3, 1913	300.50
116	Effie McCormick.....	Bernard McCormick.....	Sept. 21, 1913	299.00
117	Mary Smith.....	Frank P. Smith.....	Jan. 10, 1914	297.50
118	Rose Poland.....	Michael L. Poland.....	Jan. 19, 1914	296.00
	Total.....			3,032.50

NOTE.—In the men's branch, where less than \$1,000 was paid a beneficiary, the decedent was a member of the ordinary branch and not a member of the \$1,000 class.

Respectfully submitted.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

EDWIN B. HESSE,
Chief (also Property) Clerk.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith report of the operations of the detective bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Very respectfully,

R. H. BOARDMAN,
Inspector Detective Bureau.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

Report of arrests made and property recovered by the detective service.

	Arrests.	Convictions.	Nol-prossed.	Dismissed.	Pending.	Number days absent.	Property recovered.
Maj. Sylvester.....	3	1	2				\$75.00
Armstrong.....	99	76	6	5	12	28	1,533.76
Baur.....	88	66	12		10	23	2,333.96
Beckley.....	33	22	1	5	5		1,581.36
Berman.....	98	82	4	4	8	60	2,260.69
Boyle.....	44	24	2	8	10		1,104.75
Burlingame.....	77	57	4	6	10	20	4,571.04
Carroll.....	31	21	2	4	4		1,581.38
Cornwell.....	116	87	9	5	15	22	2,766.78
Embrey.....	75	51	5	5	14	25	1,511.67
Evans.....	58	41	3	4	10	13	382.73
Forteney.....	81	54	7	7	13	6	1,827.75
Grant, C. L.....	1	1					
Grant, J. E.....	112	77	14	12	9	21	1,609.09
Helan.....	1	1					
Howlett.....	71	58	6	2	5	18	3,845.39
McNamee.....	58	31	10	3	14	23	2,558.54
Messer.....	71	45	7	5	14	14	1,571.65
Mullen.....	80	60	6	7	7	18	1,221.40
O'Brien.....	101	67	6	14	14	11	1,854.60
O'Dea.....	79	58	6	4	11		1,682.83
Pratt.....	54	34	4	3	13	20	1,243.10
Springmann.....	89	66	7	5	11	29	2,180.48
Stringfellow.....	44	25	2	6	11	1	1,104.75
Vermillion.....	62	45	8	1	8	64	4,588.43
Warren.....	83	66	6	3	8	18	1,366.10
Weedon.....	54	41	3	3	7	15	3,392.63
Total.....	1,763	1,277	142	101	243	419	49,749.76

SUMMARY.

Total number of arrests.....	1,763
Total number of convictions.....	1,277
Total number of cases dismissed.....	101
Total number of cases nolle prosequied.....	142
Total number of cases pending.....	243
Amount of property reported stolen to this service.....	\$168,784.25
Amount of property reported lost to this service.....	\$48,033.00
Amount of property recovered by this service.....	\$49,749.76

NOTE.—Detective Sergts. Embrey, McNamee, and Mullen, and Detective Messer assigned to special duty at the Mexican Embassy since Apr. 21, 1914. Privates Boyle, Stringfellow, Beckley, and Carroll detailed in detective bureau since Jan. 21, 1914. Detective sergeants detailed in office of inspector of detectives: Pratt, 67 days; Weedon, 123 days; Evans, 165 days.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work performed in the sanitary office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

During the year 442 patients were committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, showing an increase of 46 cases as compared with the preceding year.

Two hundred and forty-four persons were taken into custody by the police as being of unsound mind, showing an increase of 20 cases as compared with the preceding year.

The following dispositions were made of the 442 patients committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane:

Tried and adjudged insane by lunacy court and returned to the hospital for curative treatment.....	344
Adjudged not insane.....	25
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of counsel for the District and patients released.....	22
Tried, adjudged insane, and the court ordered patient discharged.....	1
Discharged by the superintendent of hospital before trial.....	31
Died before trial.....	10
Admitted to the hospital on duplicate permit.....	7
Cases still pending.....	2
Total.....	442

During the year 72 nonresident patients were committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane. The following dispositions were made of these cases:

Tried and adjudged insane by lunacy court and returned to the hospital.....	49
Adjudged not insane and released.....	3
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of counsel for the District and patient released.....	1
Case dismissed by court and patient turned over to relatives.....	1
Case continued and patient discharged and returned to his home.....	1
Discharged before trial by superintendent of hospital.....	17
Total.....	72

Of the 49 patients tried and adjudged insane and returned to the hospital, 38 of this number were discharged by the superintendent and transferred to other State institutions or turned over to relatives or friends.

Of the total number of nonresidents committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, 13 of this number were committed to the Washington Asylum Hospital by the police courts for mental examination and certified to be insane by the visiting physicians and transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The following dispositions were made of the 244 persons taken into custody by the police as being of unsound mind:

Two were held at police headquarters, released and transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane; 242 were sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital for care and observation.

Certified to be insane by the visiting physicians at the hospital and transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane.....	114
Certified to be insane by physicians other than those connected with the hospital, and patients transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane.....	6
Held at the hospital for trial, tried by lunacy court, adjudged insane, and returned to the Government Hospital for the Insane.....	1
On parole from the Government Hospital for the Insane and returned.....	1
Released from the hospital.....	105
Escaped.....	2
Died.....	5
Returned to the Government Hospital for the Insane on duplicate permit.....	1
Still left in the hospital.....	7
Total.....	242

The following dispositions were made of the 114 cases transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane:

Tried and adjudged insane by lunacy court.....	85
Adjudged not insane.....	7
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of counsel for the District.....	5
Case continued and patient discharged and returned to his home.....	1
Died before trial.....	1
Discharged from the hospital before trial.....	15
Total.....	114

Total number of nonresidents taken into custody by the police and sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital, 79.

The following dispositions were made of these cases:

Released from the hospital.....	34
Died.....	2
Escaped.....	1
Certified to be insane by the visiting physicians and transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane.....	40
Still at the hospital.....	2
Total.....	79

The following dispositions were made of the 40 cases transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane:

Tried and adjudged insane by lunacy court and returned to the hospital.....	27
Tried and adjudged not insane.....	1
Discharged before trial by the superintendent of hospital.....	12
Total.....	40

A number of patients were transferred from other hospitals to the Government Hospital for the Insane, a list of which is submitted herewith, together with the number of patients from each hospital:

Blockley State Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1
Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	1
Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	2
George Washington Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	2
Kankakee State Hospital, Illinois.....	1
Laurel Sanitarium, Maryland.....	3
Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	2
Relay Sanitarium, Maryland.....	1
United States naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.....	1
Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	1
Washington Asylum Hospital, Washington, D. C.....	295
Total.....	310

CLASSIFICATION.

Manic depressive:		Dementia—Continued.	
Acute delusional mania.....	4	Organic dementia.....	5
Depressive form.....	2	Senile dementia.....	34
Manic depressive.....	38	Toxic psychosis:	
Melancholia.....	6	Acute confusional.....	2
Dementia præcox:		Alcoholic dementia.....	5
Catatonic form.....	2	Alcoholic hallucinosis.....	6
Dementia præcox.....	101	Alcoholic psychosis.....	5
Paranoid form.....	29	Toxic psychosis.....	7
Paranoid state.....	3	General paresis.....	19
Paranoia.....	8	Paresis.....	13
Epileptic.....	8	Idiocy.....	4
Epileptic with dementia.....	9	Imbecility.....	13
Dementia:		Chorea.....	2
Arteriosclerotic dementia.....	8	Total.....	344
Arteriosclerotic insanity.....	10		
Dementia.....	2		

NATIVITY.

Austria.....	1	Mexico.....	1
Canada.....	2	Persia.....	2
China.....	1	Russia.....	1
England.....	1	Spain.....	1
Germany.....	2	United States.....	419
Greece.....	2	Total.....	442
Ireland.....	4		
Italy.....	5		

COLOR AND SEX.

White:		Colored:	
Male.....	171	Male.....	93
Female.....	106	Female.....	72
	<u>277</u>		<u>165</u>
White and colored males.....	264	White.....	277
White and colored females.....	178	Colored.....	165
	<u>442</u>		<u>442</u>

Very respectfully,

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

ALBERT C. LYNN,
Private, Metropolitan Police, Sanitary Officer.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF PHARMACY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, together with statistical statements of the respective professions under my supervision, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Official visits:

Drug stores.....	2,463
Dental offices.....	490
Physicians.....	398
Stores selling poisons.....	45
Midwives.....	20
Total.....	<u>3,416</u>

Investigations made:

Attempts at suicide by poison.....	66
Suicides.....	19
Accidental poisonings.....	27
Medical cases.....	34
Dental cases.....	12
Veterinary medicine.....	8
Miscellaneous cases.....	285
Total.....	<u>451</u>

Miscellaneous:

Physicians licensed during year.....	52
Physicians licensed since passage of act.....	2,087
Total number of midwives registered.....	95
Druggists licensed during year.....	36
Total number of druggists registered.....	764
Drug stores in operation in District of Columbia.....	217
Dentists registered during year.....	46
Total number of dentists registered.....	876
Veterinarians licensed during year.....	5
Total number of veterinarians registered.....	111
Total number of permits to sell poisons.....	33

Arrests and disposition of cases.

Charge.	Arrests.	Fines paid.	Collateral forfeited.	Committed to work-house.	Personal bonds.	Delivered to United States customs officer.	Dismissed.	Pending.	Probation.	Amount fines paid.	Amount collateral forfeited.
Practicing medicine without license.....	8	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	\$50	\$200
Fraud to procure narcotic drugs.....	8	.....	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Practicing pharmacy without license.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20
Disorderly conduct.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....
Intoxication.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Vagrancy.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selling morphine.....	7	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	150
Fraud to procure poison.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Failing to properly label poisons.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Selling cocaine.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Unlicensed fortune teller.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Selling opium.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Fraud to procure alcohol.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Practicing veterinary medicine without license.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Practicing dentistry without license.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Practicing midwifery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Larceny by trick.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturing smoking opium.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium smuggling.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	60	7	19	19	1	3	1	8	2	105	915

While enforcing the pharmacy law I have frequently found persons known to be using and selling drugs in violation of the law with quantities in their possession, also opium pipes and other paraphernalia for preparing and administering the drugs, but was unable to proceed against them for the reason that our law does not provide for such cases. Under the present law it is possible for anyone to purchase diarrhea remedies and ointments containing large percentages of opium and cocaine. This is done every day by persons addicted to the use of these drugs, such persons purchasing from a different store each day.

If we hope to regulate the sale and use of narcotic drugs and safeguard every avenue by which they may be procured it is essential to amend the present law. I therefore recommend that section 11 of the pharmacy law be changed to read as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, firm, or corporation, to sell, furnish, deliver, give away, or offer to sell, furnish, deliver, or give away, or to have in his, her, or their possession, any hypodermic syringe, hypodermic needles, or cocaine, opium, morphine, codeine, heroin, chloral hydrate, alpha eucaine, beta eucaine, nova caine, Indian hemp, loco plant, or any of the salts, derivatives, or compounds of the foregoing substances, or any preparation or compound containing any of the foregoing substances, or their salts, derivatives, or compounds, except upon the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine of the District of Columbia, which order or prescription shall be dated and contain the name and address of the person for whom prescribed written in by the person writing such prescription, or if ordered by a veterinary surgeon it shall state the kind of animal for which ordered and shall be signed by the person giving the prescription or order. Such order or prescription shall be permanently retained for a period of three years, in a file for narcotic drugs only, by the person, firm, or corporation who shall compound or dispense the articles ordered or prescribed.

"It shall not be again compounded or dispensed if each fluid or avoirdupois ounce contains more than 2 grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine, one-fourth grain of cocaine, 2 grains of chloral hydrate, one-fourth grain of heroin, 1 grain of codeine, one-fourth grain of alpha eucaine, one-fourth grain of beta eucaine, one-fourth grain of nova caine, except upon the written order of the prescriber for each and every subsequent compounding or dispensing, which shall be dated and filed with the prescription. No copy or duplicate of such written order or prescription shall be made or delivered to any person. The original prescription and order shall be at all times open to inspection by the prescriber and properly authorized officers of the law.

"The above proviso shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, manufacturers, and wholesale druggists to retail druggists, hospitals, colleges, and scientific or public institutions, nor to preparations containing not more than 2 grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine, one-fourth grain of cocaine, 2 grains of chloral hydrate, one-fourth grain of heroin, 1 grain of codeine, one-fourth grain of alpha eucaine, one-fourth grain of beta eucaine, one-fourth grain of nova caine, provided that all such wholesalers, manufacturers, and druggists shall, before delivery of any of the articles in this section enumerated, make or cause to be made, in a book kept for that purpose only, an entry of the sale of such articles, stating the date of such sale, quantity, name of the article, form in which sold, the true name and true address of the purchaser, the name of the person by whom such entry and sale was made; also a statement showing how delivery was made, whether delivered personally or by mail, express, or freight. Said book shall always be open to inspection by authorized officers of the law and shall be preserved for at least five years after the date of the last entry therein.

"The possession of hypodermic syringes or hypodermic needles, or a pipe or pipes for smoking opium, Indian hemp, loco weed, or the usual attachment or attachments thereto, is hereby made a misdemeanor, and that the possession of any of the articles enumerated in this section shall be sufficient evidence for conviction, and that after conviction such evidence shall be turned over to the property clerk of the Metropolitan police department to be destroyed."

I also recommend that the following paragraph be added to section 12 of the pharmacy law:

"That every licensed physician of the District of Columbia shall report in writing over his signature, by registered mail, to the major and superintendent of the Metropolitan police within 24 hours after the first treatment of each and every habitual user of narcotic drugs whom he or she has taken in good faith under his or her professional care for the cure of such habit. Such report shall contain the date, name, and address of such patient and the name and quantity of the narcotic or narcotics prescribed in such treatment."

The record of sales of poisons, in many instances, are very poorly kept, due to the absence of a uniform poison register. I respectfully renew my recommendation of previous years that suitable and uniform books be provided for recording such sales.

Each succeeding year there has been a large increase in the number of suicides, attempted suicides, and persons feigning attempts at suicide with a view to furthering some selfish motive. Such criminal acts against society precipitate sorrow, suffering, disgrace, and in numerous instances cause poverty in the homes of persons committing them, and the impoverished sufferers frequently become charges upon the District of Columbia. Such acts furnish harmful suggestions to other persons in a susceptible frame of mind, causing them while possibly temporarily unbalanced to act upon the baneful suggestions before they regain their mental equilibrium. I recommend the favorable consideration of a law making an attempted or feigned attempt at suicide a criminal act, and providing a suitable penalty.

I recommend that the following paragraph be added to section 13 of the pharmacy law:

"That each record of a sale of poison be numbered consecutively and that the label or container of poison bear such record number of such sale, and that each purchaser of poison or poisons (except on a physician's prescription) of a character and quantity that would cause death shall be personally well known to the dispenser, and shall be accompanied at the time of purchase by an adult who shall also state what purpose the poison is to be used for and shall also be well known to the purchaser and dispenser."

In the execution of my work it is imperative for me to cover the entire area of the District of Columbia. Demands upon me, both by day and by night, are increasing each year. I frequently have a hurried call requiring me to respond and to go to the opposite end of the city. Sometimes this occurs after the cars have stopped running at night. In the investigations and inspections made necessary by my duties I must frequently visit localities in the suburbs far removed from car lines. I therefore recommend that I be allowed the use of a runabout motor vehicle as a means of transportation. It would aid materially in the dispatch of important work.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. SANDERS,
Private, Metropolitan Police, detailed as Inspector of Pharmacy, etc.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

REPORT OF HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as hack inspector for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Vehicles licensed:

One-horse.....	186
Two-horse.....	6
Automobiles and taxicabs.....	65
Sight-seeing automobiles.....	27
Total.....	284

Driver's licenses issued during year.....	327
Applications for driver's licenses investigated during period since Dec. 1, 1913.....	329
Applications for driver's licenses reported unfavorably.....	15
Vehicles inspected since Dec. 1, 1913.....	8, 043
Hack stands inspected.....	1, 642
Vehicles condemned.....	2
Number of vehicles which stands will accommodate.....	214
Number of hack stands.....	40
Number of licenses transferred.....	8
Number of wagon stands inspected.....	392
Complaints relative to hackmen investigated.....	27

During the period I have been detailed as hack inspector it has become necessary for me to make the following arrests for violations of the laws and regulations relative to hacks:

Charge.	Forfeited collateral.	Dis-missed.	Personal bonds.	Total cases.	Amount paid.
Falling to wear license badge.....			1	1	
Loitering on street.....	5			5	\$10
Using unlicensed vehicle.....	4	5		9	30
Using unsightly vehicle.....			2	2	
Overcharging passengers.....	2			2	7
Driving after license has been rejected.....			2	2	
Soliciting.....	2	1		3	6
Unlicensed driver.....	1	1	3	5	2
No number on lamps.....	2		1	3	5
No rate cards in vehicle.....	2		1	3	5
Total.....	18	7	10	35	65

While attending to my duties as hack inspector it became necessary for me to make arrests for other offenses, as follows:

Charge.	Forfeited collateral.	Dis-missed.	Jail sentence.	Total cases.	Amount paid.
Disorderly conduct.....	2			2	\$15
Vagrancy.....		2		2	
Assault.....	1		1	2	25
Threats.....			1	1	
Total.....	3	2	2	7	40

During the year I also located one vehicle for the postal inspectors; located one vehicle for the collector of taxes, in order that it might be seized for the nonpayment of personal taxes; and located one important witness for the United States courts. In two cases I saw that excess hack charges to the total amount of \$1.70 were refunded to passengers.

The law requiring that drivers of public vehicles be licensed, after a favorable report by the major and superintendent of police, has worked well and has been a very decided help in controlling the drivers and causing them to comply with the laws and regulations.

By this means the police department is enabled to eliminate from the hack service all drivers whose continuance in this employment would be a source of menace to the public. It also makes for an improved cab service, as it is an inducement for those holding such a license to properly conduct themselves.

I have the honor to recommend that some law be enacted that would protect the drivers of public vehicles from unscrupulous persons who engage their vehicles and then refuse to pay the fare. Although this is in the nature of false pretenses, the court has ruled that the driver must obtain his redress through civil action, and in the great majority of cases this is not feasible.

I would respectfully request that the major and superintendent renew his recommendations of previous years that all persons doing business in the District of Columbia as guides be required to obtain a license, issued only upon the favorable recommendation of the police department. On several occasions it has come to my knowledge that persons acting as guides have represented to visitors that they (the guides) owned vehicles, whereupon they would take the visitors to a regularly licensed driver, collect \$4 for two hours' sight-seeing, paying the driver \$2 and keeping the other \$2 themselves.

As the law now stands, anyone without any restriction whatsoever can purchase a badge and hold himself out to the public as a guide, which is in the nature of an imposition upon the thousands of tourists who visit this city each year.

I also have the honor to recommend that provision be made for mounting the hack inspector upon a bicycle, in view of the fact that his territory embraces the entire District of Columbia, and in investigating the application for driver's license (329 since Dec. 1, 1913) it is frequently necessary to go to the extreme ends of the jurisdiction. This, of course, in addition to the frequent visits which it is necessary to make to the various hack stands in order to keep familiar with the existing conditions at all these points and in order to properly investigate complaints.

I would recommend that Article IV of the Police Regulations be amended so as to provide a penalty for establishing a hack or automobile stand without the authority of the commissioners. At the present time Article IV of the Police Regulations provides for the establishment of stands by the commissioners, but does not provide a penalty for establishing a stand without this authority. In this connection I might call attention to the case of District of Columbia *v.* Philip Zupnik, whose cars were standing day and night in front of a premises in the business section. He was arrested by me and taken to court, charged with loitering. The case was dismissed by Judge James L. Pugh, who said he should have been charged with establishing a hack stand without the authority of the commissioners.

The corporation counsel at police court has been consulted on this subject and he states that as the law now stands there is no provision to cover such cases. The result is that cabs and automobiles are establishing stands all over the business section of the city, and I am sure that a great many of them are hacking without a license, as the corporation counsel states that it is almost impossible to obtain convictions in such cases except at considerable expense to the District of Columbia.

I would recommend that section 11, Article IV, of the Police Regulations be so amended as to permit vehicles carrying less than 10 passengers to have stands at their respective offices, provided that they have a license and that such stands are approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

O. H. COFFIN,
Acting Sergeant, Metropolitan Police, Hack Inspector.

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1914.

SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons has the honor to submit the following report of work in the police department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Admitted to sick report (cards issued).....	1, 269
Under treatment but not on sick report.....	440
House visits.....	1, 761
Office visits.....	4, 285
Applicants examined.....	333
Applicants accepted.....	48
Pensioners examined.....	79

Respectfully.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

H. W. LAWSON,
Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1914.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the bureau of criminal identification for the year ended June 30, 1914:

Photographs, with anthropometric measurements, of persons arrested in this city, added to the bureau.....	277
Dactyloscopic records of prisoners arrested in this city, classified and added to the bureau.....	654
Identifications by this bureau of prisoners arrested in this city (by anthropometric method 34, by dactyloscopic method 117).....	151
Photographs and cuts, with anthropometric measurements, of prisoners in other jurisdictions added to the bureau.....	1,290
Identifications by this bureau of photographs of prisoners in other jurisdictions..	103
Photographs, with anthropometric measurements, of local prisoners forwarded to the National Bureau for identification	277
Identifications by the National Bureau of photographs forwarded.....	13
Identifications by the National Bureau for other jurisdictions, by means of photographs on file from this bureau.....	37
Photographs, with anthropometric measurements, of 36 prisoners forwarded to other jurisdictions for identification.....	366
Identifications in other jurisdictions of photographs forwarded.....	11
Copies of records of criminals furnished to prosecutors and courts in this jurisdiction	290
Copies of records of criminals furnished to other jurisdictions.....	118

In addition to the work of identification this bureau keeps a record of all homicide reports, adding details from time to time as the search for escaped murderers or the trial of those under arrest proceeds, and I beg to submit, therefore, a brief report of each of these important cases for the year just closed, together with its present status:

July 12, 1913, John H. Hammond, white, 38 years old, in dining room of Chicago Hotel, stabbed in the back with a knife by Alonzo Stevenson, a colored waiter, 22 years old, who was arrested, held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury; October 6, 1913, indicted for murder in the first degree; November 14, 1913, sentenced to 25 years in the penitentiary for murder in the second degree.

July 30, 1913, Thomas Flannigan, white, 43 years old, of 45 H Street NW., in Jackson Alley NW., shot through body with revolver by John H. Apperson, white, 36 years old, of 41 H Street NW. He was arrested and held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury; December 1, 1913, charge ignored by grand jury.

August 7, 1913, John Hawkins, colored, 40 years old, of 4 Snows Court NW., fell from bridge on New York Avenue over Baltimore & Ohio Railway tracks. The coroner's jury held Oscar Simms and James Snowden, who were under arrest, for the action of the grand jury; December 5, 1913, the charge was ignored by the grand jury.

August 26, 1913, Edward Jones, colored, 32 years old, shot through right eye with revolver at 217 Four-and-a-half Street SW., by Katie Dotson, colored, 25 years old, who was arrested and held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury; October 30, 1913, charge was ignored by the grand jury.

October 25, 1913, Nellie Williams, colored, 26 years old, found dead from gunshot wounds, in the kitchen at 1616 Twenty-second Street NW.; January 5, 1914, indictment was returned by the grand jury for murder in the first degree against Nelson Long, alias Edward Long, colored, 32 years old, 5 feet 9, 160 pounds, smooth face, slight defect in left eye. This man escaped and has not yet been apprehended.

November 9, 1913, Joseph Rogerson, white, 35 years old, of Mount Vernon Apartments, shot and killed in his lunch room at 1405 New York Avenue NW. by Clarence J. Rowzee, white, 26 years old, of New York City, who was arrested and held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury; March 20, 1914, found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment.

November 26, 1913, Charles A. Stockett, white, 65 years old, of 500 B Street SE., assaulted with an ax handle and robbed in his store at 2010 Eighteenth Street NW., by an unknown colored man whose identity has not been discovered.

December 24, 1913, Pattie L. Collins, a white woman, struck by an automobile and killed at Sixteenth and H Streets NW.; Charles Draughn, colored, 23 years old, chauffeur, was arrested and held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury; January 28, 1914, the charge was ignored by the grand jury.

December 31, 1913, Martha Armstrong, colored, 34 years old, shot with revolver at 447 Neal Place NW. by her husband, Harrison S. Armstrong, of 78 O Street NW., a colored man, 40 years old, who was arrested and held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury; April 2, 1914, found guilty of murder in second degree; April 24, 1914, sentenced to life imprisonment.

January 4, 1914, Philip Mould, white, 72 years old, a patient at the Government Hospital for the Insane, was knocked down and kicked in the head by William H. Perry, white, 32 years old, also a patient at said hospital. Perry was arrested and held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury; February 6, 1914, the charge was ignored by the grand jury.

February 24, 1914, Charles Silberdorss, alias Charles A. Stevens, white, was shot and killed with a revolver at 935 H Street NW. by Jennie Lewis, alias Jennie Stewart, alias Mae Vernon, white, 28 years old, who was arrested and released by the coroner's jury, which found that she shot in self-defense. The case was brought to the attention of the grand jury, which on March 3, 1914, refused to indict.

March 20, 1914, Mrs. Lena Raboy, white, 45 years old, of 1816 Seventh Street NW., was shot and killed by Herman Kabansky, white, 25 years old, son-in-law of Mrs. Raboy. He was arrested and held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury; March 25, 1914, indicted for murder in first degree and is awaiting trial.

March 27, 1914, Ethel Jefferson, colored, 30 years old, living in rear of 1622 O Street NW., was hit on the head with a bottle at 1239 Twenty-fifth Street NW., by Irene Lewis, who was arrested and held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury; April 28, 1914, indicted for manslaughter and is awaiting trial.

April 30, 1914, Joseph Smith, colored 26 years old, was thrown from the Aqueduct Bridge over Rock Creek by John Jackson, colored, 34 years old, of 1109 Nineteenth Street NW., who was arrested, held by the coroner's jury, and the case is now pending before the grand jury.

May 11, 1914, John R. Bell, white, 24 years old, of 452 Ninth Street SW., was struck with a shovel, on I Street between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets NW., by Robert Diggs, colored, of 771 Kenyon Street NW., who was arrested and held by the coroner's jury for the action of the grand jury and the case is now pending before that body.

May 30, 1914, James Spriggs, colored, 32 years old, of 436 Neal Place, was stabbed in the left breast by Isaiah Carter, colored, 20 years old, living in Neal Place, who was arrested, held by the coroner's jury, and the case is now pending before the grand jury.

June 1, 1914, Robert Taylor, colored, 40 years old, of 633 Seivers Court, was stabbed to death in Seivers Court by Ennis Dawson, alias Mule, colored, 33 years old, living in Blagdens Alley. Dawson has been indicted for murder in the first degree, but has not yet been apprehended.

Also I beg to submit herewith a report of the number of casualties, such as assaults, homicides, suicides, sick persons assisted, traffic accidents, etc., as reported by the police during the past fiscal year:

	Deaths.	Serious casualties.	Minor casualties.	Total injured.	Property loss only.	No injury or damage.	Total casualties.
Assault:							
Bitten.....			8	8			8
Firearms.....		9	35	44		14	58
Indecent.....			5	5			5
Knife, razor, etc.....		20	234	254		1	255
Missiles.....		6	147	153			153
Other weapons.....		8	136	144			144
Miscellaneous.....		12	249	261			261
Total injured.....				869			
Total casualties.....		55	814			15	884
Deaths:							
Homicides.....	17			17			17
Found dead and sudden deaths from natural causes.....	181			181			181
Suicides.....	64			64			64
Without medical attention.....	143			143			143
Total.....	405			405			405
Sick:							
Persons conveyed to hospitals or homes or otherwise assisted suffering from—							
Alcoholism.....				159			159
Fits.....				177			177
Heat.....				56			56
Other illness.....				819			819
Total.....				1,211			1,211

	Deaths.	Serious casualties.	Minor casualties.	Total injured.	Property loss only.	No injury or damage.	Total casualties.
Abandoned infants.....							14
Attempted suicide.....							123
Criminal operations.....	1						1
Inquests reported.....							40
Total.....	1						178
Accidents:							
Baseball.....		2	13	15			15
Bitten by dogs.....	1		179	180			180
Burned.....	11	17	73	101			101
Coasting.....			6	6			6
Drowned.....	34			34			34
Dynamite, powder, etc.....			1	1		1	2
Electric shock.....			6	6			6
Elevator.....	3	6	23	32			32
Falling material.....		7	55	62	1		63
Firearms.....	2		28	30			30
Football.....		3	4	7			7
Gas.....	16	3	31	50			50
Hydroaeroplane.....					1		1
Poison.....	3	1	31	35			35
Miscellaneous casualties not classified.....	11	10	281	302	34	6	342
Total casualties.....	81	49	731	861	36	7	904
Total injured.....				861			
Accidents, falls:							
Downstairs, steps, etc.....	3	20	41	64			64
From buildings, scaffolds, ladders, etc.....	12	24	56	92			92
From windows.....		7	9	16			16
Into river, canal, etc., and rescued.....			13	13			13
In street.....		25	45	70		6	76
In street (drunk).....		1	66	67			67
Miscellaneous.....	2	12	102	116			116
Total injured.....				438			
Total casualties.....	17	89	332			6	444
Accidents, bicycles:							
Collisions with—							
Bicycles.....			2	3	2	1	5
Cars.....			3	3	6	3	12
Motor vehicles.....	1	4	22	27	14	3	44
Other vehicles.....		1	5	6	2	2	10
Fall from.....		4	33	37			37
Struck by.....		1	35	36		7	43
Miscellaneous.....			4	4	2		6
Total injured.....				116			
Total casualties.....	1	10	104		26	16	157
Accidents, motor vehicles:							
Collisions with—							
Bicycles.....	3	4	43	50	39	5	94
Cars.....		1	9	10	54	10	74
Motor vehicles.....		8	24	38	147	7	186
Other vehicles.....		3	24	31	90	8	125
Fall from.....	1	3	13	17	1		18
Struck by.....	14	23	172	210		30	239
Miscellaneous.....		5	34	46	139	5	183
Total injured.....				402			
Total casualties.....	18	47	319		470	65	919
Accidents, steam railways:							
Collision with vehicles.....			1	1			1
Fall from.....		1	1	2			2
Struck by.....	6	3		9			9
Miscellaneous.....			2	2			2
Total injured.....				14			
Total casualties.....	6	4	4				14

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	Deaths.	Serious casualties.	Minor casualties.	Total injured.	Property loss only.	No injury or damage.	Total casualties.
Accidents, street cars:							
Collisions with—							
Bicycles.....	1	1	5	7	3	2	12
Cars.....	1		7	24	8	4	20
Motor vehicles.....		2	5	8	82	8	97
Other vehicles.....		12	36	56	69	9	126
Fall from.....	2	13	116	131		45	176
Struck by.....	4	16	91	111		23	134
Miscellaneous.....		2	8	10	2		12
Total injured.....				347			
Total casualties.....	8	46	268		164	91	577
Accidents, horse-drawn vehicles:							
Collisions with—							
Bicycles.....		1	4	5	10		15
Cars.....			2	2	18	4	24
Motor vehicles.....			1	1	56	4	61
Other vehicles.....		1	7	10	54	2	64
Fall from.....	3	10	49	62		1	63
Struck by.....	3	4	43	50		4	54
Runaway.....		8	37	55	67	15	127
Miscellaneous.....		1	25	26	48	3	77
Total injured.....				211			
Total casualties.....	6	25	168		253	33	485
SUMMARY.							
Assaults.....		55	814	869		15	884
Deaths, homicides, suicides, sudden deaths, etc.....	405			405			405
Sick.....			1,211	1,211			1,211
Miscellaneous casualties.....	98	138	1,241	1,477	36	13	1,526
Total.....	503	193	3,266	3,962	36	28	4,026
Traffic casualties:							
Bicycles.....	1	10	104	116	26	16	157
Motor vehicles.....	18	47	319	402	470	65	919
Steam railways.....	6	4	4	14			14
Street railways.....	8	46	268	347	164	91	577
Other vehicles.....	6	25	168	211	253	33	485
Total injured.....				1,090			
Total casualties.....	39	132	863		913	205	2,152
Grand total injured.....				5,052			
Grand total casualties.....	542	325	4,129		949	233	6,178

Each of these 6,178 reports has been properly indexed for future reference and in this report the number of each class of casualties, together with the degree of injury or damage sustained, will be found separately stated.

Respectfully,

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

A. R. LAMB,
Private, Metropolitan Police.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work executed by me as official photographer of the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

The following subjects were photographed:

Prisoners, who also were measured and finger-printed.....	281
Scenes of crime, for evidence in court.....	8
Unknown dead, and description taken for possible future identification.....	7
Scenes of fatal accidents, for coroner's inquest.....	2
Fraudulent checks, etc.....	15
Persons assaulted.....	1
Finger prints.....	3
Photographs of criminals copied.....	37
Photographs of persons reported missing copied.....	32
Photographs finished:	
Small size.....	2,146
Large size.....	175

In addition to the above, I classified finger prints and performed such other duties in connection with the bureau of criminal identification or elsewhere as assigned to me by my superior officers.

Very respectfully,

FRED SANDBERG,
Private, Metropolitan Police.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

REPORTS OF CHILD-LABOR INSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report as private detailed as inspector of child labor for the second district, which embraces all of that territory east of Georgia Avenue and Seventh Street west, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

I have visited all places of business in the second district where child labor is employed, serving notices and explaining the law to the employers. I have frequently at irregular intervals visited all such places by day and by night with a view to prosecution if any were found violating the provisions of the law.

I have been constantly in touch with the authorized deputy of the superintendent of public schools, who makes a record of the name, residence, and place of employment of each person applying for a permit for a child to work. After obtaining the above information, I would visit the location named and all other places where children are likely to be employed, and I have been able to keep in touch with all places where children under 16 years of age have been employed during the past year.

The records show a total of 303 places of business employing 359 children under the age of 16 years to June 30, 1914.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, 63 places of business discontinued the employment of child labor.

There were 141 special permits issued by the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia for children to engage in theatrical performances.

Permits and badges to the number of 283 have been issued to white children under the age of 16 years as newsboys and street vendors, and 148 permits and badges have been issued to colored children for the same period, making a total of 431.

Age and school certificates have been issued to the number of 403 to white children and 145 to colored children, making a total of 548.

Special permits to the number of 148 have been issued by the judge of the juvenile court, Hon. J. Wilmer Latimer, for minors between the ages of 12 and 14 years, as provided for in section 1 of the act to regulate the employment of child labor, approved May 28, 1908.

I have warned 93 small boys found engaged in the street trades, explaining the law to them and their parents and soliciting the cooperation of their parents in regulating child labor.

Fourteen complaints have been examined, investigated, and adjusted.

There were 576 cases investigated and adjusted for the authorized deputy of the superintendent of public schools.

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During the past year I have prosecuted 23 violations of the law, as follows:

	Sen- tences sus- pended.	Unoffi- cial proba- tion.	Pro- ceed- ings sus- pended.	Proba- tion.	Fined and paid.	Com- mitted to work- house.	Per- sonal bonds.	Total cases.	Total amount paid.
ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF CHILD-LABOR LAW.									
Violations of the child-labor law by employing minors under the age of 16 years without permits.....					2			2	
Violations of the child-labor law by minors under the age of 16 years engaging in street trade without permits.....	6	6	1	1	1			15	
Total.....	6	6	1	1	3			17	\$12.50
ARRESTS FOR MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES.									
Vagrancy.....							1	1	
Incorrigibility.....		1						1	
Disorderly conduct.....					1			1	
Intoxication.....					2	1		3	
Total.....		1			3	1	1	6	25.00
Grand total.....	6	7	1	1	6	1	1	23	37.50

Summary of places where minors under the age of 16 years are employed on permits:

Stores.....	97
Shops.....	76
Market stands.....	43
Hucksters.....	32
Offices.....	30
Factories.....	11
Theaters.....	8
Ice wagons.....	6
Total.....	303

In conclusion, I beg leave to recommend the following amendment to section 15 of the act to regulate child labor in the District of Columbia, approved May 28, 1908:

In section 15, in lieu of "10 o'clock p. m.," insert "8.30 o'clock p. m.," which would make that section read as follows:

"SEC. 15. That no child to whom a permit and badge are issued as provided for in the preceding sections shall sell or expose or offer for sale any newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, or goods, wares, or merchandise, of any description whatever, after 8.30 o'clock in the evening or before 6 o'clock in the morning."

I also recommend that boys distributing newspapers shall be amenable to the provisions of section 15 of the above act.

I further recommend that any person violating any of the provisions of this act, where a penalty is not already provided, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed \$5.

I also have the honor to recommend that an amendment be inserted in the police regulations which would prohibit the manager or one in charge of a moving-picture theater or park from admitting to such theater or park any child under the age of 12 years, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian or some other adult, and having it devolve upon the manager or person in charge of the theater or park to see that no such child is admitted in violation of this regulation.

I also have the honor to recommend that an amendment be inserted in the police regulations which would prohibit any junk dealer from buying junk of any description from any child under the age of 17 years.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. PETERSON,
Private, Metropolitan Police, detailed as Inspector of Child-Labor Law.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1914.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the first district, embracing the territory west of Georgia Avenue and Seventh Street west, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

My records show a total of 341 places of business, employing 372 children under the age of 16 years.

I have visited the places of business in my district where children are employed frequently during the day and night, serving notices and explaining the law to such employers as did not understand the same, and have also visited these places at irregular hours and unexpected intervals.

I have held conferences from time to time with the corporation counsel upon all matters relating to the child-labor law.

I have kept in touch with the authorized deputy of the superintendent of schools, who has kept a record of the names, residences, and places of employment of each person applying for a permit to work. This information, together with my visits to places where children are likely to be employed and information secured through complaints, has enabled me to keep in touch with all children under 16 years of age who have been employed during the fiscal year.

I have made 593 investigations for the authorized deputy of the superintendent of schools.

My records show that 133 special permits have been issued by the honorable commissioners to enable children to engage in theatrical performances; 148 special permits have been issued by the honorable judge of the juvenile court under the provisions of section 1 of the statute; 548 age and schooling certificates (365 male white, 38 male colored, 143 female white, and 2 female colored) have been issued by the authorized representative of the superintendent of schools to children between the ages of 14 and 16 years, and 431 permits and badges (283 white and 148 colored) have been issued by this officer to children between the ages of 10 and 16 years under the provisions of section 12 of the statute, making a total of 1,260 permits, certificates, and badges issued during the year.

Seventeen complaints were received, investigated, and adjusted to the provisions of the law.

I have prosecuted 18 cases (17 coming directly under the provisions of the child-labor law, and 1 miscellaneous), as follows:

Selling on streets without badge.....	15
Employing without permit.....	2
Shoplifting.....	1
<hr/>	
Number of convictions.....	18
Number of boys taken to parents.....	62

I have the honor to suggest the following amendments to the child-labor law:

Section 11, line 3, after the word "sale" insert the words "or distribute."

Section 12, line 3, after the word "sale" insert the words "or distribute."

These changes are recommended for the purpose of extending the law to cover those boys who are engaged by the newspapers for the purpose of distributing the papers to customers.

Section 15, line 4, strike out the word "ten" and insert in lieu thereof the word "nine."

This change is recommended for the reason that in my opinion, as well as in the opinion of the persons connected with work among the juveniles of this city, it is considered inadvisable to permit boys under 16 years of age to be on the streets alone during the late hours of the evening with the excuse that they are engaged in a legitimate trade of selling newspapers, etc., while in reality they are using this excuse to cover attempts to solicit money by means of begging.

It is also recommended that efforts be continued to secure the enactment of a penalty for violation of sections 11 and 12 of the statute.

It is also recommended that proper legislation be enacted or the police regulations amended so as to provide that no child under the age of 16 years be permitted in any room or place of business in which is kept or operated any billiard table, bagatelle table, shuffleboard, Jenny Lind table, pool table, or any table upon which legitimate games are played.

It is also recommended that proper legislation be enacted or the police regulations amended so as to provide that no child under the age of 16 shall be permitted in any theater or other place of public amusement in which burlesque performances are conducted.

Summary of places employing child labor.

Business offices.....	76
Factories.....	4
Hotels.....	5
Lunch rooms.....	4
Market stands.....	36
Messenger companies.....	5
Stores.....	139
Theaters.....	2
Work shops.....	70
Total.....	341

Very respectfully,

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

CHARLES C. ESTES,
Child Labor Inspector, First District.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the fire department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

During the year 666 bell alarms of fire were received, an increase of 6 over the preceding year. The local alarms received numbered 664, an increase of 112 over the preceding year. Of the 1,330 alarms of fire received during the year, 71 were false, a decrease of 10 when compared with the fiscal year 1913. The decrease in the number of false alarms is very gratifying and is due, it is believed, to the activity of the police department in securing evidence against offending parties and to the severity of the punishment inflicted in the courts. During the year there were 42 fires of suspicious origin. These fires were made the subject of thorough investigation by the fire marshal, and due to his efforts and the commendable activity of the police department a number of arrests were made.

The estimated loss involved by the 666 bell alarms was \$786,563, with an insurance of \$3,989,614. The estimated loss involved by the 664 local alarms was \$67,555, with an insurance of \$2,343,330.

The total estimated fire loss for the year was \$854,118, covered by an insurance of \$6,332,944. The loss for the year as compared with the loss for the preceding year shows an increase of \$510,351. This increase is principally due to the 26 fires for which extra alarms were sounded, and to 10 first-alarm fires where the loss was in excess of \$5,000 each. These 10 fires caused a loss of \$110,310, and the 26 extra-alarm fires bring the total loss for these 36 fires to \$680,958. That the increase in the fire loss is due to the large number of extra-alarm fires—fires which had made much progress prior to the receipt of alarm and response by the fire department that they could not be controlled without heavy loss—is demonstrated by the fact that for the remaining 1,223 fires the estimated loss was but \$173,160.

FIRE PREVENTION.

The fire department is at present provided with a fire marshal, deputy fire marshal, and two inspectors, and this limited force is depended upon for the enforcement of the fire-prevention laws and regulations now in effect. The work consists of the inspection of business houses, hotels, theaters of all kinds, public halls, apartment houses, and office buildings for the purpose of requiring the abatement of any and all conditions found therein which are likely to cause or promote fire. The total number of such inspections made during the year was 24,131.

The fire marshal and his subordinates are also required to pass upon all applications for the transportation, storage, sale, or use of all explosives, inflammable oils, and gasoline. During the year 29 applications for the handling of explosives and 1,832 applications for the storage and sale of inflammable oils and gasoline were acted upon.

Under the very efficient administration of the fire marshal, the work of the fire-prevention force has progressed most satisfactorily, and such results should prove of increased value from year to year with the gradual dissemination of knowledge among the public generally as to the cause and prevention of fire.

DISCIPLINE.

The high standard of discipline which has characterized the fire department during the past has again been present during the year. Violations of the rules and regulations, when the large number of officers and men constituting the personnel of the department is considered, have been comparatively few. During the year 8 members of the department were dismissed, and offenses requiring less severe punishment numbered but 23.

During the year it was found best for the interests of the department to reduce one officer, a lieutenant, to the rank of private.

PENSIONERS.

Since June 30, 1913, the following persons have been pensioned under the laws providing for the pensioning of disabled members of the fire department, their families, and dependent parents:

Mrs. Betty K. Moriarty, widow of James Moriarty, pensioner, granted a pension September 9, 1913, of \$40.

Mrs. Eleanora H. Smith, widow of W. B. Smith, pensioner, granted a pension of \$65, October 19, 1913.

William Alber, retired and granted a pension of \$50, November 1, 1913.

Mrs. Julia H. Warren, widow of Capt. T. T. Warren, granted a pension of \$55, January 2, 1914.

Mrs. Mary E. Sorrell, widow of Pensioner W. T. Sorrell, granted a pension of \$50, January 19, 1914.

Mrs. Bessie R. McKeever, widow of Private T. F. McKeever, granted a pension of \$60, February 14, 1914.

Lieut. M. T. H. Ohle, retired April 1, 1914, and granted a pension of \$60.

Private G. M. Pickral, retired April 1, 1914, and granted a pension of \$50.

JULY 4, 1913.

The safe and sane celebration of Independence Day, which has been so earnestly fostered by the Commissioners and the citizens of the District of Columbia, has accomplished results which should amply reward those responsible for its conception. Before the adoption of the "safe and sane" celebration, Independence Day was regarded, from a fire-department standpoint, as one of—if not the—most dangerous of the year. Thanks to the new methods of cele-

bration there was not one alarm of fire received on the 4th of last July, and the fire department has been relieved of the necessity for detailing firemen, with fire extinguishers, to patrol the hazardous sections of the city.

NEW COMPANY.

On July 1, 1913, No. 12 Truck Company was placed in service. This company is provided with a motor-propelled hook-and-ladder truck, housed in quarters built as an addition to No. 20 Engine House, Tennallytown, D. C. The truck is in charge of a lieutenant and five men, under the command of the captain of No. 20 Engine Company.

On July 2, 1913, No. 5 Chemical Company, Congress Heights, D. C., was changed to an engine company and designated No. 25 Engine Company. This company is provided with a combination motor-propelled motor-pumping engine and hose carriage.

On July 9, 1913, No. 3 Chemical Company, Langdon, D. C., was changed to a steam fire engine company, and designated No. 26 Engine Company. This company is equipped with one of the reserve steam fire engines.

NEW APPARATUS.

During the year the department received one motor-propelled combination chemical and hose wagon and one motor-propelled motor-pumping engine, both of which were placed in service at No. 16 Engine House, Twelfth and D Streets NW., on February 11, 1914, the equipment of said company being thereby changed from horse drawn to motor propelled.

The department also received one two-wheel motor tractor and one motor-propelled combination chemical and hose wagon, which were placed in service in No. 2 Engine House on June 9, 1914, thereby changing the equipment of the said company from horse drawn to motor propelled.

An additional motor tractor was installed on No. 3 Truck and placed in service June 10, 1913, thereby changing the equipment of that company from horse drawn to motor propelled.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

The superintendent of machinery reports that during the year 404 new and repair jobs have been completed in the fire department repair shop, and that he has responded to 287 emergency calls for his services. He has also supervised 129 repair jobs in local shops.

During the year a new building, to be known as the fire department repair shop, has been constructed adjacent to No. 8 Engine House, and it is the intention of the department, when this building has been equipped with proper machinery, and when an adequate force of mechanics and laborers, etc., has been provided by Congress, to have all fire department repair work to apparatus and appliances done in this shop, and it is further proposed to construct certain motor apparatus instead of purchasing the same in the open market as heretofore.

If the necessary force be provided for this repair shop, the repair work of the department will not only be done at a much cheaper cost, but it will be completed with greater rapidity than is now possible.

It is recommended therefore that the Commissioners renew their efforts to obtain from Congress an appropriation sufficient for the employment of the force above mentioned.

HORSES.

On July 1, 1913, there were 255 horses in service in the fire department. During the year 66 horses were condemned as unfit for fire service and transferred to other departments; 8 died from natural causes. The number of horses on hand at the present time is 231, a reduction of 24 during the year. This decrease is due principally to the installation of motor apparatus.

The District veterinarian reports that of the 231 horses on hand, 208 are in good condition, 22 in fair condition, and one is in bad condition and will be condemned as promptly as the needs of the service will permit.

BOARD OF FIRE SURGEONS.

A detailed statement of the work of the board of police and fire surgeons, in so far as such work relates to the fire department, will be found in Appendix 3 of this report.

During the year the following order was promulgated by the commissioners with a view to lessening the danger of a weakening of the strength of the fire department through outbreaks of smallpox or typhoid fever:

MARCH 30, 1914.

Ordered, That hereafter every policeman and fireman upon entering the service of the government of the District of Columbia shall be vaccinated a sufficient number of times to establish complete immunity to vaccinia and therefore to smallpox, and all policemen and firemen now in the District service who have not been so vaccinated be vaccinated in like manner, unless they are in such feeble health as to render that procedure impracticable, the state of their health to be determined by the board of police and fire surgeons; that every policeman and fireman hereafter shall be vaccinated whenever the Commissioners of the District of Columbia so order, unless he can show to the satisfaction of the board of police and fire surgeons that his health is too feeble to permit him to be subjected to the operation; that all appointees in the service of the police and fire department shall, as soon as practicable after entering upon their duties as such, be inoculated in such a manner as to protect them against typhoid fever, and that the manuals of the police and fire departments be modified in accordance with this order.

The necessary vaccinating and other work required by this order is performed by the board of police and fire surgeons.

TROPHY FLAGS.

The flag awarded annually to the engine company having the highest standard was won by Engine Company No. 1, and the flag awarded the truck company having the highest standard was won by Truck Company No. 4.

DEATHS.

On January 1, 1914, the department lost, through death, Capt. T. T. Warren, of No. 3 Chemical Company. Capt. Warren was appointed a member of the fire department July 8, 1896, and was

always looked upon as one of the most reliable, faithful, and efficient officers of the department. An admirable officer and a Christian gentleman, his loss is mourned by his associates in the service.

On November 25, 1913, the fire department recorded the death of Private W. J. Nelson, and on February 13, 1914, the death of Private T. F. McKeever. The records of these two members of the department attest to their efficient and courageous services and duties well performed.

The following deaths occurred among the pensioners of the department: J. Moriarty, September 8, 1913; W. B. Smith, October 18, 1913; W. T. Sorrell, January 18, 1914.

PENSION FUND.

The fund from which the pensioners of the fire department are paid is at present made up of receipts from fines in the police court, receipts from dog licenses, and \$1 deducted each month from the pay of each fireman. The moneys so derived have been found inadequate to meet the demands upon the same, and the District of Columbia is at present indebted to the pensioners of the fire department for pensions due but which have not been paid. During one month of this year the funds were only sufficient to pay the pensions on a 70 per cent basis.

The commissioners have prepared and submitted to Congress a bill to insure sufficient revenue to cover all present and contemplated pensions, and it is earnestly recommended that renewed efforts be made to secure the passage thereof.

ADDITIONAL MEN.

I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that the members of this department are at present required to serve continuously, with the exception of one day of 24 hours off every fifth day, and to the fact that they should, in justice, be allowed more time off duty.

It has been found impossible under present conditions to accomplish this result, and the members of the fire department can not be allowed more time unless additional men are provided.

With the sole desire to afford the members of the fire department more time at home with their families and to admit of a requisite relaxation from their present onerous duties and confinement, I have the honor to recommend that Congress be asked to provide 50 additional men for the fire department.

CONCLUSION.

In submitting this report I believe it to be my duty to commend the officers and men of the fire department for the zeal with which they have performed their public service and for the courage and efficiency which they have displayed in the line of their calling.

To the commissioners I express my appreciation for the assistance rendered me in my endeavors to perform my full duties as chief engineer of this department.

Detailed reports covering the transactions of the various branches of the fire department service, etc., will be found in the appendices submitted herewith.

Respectfully,

F. J. WAGNER,
Chief Engineer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

JULY 20, 1914.

FRANK J. WAGNER,
Chief Engineer, District Columbia Fire Department.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the fire marshal's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

During the fiscal year there were 1,330 alarms of fire received and investigated, an increase of 118 alarms as compared with the number of alarms over the preceding year; 666 were bell alarms, an increase of 6 bell alarms over the preceding year.

These 666 bell alarms caused an estimated loss of \$786,563, covered by an insurance of \$3,989,614.

There were 664 local alarms, an increase of 112 local alarms over the preceding year. These 664 local alarms caused an estimated loss of \$67,555 covered by an insurance of \$2,343,330.

The total estimated loss for the year is \$854,118, a fraction over 13 per cent of the total insurance of \$6,332,944.

The loss for the present fiscal year is an increase of \$510,351 as compared with the loss for the preceding year.

There were 26 fires for which extra alarms were sounded and there were 10 individual fires where the loss is in excess of \$5,000 each and these 10 are as follows:

Sept. 16, 1913: No. 22 Engine Company on local at 2.04 a. m. for the fire that destroyed the 1-story frame car barn, electric cars and contents, located on Blair Road NW., south of Takoma, D. C. Estimated loss....	\$14, 800
Oct. 21, 1913: Box 885 at 6.12 p. m. for fire which destroyed the 1-story frame garage and automobile truck in rear of No. 520 Quincy Street NW. Estimated loss.....	5, 330
Dec. 10, 1913: No. 1 Chemical Company on local at 11.49 a. m., assisted by No. 10 Engine Company, at 12.14 p. m., for fire which destroyed two 2-story frame buildings, one a dwelling and the other a grocery store and dwelling located at 6032 and 6034 C Street NE. Estimated loss.....	5, 000
Jan. 26, 1914: Box 153 at 4.58 a. m., for fire in a 3-story brick boarding house located at 1311 C Street NW. Estimated loss.....	8, 000
Mar. 12, 1914: Box 426 at 4.47 a. m., for fire in Gallaher & Hughley's lumber yard located at First and N Streets SW. Estimated loss.....	10, 000
Mar. 18, 1914: Box 329 at 1.28 a. m. for fire in a 2-story brick office building occupied by United States Signal Corps, War Department, located at 1710 Pennsylvania Avenue NW. Estimated loss.....	7, 500
Mar. 26, 1914: Box 985, at 2.41 a. m., assisted by No. 8 and 10 Engine Companies, at 2.45 a. m. and No. 3 Engine Company and No. 7 Truck Company at 3.54 a. m., for which destroyed nine 2-story frame dwellings and damaged two others located from 128 to 144 Benning Road NE., Benning, D. C. Estimated loss.....	10, 045
May 10, 1914: Box 127 at 1.37 a. m. for fire in two 3-story brick buildings occupied by King's Palace Department Store and United Five and Ten Cent Store located 810 to 818 Seventh Street NW. Estimated loss.....	37, 700
May 11, 1914: Box 151, at 8.26 p. m. for fire in a 1-story brick kimona shop located at 1316 F Street NW. Estimated loss.....	5, 400
May 31, 1914: No. 1 Chemical Engine Company on local at 11.06 p. m. assisted by No. 10 Engine Company at 11.37 p. m. for fire which destroyed three 2-story frame buildings occupied as a drug store and dwellings located at 6107, 6109, and 6111 C Street NE. Estimated loss.....	6, 535
Total.....	110, 310

This loss of \$110,310 added to the loss of the other 26 fires which extra alarms were sounded for, making a total estimated loss of \$681,758; deducting this extraordinary loss there remains only an estimated loss of \$172,360 for the other 1,294 fires.

I give below a list of fires for which extra alarms were sounded and assistance called for, and the 9 other fires where the loss is very large are herein mentioned:

July 8, 1913: Box 18, at 10.50 p. m. followed by a second alarm at 11.06 p. m. for fire in the 3-story brick building occupied by the Wholesale Drug Exchange located at 459 C Street NW. Estimated loss.....	\$95,450
July 20, 1913: Box 13, at 12.39 a. m. followed by a second alarm at 12.45 a. m. for fire in a 2-story brick stable located in rear 215 Third Street NW. Estimated loss.....	650
July 30, 1913: Box 639 at 4.40 a. m. followed by a second alarm at 4.47 a. m. for fire in the 3-story brick grocery store and apartment house located at 148 C Street NE. Estimated loss.....	2,760
Aug. 12, 1913: Box 151 at 7.16 a. m. followed by a second alarm at 7.29 a. m. for fire in the 7-story brick hotel (Ebbitt House), located on southeast corner of Fourteenth and F Streets NW. Estimated loss.....	1,600
Sept. 16, 1913: No 22 Engine Company on local at 2.04 a. m. for fire which destroyed a 1-story frame car barn and electric cars and contents, located on Blair Road, south of Takoma, D. C. Estimated loss.....	14,800
Oct. 21, 1913: Box 885, at 6.12 p. m., for fire in one-story frame garage and automobile truck in rear 520 Quincy Street NW. Estimated loss.....	5,330
Nov. 7, 1913: Box 237, at 8.33 a. m., followed by a second alarm, at 8.39 a. m., for a fire in a 3-story brick stable and storage building in rear 1621 Twelfth Street NW. Estimated loss.....	1,500
Nov. 9, 1913: Box 23, at 11.44 p. m., followed by a second alarm, at 11.53 p. m., for a fire in the Melton apartment house, located at 318 New York Avenue NW. Estimated loss.....	5,225
Nov. 18, 1913: Box 627, at 6.03 a. m., followed by a second alarm, at 6.16 a. m., for fire in the Ninth Street Christian Church, located on the southwest corner of Ninth and D Streets NE. Estimated loss.....	1,200
Nov. 29, 1913: Box 437, at 12.35 p. m., followed by a second alarm, at 12.39 p. m., for fire in the Bolgiano seed warehouse in rear 431 Ninth Street SW. Estimated loss.....	2,000
Nov. 29, 1913: Box 988, at 7.40 p. m., followed by a second alarm, at 7.44 p. m., for a fire in the 1-story frame training stables located in Bennings race track, Bennings, D. C. Estimated loss.....	1,200
Dec. 10, 1913: No. 1 Chemical Company on local, at 11.49 a. m., assisted by No. 10 Engine Company, which responded at 12.14 p. m. for the fire which destroyed two frame buildings, one a grocery store and dwelling and the other a dwelling located at 6032 and 6034 C Street NE., in county. Estimated loss.....	5,000
Dec. 24, 1913: Box 124, at 1.48 a. m., followed by a second alarm, at 1.51 a. m., by a third alarm at 1.59 a. m., for fire in the American 5 and 10 cent stores, located at 314 and 316 Seventh Street NW. Estimated loss.....	70,050
Dec. 24, 1913: Box 1251, at 5.24 a. m., followed by a second alarm, at 5.26 a. m., by a third alarm at 5.33 a. m., for fire in the 3-story brick machine shop (Gichner's) located at 1214 and 1216 D Street NW. Estimated loss..	2,500
Jan. 4, 1914: Box 538, at 1.08 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 1.16 a. m., for fire which destroyed the frame building, with contents, occupied by the Washington Asphalt Block & Tile Co., located on the southeast corner of South Capitol and R Streets SE. Estimated loss.....	55,000
Jan. 7, 1914: Box 12, at 5.19 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 5.53 p. m., third alarm at 6.15 p. m., fourth alarm at 6.36 p. m., and Nos. 11 and 15 Engine Companies responded to assist at 10.26 p. m., for fire which destroyed two brick warehouses containing hay and straw, occupied by the Wm. Galt & Co., located at 104 to 110 D Street NW. Estimated loss....	40,930
Jan. 13, 1914: Box 124, at 9.44 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 9.46 p. m., by a third alarm at 9.58 p. m., for fire in the Bedell Mattress Factory, located at 638 and 640 D Street NW. Estimated loss.....	12,200
Jan. 26, 1914: Box 153, at 4.58 a. m., for fire in the 3-story brick boarding house located at 1311 C Street NW. Estimated loss.....	8,000
Jan. 27, 1914: Box 191, at 12.57 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 1.01 p. m., for fire in the 3-story brick grocery store located at 222 Ninth Street NW. Estimated loss.....	6,250

Feb. 8, 1914: Box 152, at 3.49 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 3.53 p. m., for fire in the 3-story brick building occupied by commission merchants located at 1001 and 1003 Little B Street and 202 Tenth Street NW. Estimated loss.....	\$4, 100
Feb. 26, 1914: Box 239, at 12.39 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 12.46 p. m., for fire in the Home Ice & Ice Cream Factory, located on the south-east corner of Twelfth and V Streets NW. Estimated loss.....	22, 758
Mar. 5, 1914: Box 165, at 2.37 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 2.44 a. m., for fire in the 3-story brick Maryland Lunch & Pool Room, located at 610 Ninth Street NW. Estimated loss.....	4, 550
Mar. 12, 1914: Box 426, at 4.47 a. m., for fire in the (Gallihier & Hughely) lumber yard located at First and N Streets SW. Estimated loss.....	10, 800
Mar. 14, 1914: Box 79, at 8.02 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 8.04 p. m., for fire in the 2-story brick hardware and farming implements store located at 3287 and 3289 M Street NW. Estimated loss.....	3, 525
Mar. 16, 1914: Box 329, at 1.28 a. m., for fire in the 2-story brick building occupied by the United States Signal Corps, War Department, as an office and repair shop, located at 1710 Pennsylvania Avenue NW. Estimated loss.....	7, 500
Mar. 19, 1914: Box 192, at 5.20 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 5.25 a. m., third alarm 5.35 a. m., fourth alarm at 5.40 a. m., for fire in the 5-story brick patent attorney's office located at 616 and 618 F Street NW. Estimated loss.....	35, 000
Mar. 26, 1914: Box 985, at 2.41 a. m., and Nos. 8 and 10 Engine Companies responded to assist at 2.45 a. m., No. 3 Engine Company and No. 7 Truck Company responded to assist at 2.54 a. m., for fire which destroyed 9 2-story frame dwellings and damaged two others, located from 128 to 144 Benning Road NE., Benning, D. C. Estimated loss.....	10, 045
Apr. 24, 1914: Box 713, at 1.32 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 1.38 a. m., third alarm at 1.44 a. m., fourth alarm at 1.56 a. m., for fire which partly destroyed the Western High School building, located at Thirty-fifth, Reservoir and R Streets NW. Estimated loss.....	150, 000
May 10, 1914: Box 127, at 1.37 a. m., for fire in the 3-story brick buildings occupied by the King's Palace Department Store, located from 810 to 818 Seventh Street NW. Estimated loss.....	37, 700
May 11, 1914: Box 151, at 8.26 p. m., for fire in the 1-story brick building occupied by and known as the Kimona Shop, located at 1316 F Street NW. Estimated loss.....	5, 400
May 26, 1914: Box 983, at 1.30 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 1.45 a. m., for fire in five 2-story frame dwellings located from 1531 to 1535 and 1601 and 1603 Kenilworth Avenue NE., Kenilworth, D. C. Estimated loss....	6, 195
May 26, 1914: Box 475, at 5.34 p. m., followed by a third alarm at 5.39 p. m., for fire in a 3-story brick machine, tailor shop, and storage building located at 228-230 K Street SW. Estimated loss.....	17, 510
May 31, 1914: No. 1 Chemical Engine Company on local at 11.06 p. m. No. 10 Engine Company responded to assist at 11.37 p. m., for fire which destroyed three 2-story frame buildings occupied as a drug store and dwellings, located at 6107, 6109 and 6111 C Street NE., in county. Estimated loss.....	6, 535
June 2, 1914: Box 665, at 3.23 p. m., followed by a second alarm at 3.28 p. m., for fire in fourteen 2-story brick flats and woodsheds located from 619 to 663 Orleans Place and from 648 to 658 Morton Place NE. Estimated loss..	9, 225
June 6, 1914: Box 172, at 4.38 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 4.40 a. m., for fire in two 3-story brick secondhand book store, ladies' hat store, and plating and polishing shop, located at 506-508 Eleventh Street NW. Estimated loss.....	3, 150
June 9, 1914: Box 79, at 2.45 a. m., followed by a second alarm at 2.52 a. m., third alarm at 3.10 a. m., for fire in a 2-story brick and frame grocery warehouse and stable located in rear of 3330-3332 M Street NW. Estimated loss.....	16, 120
Total.....	681, 758

FIRE LOSS.

The loss for the present fiscal year as compared with the loss for the preceding year is considerably increased, and due to the fact that the number of extra alarms and individual fires is somewhat larger than the preceding year and the losses thereby is greatly increased, especially so where the losses in at least seven distinct fires the loss exceeded between \$35,000 to \$150,000. It is very gratifying to know that the other 1,294 fires the loss is only \$172,360; this is due to the fact that the inspection of business houses, hotels, regular and motion-picture theaters, public halls, apartment houses, office buildings, and private residences are still being vigorously pursued and all conditions from a fire standpoint of view are carefully examined, and where conditions are found in the judgment of the inspectors to be in violation of the regulations, the conditions are ordered at once or within a reasonable time, as the case may warrant.

There is no regular inspection of private residences; the limited force of this office would not permit it, and are only inspected on receipt of complaint.

As stated in my previous reports, the main effort of the fire department is the extinguishing of fires, while the fire marshal's office is a department for the prevention of fires.

The fire marshal is doing all that is within his power with the small force at his command to reduce the liability of fire to a minimum. Since the establishment of the inspection system the fires and loss each year from the storage of inflammable and combustible materials are greatly reduced; in fact, there have been no fires in cellars or elsewhere during the past year where the origin of fires is attributed to the storage of rubbish or other inflammable material, which speaks well for the inspection system. In fact, all of the larger stores where the waste paper accumulated have installed baling presses, which aids and lessens the danger of fire. The number of fires for the present fiscal year is increased by 118 alarms over the preceding year. The loss is increased by \$510,351, which is accounted for, as explained elsewhere in this report, by the larger number of individual and extra-alarm fires.

FALSE ALARMS.

During the year there were 71 false alarms of fire, a decrease of 10 over the preceding year. Several arrests have been made during the year for the sounding of false alarms. In four cases where arrests were made convictions were found, and were fined or imprisoned; but in a number of cases it has been difficult to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction.

Below is a summary of the arrests and convictions, with the punishment inflicted:

George W. Keene, white, was arrested for sounding a false alarm from boxes 781 and 792 on July 5, 1913, was tried in court, and sentenced to jail for three months for pulling box 781 and fined \$25 for pulling box 792.

Earnest Cookley, colored, was arrested for turning in a false alarm from boxes 827 and 833 on December 17, 1913, and was sent to Washington Asylum for observation.

Percy Christian, alias Edward Harrison, colored, age 14 years, was arrested and convicted for sounding a false alarm from box 153 on August 13, 1913, and was sent to National Training School for Boys during minority; also confessed to sounding a false alarm from box 121 on July 10, 1913.

In the appended statement (origin of fires) the greatest number of fires from one certain cause are as follows:

Backfiring in automobiles.....	38
Boys playing with fire.....	25
Boys playing with matches.....	45
Children playing with matches.....	39
Chimneys, soot in.....	98
Cigarette stubs, different causes.....	60
Defective flues.....	18
Gas jets igniting lace curtains.....	13
Gasoline.....	37
Hot ashes.....	18
Incendiaries.....	37
Lightning, struck by.....	10
Matches, careless use of.....	151
Rats gnawing matches.....	38
Sparks from matches.....	42
Suspicious.....	42

Spontaneous combustion.....	22
Sparks from chimneys.....	15
Stovepipes overheated.....	10
Stoves overheated.....	19

Of the 37 fires from gasoline, 10 were caused by its use for domestic purposes and 15 casualties were from the use of gasoline, 6 from the careless use of gasoline, and 2 resulted in the death of the victims.

SUSPICIOUS AND INCENDIARY FIRES.

There were 42 fires of suspicious origin during the year, that were investigated by the fire marshal and his force with the assistance of the police department, and in some cases arrests were made, but was unable to obtain sufficient evidence to hold the parties for the action of the courts.

There were 37 fires of incendiary origin that were investigated; in several cases was unable to obtain sufficient evidence to cause the arrest. In other cases arrests were made with the following result:

Percy Christian, alias Edward Harrison, colored, age 14 years, was arrested on August 31, 1913, for setting fire to some paper and trash in areaway of 900-902 Pennsylvania Avenue NW. The fire was slight and no alarm was sounded. Christian confessed to Fire Marshal Nicholson in presence of Detective Harry Evans that he had set fire to building 1752 M Street NW., on August 30, 1913, for which an alarm was sounded from Box 318. Also confessing to setting fire to premises 1505 Vermont Avenue NW., but no alarm was sounded for this fire; also confessing to having set fire to building 490 Louisiana Avenue NW., on August 31, 1913, for which Box 184 was sounded. Christian's favorite plan in starting these fires was to gather great quantities of paper and igniting it. Christian was tried in juvenile court and sentenced to the National Training School for Boys during minority.

Robert A. McDonald, white, was arrested on November 28, 1913, and charged with arson, having set fire to the contents of his room in flat No. 7 of the Melton Apartment House, Fourth and New York Avenue NW. There was some paper money missing from his desk, the property of an insurance company, and he claimed the fire destroyed it; was tried in criminal court No. 1, and was acquitted.

Solomon Friedman, white, was arrested December 23, 1913, and charged with arson. Fire was found in seven different places in his stock of shoes at 3300 Georgia Avenue NW. Odor of alcohol very strong in each place where fire was found; also found cans containing alcohol in cellar, but case was dismissed because there was more than one person connected with this fire, and have been unable to find the other person.

Louis Lynch, age 16 years, and Henry Lynch, age 14 years, were arrested and charged with housebreaking and arson on January 16, 1914. Broke into and set fire to 631 A Street SE.; were sent to National Training School for Boys during minority.

Millington Savage, white, age 22 years, was arrested on suspicion February 19, 1914; confessed to having set fire to premises 1218 Nineteenth Street NW.; was sent to Washington Asylum for observation as to his mental condition.

Joseph A. Brennan, white, age 27 years, was arrested March 22, 1914, charged with having set fire to bed clothing in his room 310 E Street NW.; also with having started a similar fire where he was a roomer at Hoy's Hotel; held for the action of the grand jury; case still pending.

Hattie Wilson and Louise Burton, colored, were arrested on May 6, 1914, and charged with arson with having set fire to premises 626 North Capitol Street NW.; case sent to grand jury; case still pending.

STORAGE AND SALE OF EXPLOSIVES.

The safe and sane Fourth of July again passed by where the record is established that the fire department was not called upon to extinguish a fire due to the use of fireworks, neither were there any persons injured from the use of fireworks for the reason that the regulations prohibit their storing, selling, or setting off fireworks in the District of Columbia, except on occasions of public celebrations and exhibitions by special permission of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, defining the time, place, and storage and under such conditions as they may deem necessary to the public safety.

The safe and sane Fourth was celebrated by a committee appointed by the commissioners, who conducted a display of fireworks and other sports both day and night on the ellipse in rear of the White House, thus eliminating the noisy and dangerous celebration of the Fourth of July as in former years.

There is a regulation that the fire marshal has supervision of, and that is the transportation, storage, sale, and use of explosives, such as gunpowder, dynamite, loaded shells, cartridges, and acetylene.

There were 29 applications acted upon and approved for the storage, sale, and transportation of explosives during the year.

There are no regulations governing the manufacture, storage, sale, use, and transportation of calcium carbide, also after being converted into gas which is known as acet-ylene gas. The fire marshal has drawn a set of regulations that will control the conditions and has forwarded the same to the honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their approval, for the reason that acet-ylene gas is being used more extensively in the District of Columbia, more especially for welding purposes in machine shops.

INFLAMMABLE OILS.

The fire marshal has the supervision of the storage and sale of inflammable and other oils as provided by the regulations, and this important work consumes a great deal of the time of the fire marshal and his corps of inspectors, especially at the beginning of the license year, November 1, when the inspectors are compelled to visit every place and note the condition of premises and location where the oils are to be stored of every applicant for a license for the storage and sale of oils before the applications for license are approved.

While the fire marshal has not the authority to prohibit the storage of such material, he has the power invested in his office by the commissioners to see that they are stored in compliance with the regulations. The fire marshal without fear of contradiction can state that the liability of fire from the storage of oils has been greatly reduced; in fact there has not been a single fire during the year from the storage of oils, the fires from this source have been due from the use, and this due to the enforcement of the regulations governing the storage and sale of inflammable oils.

From the beginning of the license year, November 1, 1913, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1914, 1,349 applications for the storage and sale of kerosene were received, an increase of 14 as compared with the previous year, and in each case inspections were made of the premises and conditions noted before recommendation was made for the issuance of or rejection of license of the applicant. There were a few cases held up until the applicant complied strictly with the regulations. There was not a single case rejected for the storage and sale of kerosene; neither was a case of violation of the regulations governing the storage and sale of kerosene.

Various samples of kerosene oil were obtained during the year by the fire marshal and submitted to a test in order to determine whether the oils used were kept up to the standard required in the regulations. Not one case was found below the standard.

There were 483 applications received for the storage and sale of gasoline, and in each case the same course was pursued. The number of applications for the storage of gasoline during the year exceeds the preceding year by only five.

The number of applications for the storage and sale of gasoline is about one-third as compared with the number of applications for storage only, which consist principally of private garages.

Kerosene oil can not be stored unless suitable metal tanks are provided; gasoline can not be stored unless suitable iron or steel tanks are provided and placed underground, 6 feet outside and away from the nearest wall of any building, with the top of tank 3 feet beneath the surface of the ground. Several licenses have been issued during the year for the storage of gasoline in underground tanks on the inside of buildings, said licenses being issued under an amendment to the regulations promulgated by the commissioners; these applications are acted upon and license issued only where there is no yard space and certain conditions complied with. Several applications for the storage and sale of gasoline were rejected owing to the inability of the applicant to comply with the regulations. The maximum amount of kerosene, gasoline, or similar oils which can be stored is 50 gallons, except upon special approval by the commissioners, as provided for in the regulations. In several cases quantities in excess of 50 gallons have been approved by the commissioners.

Before a license is issued for the storage and sale of kerosene, gasoline, or similar oils application must be made to the fire marshal on regular blanks furnished by the fire marshal. During the year there was not one case where the regulations were violated governing the storage and sale of gasoline.

INSPECTION OF THEATERS.

During the theatrical season 12 theaters were in operation. Each of these theaters was inspected at least once a week, on certain occasions twice a week, in order to see that the regulations were complied with. Not to speak of the annual inspection made

of the theaters, their fire equipment and appliances are thoroughly tested before the licenses are renewed or issued. The regulation requiring all scenery to be treated with a fire-resistant solution has been strictly enforced. This not only includes the stock scenery kept in the theaters, but also all scenery brought into the District of Columbia and to be used by the traveling companies in their production. This also applies to public halls using scenery. Such scenery is tested every Monday morning and must be properly treated and stand a satisfactory test given before being allowed to be used in any performance. There have been very few cases where the managers of the visiting companies refused to treat portions of scenery that failed to stand the test; in such cases orders were issued directing the removal of such scenery from the building and it was not allowed to be used. In each case the inspectors personally saw that the objectionable scenery was removed from the building. If the scenery is found to stand the test the manager of the traveling company is required to furnish an affidavit giving the date and place of treatment; such affidavits are preserved in the files of this department for future reference; the scenery used by the theaters is stamped with the approval of the fire marshal the date it is tested. During the year there was not one case of violation of the regulations on the part of either manager of theater or show.

In addition to the examination of the scenery used in the regular theaters, the scenery, booths, and decorations used in public halls and churches where fairs and bazaars were held were also examined, and when the same was found to be unsatisfactory they were required to be properly treated with a fire-resistant solution as required in section 2, article 16, of the police regulations.

The regulations governing motion-picture theaters and open-air motion-picture parks are very exact and far-reaching and are enforced by the fire marshal and his corps of assistants. The fire marshal has forwarded to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia a report recommending a revision of the police regulations by amending certain portions of the regulation governing these theaters which will, if approved by the commissioners, afford ample protection to the public. There was not a single case of violation of the regulations governing motion-picture theaters during the year by the management of the different theaters.

From November 1, 1913, the beginning of the license year, up to and including June 30, 1914, the end of the fiscal year, 71 motion-picture theaters were examined and approved as being in conformity with the regulations and licenses issued, an increase of 15 over the preceding year, although some of these motion-picture theaters have closed their doors during the year; new places were opened to make up the number going out of business; 27 open-air motion-picture parks have been examined and approved and licenses issued, an increase of 2 over the preceding year. These motion-picture theaters and open-air parks are scattered in different sections of the city and are visited at least once a week, and those in the down-town or business section two or three times a week, especially on Saturday and Sunday nights and holiday performances, when the largest crowds are found, in order to see that the regulations are being adhered to, which is strictly enforced by this office.

INSPECTION OF MERCANTILE HOUSES.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the fire marshal is the inspection of mercantile establishments, stores, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, yards, cellars, etc., in order to see that from a fire standpoint of view there are no conditions existing that are liable to cause or promote a fire; and when such conditions are found directions are given for the removal of and abating of the existing conditions in such time as warranted, according to the conditions that exist; also to see that there is nothing in or on any building that would interfere with or delay the fire department in the performance of its duty or endanger their lives or the lives of others in case of fire.

During the year 24,131 such inspections were made, an increase of 547 inspections as compared with the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that the inspection of apartment houses has been added to our work, which occupies considerable time. These inspections do not include the investigation of all fires that occurred during the year. The additional work placed upon this office under the fire-escape regulations occupies considerable time in the examining of all apartment houses, hotels, office buildings, schools, seminaries, and stores coming under the purview of the law governing the fire-escape regulations; to see that they are properly equipped with the fire protection as required by the regulations, that the fire escapes are kept free from obstructions, and drop ladders in proper working order and ready for immediate use, and that the fire gongs and fire extinguishers are kept and maintained in proper working order.

The fire marshal and his corps of assistants have also visited and investigated 247 complaints of different sources in addition to the regular inspections, and the conditions were abated where it was necessary to take action. There was only one case where the fire marshal was compelled to resort to the court for failure to remove inflammable material. Reed S. Baker, of 1332 F Street NW., forfeited \$10 collateral in police court December 24, 1913, for violation of section 10, article 2, of the police regulations, for failure to remove trash and other inflammable materials from cellar as directed. I must add that the business people, as a rule, cooperate with this office in keeping their places clear of waste paper. The larger stores have placed baling presses in their houses, which has added greatly to the cleanliness and lessened the danger of fire.

The fire marshal and the inspector of fire escapes from November 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, have visited and made an examination prior to the issue of license to 86 hotels, 34 public halls, 13 regular theaters, 71 motion-picture theaters, and 27 open-air motion-picture parks, where applications have been filed for a license. This examination is in accordance with the regulations of the building, fire, and electrical departments governing the places mentioned, which require that these places of public assembly shall be equipped as defined in the regulations before a license can be issued.

During the year the force attached to the fire marshal's office has visited and made an examination of 1,564 buildings coming under the purview of the law governing the fire-escape regulations to see that the fire escapes, fire gongs, and fire extinguishers are kept in proper working order. This is an increase of 212 over the number visited the preceding year. This is accounted for and due to the equipping of new buildings under the fire-escape regulations. Each of these buildings has been visited and inspected twice during the year. These visits were for the purpose of keeping the fire escapes free from obstruction, drop ladders kept in working order, and the fire gongs and extinguishers ready at all times, in proper working order, and ready for immediate use. With the exception of a few cases the drop ladders were found not working properly, and on platforms of fire escapes were found boxes, garbage pails, and potted plants. The inspectors caused the immediate removal of all obstructions and drop ladders repaired. The fire gongs in particular in a few cases were found out of order, but were kept and maintained in proper condition, due to the rigid inspection of this office. There were a considerable number of these cases where notices were served upon the owners or representatives directing them to put them in good order, especially the fire gongs. This, however, takes up considerable time of the inspectors in the testing of the fire gongs which necessitates the notification of every occupant in the buildings where the gongs are to be tested, requiring two and sometimes three visits to each building where the fire gongs are found out of order, and before the order is finally complied with considerable time is lost in this manner, which requires from six to eight weeks alone on this work. Therefore it is plain to be seen that with considerable other work the number of mercantile establishments inspected is considerably less and not given the attention it should have. This work could be increased and a better system established if an additional inspector were provided, who in this case could be assigned to the inspection of apartment houses and such other buildings as come under purview of the laws governing the fire-escape regulations. The orders of the utilities commission which became effective July 10, 1913, prohibiting the members of the police and fire departments from riding free on the different street car lines in the District of Columbia, and which has retarded the efficiency of this office, besides working a great hardship upon the employees of the fire marshal's office, for the reason that not a day passes that the inspectors are not called to make visits of inspections of different nature outside of their regular mercantile inspections, and these inspections take them all over the city, each inspector getting on an average of from two to six calls a day and is compelled to pay car fare, which means \$9 a month out of their small salary, and the high cost of living leaves them very little, if any, surplus in case of sickness or other trouble in the family, and up to the closing of the fiscal year June 30, 1914, no appropriation has been made to relieve conditions that exist. The fire marshal has added greatly to his own work by trying to save the inspectors car fare and taking up some of their work.

I respectfully recommend that such action will be taken by you and forwarded to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia requesting Congress to take such steps that the members of the fire department be compensated or transportation be provided.

I again renew my recommendation that the salary of the employees of the fire marshal's office be increased in order to better enable them to pay car fare and meet other conditions that arise.

The work of the fire marshal and his assistants is systematically recorded in such manner that any particular record can be referred to in quickest possible time. Especially is this true with the record of fires, each fire occurring where any portion of

the fire department responds either in the District or outside of the District of Columbia is recorded on a printed blank giving the time of fire, location, how occupied, the date, number of box or local alarm, style of building and contents and the amount of insurance carried. On the same blank a space is provided marked "Remarks." A record is kept of all additional alarms, casualties, and such other information as may be deemed necessary for future reference and complete fire record.

A record is also kept of all inspections, applications for the storage and sale of inflammable oils, explosives, also applications for license to conduct regular and motion-picture theaters, motion-picture parks, dancing parks, hotels, public halls, all special reports submitted, communications, daily, monthly, and yearly reports.

This work is on file in cabinet forms and the index card system. Owing to the fact that no clerk has been provided for the fire marshal's office, the fire marshal, in addition to his regular duties, is compelled to do all of his own clerical work, which at times is considerable. The fire marshal is compelled to detail one of his inspectors to assist him at times, more especially when the time arrives to make up the data for his monthly reports and filing of the fire records, and on different occasions it became necessary to detail two of the inspectors a portion of each day in the office until the work of posting and comparing the fire record is completed.

The preparation of the annual report takes up considerable time at the end of each fiscal year. Practically the entire force of the fire marshal's office has been compelled to spend a portion of each day and some of them the entire day for several days assisting in the preparation of this work, which is very voluminous.

There being no clerk provided, the fire marshal is compelled to personally write all reports submitted of inspections or any other nature including the answering of all communications and other official documents.

If a clerk is provided the office system and the keeping of records and the clerical work necessary for the proper and efficient working of the fire marshal's office could be improved upon and better results accomplished, besides the amount of clerical work to be performed daily, the appointment of a clerk would enable the fire marshal and his corps of inspectors to spend more time on outside work, and this clerk in cases of emergency could be detailed on inspection work.

I have the honor to renew my recommendation that the commissioners be asked to include in their estimates to Congress and urging them to use every effort to obtain an appropriation for a clerk for the fire marshal's office, with compensation at the rate of \$1,000 per annum, and that an additional inspector at the rate of \$1,080 per annum.

To my assistants, the deputy fire marshal, and the corps of inspectors much consideration is due for the able and conscientious manner in which they have performed their duties and the hearty support rendered me in the conduct of affairs of this office.

I extend to you my sincere thanks and appreciation for the courtesies and support you have extended and rendered to me in my efforts to keep up the standing and reputation that the fire marshal's office has gained.

Very respectfully,

P. W. NICHOLSON,
Fire marshal.

APPENDIX 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY.

Mr. F. J. WAGNER,

Chief Engineer, Fire Department, District of Columbia.

JULY 1, 1914.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1914:

During the year I have inspected and tested all new apparatus, appliances, and hose received by the department and recorded the results of such inspections. I have also tested all hose in service and recommended for condemnation such as was unfit for further service. I have also made thorough inspection of all boilers of engines and all other apparatus from time to time during the year.

I have examined all members eligible for promotion to service on steam fire engines, automobile engines, automobile hose wagons, and automobile trucks in order to determine their fitness for such work, and have given instructions in handling and operating the apparatus of the department. I have drawn up all specifications for new apparatus and appliances, new automobile fire engines, automobile trucks, and automobile hose wagons, also for remodeling old apparatus. I have further designed all plans for new apparatus.

I have responded to 287 emergency calls from the various engine, truck, and chemical companies of the department, and 404 new and repair jobs on the various apparatus and appliances have been completed under my supervision in the machine shop of this department. I have also supervised 129 repair jobs in local shops.

The assistant superintendent of machinery and myself have attended all special calls for fires during the year. There have been numerous changes made in the department repair shop during the year to engines, trucks, wagons, etc.

Extra No. 5 engine was rebuilt; the rebuilding including a new boiler. The same was installed in No. 8 Engine Company, and the third size Clapp & Jones engine rebuilt the year previous was transferred to and installed in No. 10 Engine Company. On July 2, 1913, No. 25 Engine Company was placed in service in lieu of No. 5 Chemical Company. No. 25 engine is a motor-propelled motor-pumping engine and hose carriage. The pumps displace 700 gallons of water per minute and the hose body accommodates 1,600 feet of 2½-inch fire hose. On July 9, 1913, No. 3 Chemical Company was changed to a steam fire engine company using old apparatus of the department.

On July 1, 1913, No. 12 truck was placed in service. This is a motor-driven truck and is of the combination gas and electric type. This truck is equipped with a gasoline engine and electric generator to furnish current for motors in the four wheels of the truck.

On November 23, 1913, the department received one combination chemical and hose wagon, motor driven, with booster pump connected to chemical tank, built by the Ahrens Fox Fire Engine Co.

On November 24, 1913, the department received one combination chemical and hose wagon, motor driven, with booster pump connected to chemical tank, built by the Segrave Co.

On December 10, 1913, the department received one motor-propelled, motor-pumping fire engine, built by the Ahrens Fox Fire Engine Co.

On February 11, 1914, No. 16 Engine Company was changed from a horse-drawn steam fire engine company to a motor-driven engine company.

New front drive two-wheel gasoline tractors were installed on No. 2 engine and No. 3 truck, the said apparatus was received by the Department, with installation completed May 24, 1914.

On June 9, 1914, No. 2 Engine Company was changed from a horse-drawn company to a motor-driven company.

On June 10, 1914, No. 3 Truck Company was changed from a horse-drawn company to a motor-driven company.

On June 15, 1914, No. 1 Chemical Company was changed to a horse-drawn steam fire engine company, designated No. 27 Engine Company, by using reserve apparatus and making necessary changes to apparatus and house.

Thirteen thousand two hundred feet of 2½-inch "Paragon Brand" cotton, rubber-lined hose has been received and placed in the various engine companies.

During the year a new repair shop was built for the department.

During the year the wreck wagon has been used 11 times for raising apparatus out of ditches or bringing into the shop disabled apparatus.

I recommend that a fore-and-aft compound engine of not less than 550 indicated horse power, with surface condenser, be purchased and installed on the fire boat to replace the present single-cylinder, high-pressure engine. The present engine develops but 300 indicated horsepower, and in breaking solid ice does not give power enough to force the boat to the top of the ice. I further recommend that the steam feed lines be changed so that the power engine and the large fire pumps can be fed by independent feed lines.

I respectfully recommend that the salary of the assistant superintendent of machinery be increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400 per annum.

Accompanying this report is a table showing the number of feet of hose in various companies of this department and the condition of the same. I also inclose tables showing the various apparatus of the department.

I desire to take this opportunity to thank you for the hearty cooperation and assistance rendered to me in connection with my work.

Very respectfully,

Superintendent of Machinery.

APPENDIX 3.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1914.

SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons has the honor to submit the following report of work in the fire department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Admitted to sick report (cards not issued).....	205
Under treatment, but not on sick report.....	387
House visits.....	825
Office visits.....	1,071
Applicants examined.....	256
Applicants accepted.....	42
Pensioners examined.....	43

Respectfully,

H. W. LAWSON, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

FRANK J. WAGNER,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

JULY 1, 1914.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the horses of the fire department during the fiscal year 1914:

On July 1, 1913, there were 255 horses in the fire department.

There have been purchased during the fiscal year 41 head.

During the year 66 animals have been condemned as unfit for the service, all of which were transferred to other departments for use by them, and 8 died from natural causes.

There are at present 231 horses in the fire department. Of these, 208 are in good condition, 22 in fair condition, and 1 is in bad condition and will be disposed of as early as possible.

During the year 171 horses were received at the hospital for treatment.

The general health of the fire department horses has been good. The usual amount of sickness and injuries has been incurred during the year.

Respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON,
District Veterinarian.

FRANK J. WAGNER,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX 5.

STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.—Pension roll.

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per month.
Alber, W.....	\$50.00	Brown, C. E.....	
Albin, J. A.....	50.00	Burke, C. F.....	\$70.00
Angell, C.....	30.00	Cady, W. P.....	50.00
Auffort, C. F.....	50.00	Carter, A. N.....	50.00
Baxter, W. D.....	50.00	Carter, E. W.....	12.50
Beall, A. V.....	40.00	Caton, M. A.....	35.00
Beall, H. P.....	35.00	Collins, E. P.....	55.00
Belt, K.....	50.00	Davis, M. W.....	40.00
Bieber, S.....	1.00	Dickson, M. E.....	50.00
Boss, C. S.....	65.00	Dodge E. S.....	25.00
Bradekamp, W. H. J.....	50.00	Doleman, W.....	50.00
			25.00

TABLE 1.—*Pension roll—Continued.*

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per month
Donaldson, L. D.....	\$40.00	Ohle, M. T. H.....	\$50.00
Donaldson, M. E.....	35.00	O'Leary, J.....	50.00
Drew, W. O.....	75.00	Oliver, M. A.....	35.00
Edwards, R. A.....	35.00	Parris, J.....	100.00
Frazier, J.....	50.00	Pickral, G. M.....	50.00
Gaghan, C. B.....	45.00	Raitz, F. W.....	50.00
Gibbons, A. C.....	40.00	Robertson, W. E.....	65.00
Griffin, J. E.....	30.00	Shaffer, C. E.....	1.00
Grimm, A. L.....	65.00	Savoy, A.....	50.00
Guy, J. O.....	50.00	Shedd, M. E.....	40.00
Handy, W. B.....	25.00	Shipley, S. P.....	30.00
Hughes, E. B.....	50.00	Smith, C. A.....	40.00
Hyland, J. T.....	50.00	Smith, E. H.....	65.00
Jacobs, H.....	35.00	Smith, M. K.....	50.00
Kane, J.....	50.00	Sorrell, M. E.....	50.00
Keefe, W.....	50.00	Sullivan, A. L.....	30.00
Kurtz, A. E.....	35.00	Sullivan, D. B.....	40.00
Lenman, B. M.....	30.00	Sweeney, A.....	30.00
Lewis, M. V.....	30.00	Sweeney, E. A.....	50.00
Lowe, M. R.....	40.00	Sweeney, J. A.....	50.00
Lusby, M. E.....	40.00	Taylor, G. W.....	50.00
Luskey, W.....	65.00	Thomas, H.....	50.00
Maguire, M. R.....	30.00	Utterbach, J. A.....	50.00
Mahorney, G.....	30.00	Virnstein, T. W.....	50.00
Mahorney, W. T.....	50.00	Ward, J. H.....	50.00
Mastin, L. A.....	30.00	Warren, J. H.....	55.00
McGee, G. R.....	40.00	Wiles, M. T.....	45.00
McKeever, B. R.....	60.00	Williams, D.....	50.00
McLane, N. A.....	50.00	Williams, M. G.....	30.00
Moncrief, J.....	40.00	Willig, J. F.....	50.00
Moriarty, J.....	40.00	Willson, J. G.....	50.00
Mosheuvel, A. J.....	30.00	Young, S. A.....	40.00
Mulhall, F.....	50.00	Young, T. C.....	50.00
Mulhall, M. T.....	50.00		
Offutt, J. M.....	50.00	Total.....	3,989.50

TABLE 2.—*Salaries of officers and employees.*

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer.....	1	\$3,500
Deputy chief engineer.....	1	2,500
Battalion chief engineers.....	3	2,000
Fire marshal.....	1	2,000
Deputy fire marshal.....	1	1,400
Inspectors.....	2	1,080
Chief clerk.....	1	1,800
Clerk.....	1	1,200
Superintendent of machinery.....	1	2,000
Assistant superintendent of machinery.....	1	1,200
Captains.....	37	1,400
Lieutenants.....	39	1,200
Engineers.....	25	1,150
Assistant engineers.....	25	1,100
Pilots.....	2	1,150
Marine engineers.....	2	1,150
Assistant marine engineers.....	2	1,100
Marine firemen.....	2	720
Drivers.....	39	1,150
Assistant drivers.....	39	1,100
Privates, class 2.....	219	1,080
Privates, class 1.....	42	960
Hostler.....	1	600
Laborer.....	1	480

TABLE 3.—Number of alarms responded to by companies.

	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	Fourth alarms.	Fifth alarms.	Sixth alarms.	Special alarms.	Local alarms.	Time engine worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extin- guishers used.	Times chemical tanks dumped.	Times hand pump used.	Transfers.
Engine Company:									<i>H. m.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>					
No. 1.....	121	9		1				46	80 53	18,000	50	16	21	19	7	1
No. 2.....	111	7	1					28	69 00	17,150	100	64	9	10		1
No. 3.....	146	24	7	3			1	22	96 25	28,000	900	64	12	6	13	1
No. 4.....	121	5						17	93 45	21,350	150	64	17	13	16	
No. 5.....	52	1						34	49 00	8,000	200	60	31		24	
No. 6.....	140	6	1					28	104 50	16,050	300	16	13	22	6	
No. 7.....	173	3	5	1			1	32	118 15	31,800	250	288	27	39	40	1
No. 8.....	130	7	3				2	11	74 40	22,000		80	12	19	10	3
No. 9.....	138	1		1				43	42 35	23,200		32	15	14	20	4
No. 10.....	93	2	1	1				22	92 00	23,100	250	144	20	10	12	1
No. 11.....	84		1	1			1	50	36 25	12,500	200	126	26		25	2
No. 12.....	110	3	4					23	42 35	13,750	50		15	3	4	2
No. 13.....	73	11	2					6	58 10	14,200	450		7	12	2	
No. 14.....	123	2	1					28	135 00	19,700		64	17	16	4	
No. 15.....	11						1	15	24 00	5,600	50	12	2			5
No. 16.....	104	3	2					23	86 30	18,500	300	92	12	16	5	2
No. 17.....	6	1						17	6 15	6,400	250	84	4			3
No. 18.....	107	2		1				17	60 20	18,800					1	4
No. 19.....	5							6	5 25	1,700					1	
No. 20.....	7	1	1					39	21 15	9,750	400	24	8	9	5	
No. 21.....	58	5						28	26 15	9,250			14			
No. 22.....	11							21	10 04	3,550	250	152	12	5		
No. 23.....	65	3		2				15	75 31	18,960	500	64	6	12	4	1
No. 24.....	93								18 20	9,000		56	18	5	6	
No. 25.....	8							11	8 00	4,150	300	76	3			
No. 26.....	5							13	5 35	2,500	50	24	3	3	2	
No. 27.....	14							16		8,000	250	197	2	26	2	
Truck Company:																
No. 1.....	90	12	1					3				2,149	4		2	
No. 2.....	96	6		2			1	9				2,130	23		2	5
No. 3.....	93	4	1	1			1	8				2,311	8		4	
No. 4.....	161	10	1					6				2,439	7		9	1
No. 5.....	16		1					9			100	628	5		1	2
No. 6.....	78		1					4				605	3		1	2
No. 7.....	105	4	4					6				1,392	11		8	3
No. 9.....	31	2	2					6				1,202				4
No. 10.....	80	9	2					7				1,548	18		3	1
No. 12.....	7							32				360				
Chemical Com- pany:																
No. 2.....	1							10				42				
No. 5.....																
Truck Company hose wagon.....																
Water tower¹.....	76	5	1					4		4,850						

¹ In service at fires 21½ hours.

TABLE 4.—Description of engines, horse drawn.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	When received by the department.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Displacement of water per minute.
No. 1, Continental.....	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Second.....	Ahrens-Fox.....	8,600	Oct. 30, 1911	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 3, Metropolitan.....	do.	do.	American La France.....	8,600	Oct. 10, 1908	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 4, Clapp & Jones.....	do.	do.	Clapp & Jones.....	8,300	Oct. 30, 1888	8½ by 7	5 by 7	700
No. 5, Amoskeag.....	do.	do.	Manchester Locomotive Works.....	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½ by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 6, Metropolitan.....	do.	Extra first.....	American La France.....	10,000	Jan. 3, 1903	9½ by 9	5½ by 9	1,100
No. 7, Metropolitan.....	do.	Second.....	do.	8,600	Aug. 28, 1905	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 8, La France.....	do.	Third.....	La France.....	7,800	May 7, 1895	7½ by 8	4½ by 8	600
No. 9, Amoskeag.....	do.	Second.....	Manchester Locomotive Works.....	8,300	Dec. 9, 1886	6½ by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 10, Clapp & Jones.....	do.	Third.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,000	Nov. 16, 1886	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 11, Metropolitan.....	do.	Second.....	American La France.....	8,600	Aug. 30, 1907	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 12, Clapp & Jones.....	do.	Third.....	do.	7,900	Nov. 9, 1896	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 13, Metropolitan.....	do.	Second.....	do.	8,600	Nov. 6, 1904	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 14, Metropolitan.....	do.	Extra first.....	do.	10,000	Jan. 3, 1903	9½ by 9	5½ by 9	1,100
No. 15, La France.....	do.	Third.....	La France.....	7,750	Jan. 1, 1898	7½ by 8	4½ by 8	600
No. 17, Metropolitan.....	do.	Fourth.....	American La France.....	7,200	Nov. 6, 1904	6½ by 7	4½ by 7	500
No. 18, Metropolitan.....	do.	Third.....	do.	7,800	Aug. 28, 1905	7½ by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 20, Clapp & Jones.....	do.	do.	do.	8,300	Feb. 4, 1898	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 21, Metropolitan.....	do.	Second.....	do.	8,600	Aug. 30, 1907	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 22, Metropolitan.....	do.	Fourth.....	do.	7,200	Oct. 2, 1908	6½ by 7	4 by 7	500
No. 23, Metropolitan.....	do.	Second.....	do.	8,000	Oct. 18, 1909	8 by 8	4½ by 8	700
No. 26, Clapp & Jones.....	do.	Third.....	Clapp & Jones.....	8,000	Sept. 16, 1893	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 27, Metropolitan.....	do.	Fourth.....	American La France.....	7,200	Dec. 13, 1906	6½ by 7	4 by 7	500
Reserve engines:								
No. 1, Clapp & Jones.....	do.	First.....	Clapp & Jones.....	9,100	Dec. 11, 1891	9 by 8	5½ by 8	900
No. 2, Clapp & Jones.....	do.	Second.....	do.	8,100	Nov. 16, 1889	8½ by 7	5 by 7	700
No. 3, Clapp & Jones.....	do.	Third.....	American La France.....	8,000	Nov. 9, 1896	7 by 7	4½ by 7	600
No. 4, Silsby.....	Crane-neck rotary.....	do.	American Fire Engine Co.....	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	10½	4½ by 7½	600

TABLE 5.—Description of combination chemical and hose wagon.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Number of feet 2½-inch hose.	By whom built.	Weight drawn to fires.	When received by the department.	Capacity of tanks
					<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
Engine Company:				American La France.	7,200	Sept. 23, 1905	70
No. 1.....	Double tank.	First..	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Oct. 21, 1907	70
No. 3.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 29, 1908	70
No. 4.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Oct. 24, 1903	70
No. 6.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	United States Fire Apparatus Co.	7,200	Jan. 24, 1911	70
No. 7.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Jas. Boyd & Bro.....	7,200	Nov. 13, 1909	70
No. 8.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 24, 1903	70
No. 9.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Jan. 23, 1905	70
No. 10.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Sept. 4, 1906	70
No. 12.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	do.....	7,200	Oct. 13, 1909	70
No. 13.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Oct. 21, 1907	70
No. 14.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	C T. Holloway.....	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70
No. 17.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Jan. 10, 1907	70
No. 20.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 29, 1908	70
No. 21.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	C. T. Holloway.....	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70
No. 22.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	United States Fire Apparatus Co.	7,200	Sept. 7, 1910	70
No. 23.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Robinson Co.....	8,200	Nov. 29, 1908	70
No. 26.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	American La France.	7,200	Oct. 24, 1903	70
No. 27.....	do.....	do.....	1,200				

TABLE 6.—Description of hose carriages, horse drawn.

Location	Style.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Received by the department.	Capacity of hose spools.
			<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
Engine Company:					
No 5.....	4 wheel, crane neck....	McDermott Bros..	4,750	July 18, 1880	1,200
No. 11.....	do.....	do.....	4,750	May 18, 1879	1,200
No. 15.....	do.....	do.....	5,700	Jan. 22, 1889	1,400
No. 18.....	do.....	do.....	4,800	June 8, 1898	1,200
Chemical Company No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	—, 1876	1,200
Truck Company No. 5.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	—, 1875	1,200
Reserve:					
No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	May 18, 1879	1,200
No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	—, 1878	1,200
No. 3.....	do.....	do.....	4,800	Dec. 2, 1893	1,200

TABLE 7.—Description of hose reels.

Location.	Style.	By whom built.	Capacity of 2½-inch hose.	When received by department.
			<i>Feet.</i>	
Pinehurst, D. C.....	2-wheel...	United States Fire Apparatus Co.....	500	Dec. 19, 1910
Chevy Chase.....	do.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.....	500	Oct. 22, 1910
Colored Industrial Home School.	do.....	United States Fire Apparatus Co.....	500	Dec. 19, 1910

TABLE 8.—Description of trucks, horse-drawn.

Location.	Ladders.	Style.	By whom built.	When received by department.	Weight drawn to fires.	Length of aerial ladder.
Truck Company:	<i>Feet.</i>				<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1.....	305	Seagrave....	Seagrave Co.....	Dec. 16, 1902	10,000	75
No. 2.....	372	Hayes.....	La France Fire Engine Co....	Nov. 19, 1900	9,000	75
No. 4.....	347	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000	75
No. 5.....	301	.....do.....	American La France.....	Oct. 17, 1903	8,500	65
No. 6.....	347	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 13, 1901	9,000	75
No. 7.....	327	Seagrave....	Seagrave Co.....	Oct. 7, 1907	8,500	65
No. 8.....	275	Hayes.....	American La France.....	Nov. 22, 1904	8,000	55
No. 9.....	343	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800	85
No. 10.....	314	Automatic..	.....do.....	Nov. 20, 1908	8,500	65
No. 11.....	193	Robinson....	.....do.....	Sept. 6, 1907	8,350	150
Reserve Truck:						
No. 1.....	332	Hayes.....	.....do.....	Nov. 12, 1891	9,000	75
No. 2.....	361	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 8, 1900	9,000	75

¹ Ground extension.

1. No. 1 truck was rebuilt and has an automatic raising device for aerial ladder, and was placed back in service November 8, 1910.

2. This truck is equipped with chemical tanks having a capacity of 100 gallons, and was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia fire department.

TABLE 9.—Description of water tower.

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight drawn to fire.	Received by department.	Elevation.
House of Truck No. 3...	Champion...	First..	National Fire Extinguisher Co., Chicago, Ill.	<i>Pounds.</i> 9,800	Apr. 15, 1901	<i>Feet.</i> 75

TABLE 10.—Description of chemical engines, horse-drawn.

Engine.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight drawn to fires.	When received by department.	Capacity of tanks.
No. 2, Seagrave.....	Double tank	First....	Seagrave Co.....	<i>Pounds.</i> 8,200	Jan. 19, 1911	<i>Gallons.</i> 170
No. 5, Holloway.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,700	Jan. 23, 1903	170
Extra chemical No. 1 at No. 2 Chemical Co.	.....do.....	.....do.....	C. T. Holloway...	6,700	Sept. 8, 1891	160
Extra chemical No. 2 at No. 2 Chemical Co.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7,719	May 21, 1901	170
Extra Chemical No. 3 at No. 25 Engine Co.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7,200	June 22, 1901	170
Air-pressure chemical engine at No. 20 Engine Co., Robinson. ¹	.....do.....	Second..	Built at fire-department repair shop.	4,700	Feb. 15, 1911	100
Hand chemical at Colored Industrial Home School.	.....do.....	Fourth..	C. T. Holloway...	1,200	Sept. 6, 1891	70

¹ Air-pressure chemical engine stationed at No. 20 Engine Company was built at the District of Columbia fire-department repair shop.

TABLE 11.—*Description of wreck and windlass wagon.*

[Designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia fire department.]

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight.	Placed in service.
Department machine shops.	Robinson.....	First....	Rock Creek Auto & Wagon Works.	Pounds. 4,500	Jan. 14, 1907

Description of the fire boat "Firefighter."

The boat was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del. Length over all, 101 feet; length at load water line, 95 feet; beam, 23 feet 6 inches; draft, 9 feet; displacement, 130 tons. Single screw. Speed, 12 miles per hour. The power engine is a single-cylinder high-pressure noncondensing engine.

The fire appliances on this boat consist of the following: Two duplex fire pumps, 17 by 11 by 10 inches, with a displacement of 3,000 gallons of water per minute for each pump. The pumps were built by the Blake Pump Co., Cambridge, Mass. One monitor on forward deck throws streams 2 to 4½ inches. One monitor on engine-room roof throws streams from 2 to 3½ inches. Two turret nozzles on pilot house, one on the port and the other on the starboard side, throw streams from 1½ to 2 inches. Two turret nozzles on engine-room roof, one on the port side and one on the starboard side, throw streams from 1½ to 2 inches.

On this boat are 14 connections for 2½-inch hose, so that fire can be fought for a distance of 2,000 feet or more ashore.

The said boat is also constructed for use as an ice breaker.

TABLE 12.—*Life-saving nets on hand.*

Company.	Name.	Number.	Company.	Name.	Number.
Truck:			Truck—Contd.		
No. 1.....	Browder.....	1	No. 8.....	Browder.....	1
No. 2.....	do.....	1	No. 9.....	do.....	1
No. 3.....	do.....	1	No. 10.....	do.....	1
No. 4.....	do.....	1	No. 12.....	do.....	1
No. 5.....	do.....	1	Total.....		11
No. 6.....	do.....	1			
No. 7.....	do.....	1			

TABLE 13.—*Hand pumps and where located.*

Company.	Number.	Company.	Number.
Engine:		Engine—Continued.	
No. 1.....	2	No. 24.....	1
No. 2.....	1	No. 25.....	4
No. 3.....	1	No. 26.....	2
No. 4.....	2	No. 27.....	1
No. 5.....	1	Truc Company:	
No. 6.....	1	No. 1.....	2
No. 7.....	1	No. 2.....	2
No. 8.....	1	No. 3.....	2
No. 9.....	1	No. 4.....	2
No. 10.....	2	No. 5.....	3
No. 11.....	2	No. 6.....	2
No. 12.....	1	No. 7.....	2
No. 13.....	1	No. 8.....	2
No. 14.....	1	No. 9.....	2
No. 15.....	1	No. 10.....	2
No. 16.....	1	No. 11.....	2
No. 17.....	1	No. 12.....	2
No. 18.....	2	Chemical Company, No. 2.....	2
No. 19.....	1	Department stables.....	1
No. 20.....	2	Superintendent of machinery.....	4
No. 21.....	1	Total.....	
No. 22.....	2		70
No. 23.....	1		

TABLE 14.—*Fuel wagons.*

Location.	Style.	Built by—	Placed in service.	Capacity.
				<i>Tons.</i>
No. 1 at No. 7 Truck Company.....	4-wheel.	McDermott.....	July 1, 1886	1
No. 2 at No. 2 Truck Company.....	do.	do.....	Nov. 20, 1886	1
No. 3 at No. 3 Truck Company.....	do.	do.....	July 1, 1890	1
No. 4 at No. 4 Truck Company.....	do.	do.....	do.....	1
No. 5 at No. 6 Truck Company.....	do.	Kane & Kasper.....	Nov. 3, 1908	1½

The fuel wagons Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were designed by McDermott Bros. Fuel wagon No. 5 was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia fire department.

TABLE 15.—*Number of feet of serviceable hose in the department, and how distributed.*

	Paragon brand 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose.	Keystone brand 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose.	Baker fabric brand 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose.	Total amount cotton rubber-lined hose in service.	Maltese Cross brand 2½-inch rubber hose.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Engine companies:					
No. 1.....	3,550			3,550	
No. 2.....	3,450			3,450	
No. 3.....	2,800			2,800	
No. 4.....	3,150			3,150	
No. 5.....	1,550	2,700		4,250	
No. 6.....	3,200			3,200	
No. 7.....	2,350		600	2,950	
No. 8.....	3,100			3,100	
No. 9.....	3,150			3,150	
No. 10.....	3,550			3,550	
No. 11.....	3,350			3,350	
No. 12.....	2,750	500		3,250	
No. 13.....	3,000			3,000	
No. 14.....	3,600			3,600	
No. 15.....	2,200	1,200		3,400	
No. 16.....	3,200			3,200	
No. 17.....		1,800	950	2,750	650
No. 18.....	2,400	1,550		3,950	
No. 19.....	1,000	5,900		6,900	
No. 20.....		1,800		1,800	2,250
No. 21.....	3,400			3,400	
No. 22.....		1,700		1,700	2,200
No. 23.....	2,900			2,900	
No. 24.....	3,550			3,550	
No. 25.....	750	400	2,300	3,450	
No. 26.....					3,400
No. 27.....	1,600	1,350	500	3,450	
Chemical Company, No. 2.....	850	1,450		2,300	
Extra hose carriage:					
No. 1.....		1,250		1,250	
No. 2.....	950			950	
No. 3.....		450		450	
2-wheel reel at Pinehurst, D. C.....	500			500	
2-wheel reel at Chevy Chase.....	500			500	
Total.....	66,350	22,050	4,350	92,750	8,500

Hose purchased during the year ended June 30, 1914: Paragon brand 2½-inch cotton rubber-lined hose, 13,200 feet.

TABLE 16.—Number of feet of hose condemned during the year.

	Paragon brand 2½- inch hose.	Keystone brand 2½- inch hose.	Baker fab- ric brand 2½-inch hose.	Total cotton rub- ber-lined hose con- demand.	Maltese Cross brand 2½-inch rubber hose con- demned.
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Engine companies:					
No. 1.....	50			50	
No. 2.....	300			300	
No. 3.....	650	200		850	
No. 4.....	400			400	
No. 5.....	150	650		800	
No. 6.....	300			300	
No. 7.....	50		1,250	1,300	
No. 8.....	50			50	
No. 9.....					
No. 10.....	250			250	
No. 11.....	200			200	
No. 12.....	300			300	
No. 13.....	400			400	
No. 14.....					
No. 15.....		300		300	
No. 16.....	500			500	
No. 17.....	600		400	1,000	350
No. 18.....		200		200	
No. 19.....		100		100	
No. 20.....		100		100	300
No. 21.....	50			50	
No. 22.....					600
No. 23.....	500			500	
No. 24.....	50			50	
No. 25.....	350	50	400	800	
No. 26.....					250
No. 27.....	150	800	50	1,000	
Chemical Company, No. 2.....	100	100		200	
Extra hose carriage:					
No. 1.....		50		50	
No. 2.....		750		750	
No. 3.....	150	1,550		1,700	100
Total.....	5,550	4,850	2,100	12,500	1,500

TABLE 17.—Supply wagons.

Location.	Designed by—	Built by—	Placed in service.
No. 1 at No. 2 Truck Company.....	McDermott.....	McDermott.....	July 1, 1890
No. 2 at No. 6 Truck Company.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
No. 3 at No. 8 Engine Company.....	Robinson.....	Kane & Casper....	Nov. 6, 1907

No. 3 wagon was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery, District of Columbia Fire Department.

TABLE 18.—Description of buggies.

By whom used.	Location.	Style.	By whom built.	Received by the depart- ment.	Weight.
					<i>Pounds.</i>
Second battalion chief	No. 2 Truck Company..	Corning.	Kane & Casper....	Sept. 21, 1902	700
Third battalion chief..	No. 1 Truck Company...	do.....	McDermott Bros..	Feb. 28, 1901	700
Fourth battalion chief	No. 6 Truck Company...	do.....	do.....	July 1, 1896	700
Fire marshal.....	No. 4 Truck Company...	do.....	A. C. Stewart.....	Nov. 28, 1902	628
Reserve No. 1.....	No. 2 Engine Company...	do.....	Robinson Fire Ap- paratus Co.	Sept. 25, 1909	700
Reserve No. 2.....	Repair shop.....	do.....	McDermott Bros..	June 1, 1898	725
Reserve No. 3.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1886	750

Two old buggies were condemned during the year.

TABLE 19.—Description of motor vehicles.

By whom used.	Location.	Style.	By whom built.	Received by the department.	Horse-power.
Chief engineer.....	No. 2 Engine Company.	Touring car.	Stutz Manufacturing Co.	Aug. 15, 1913	50
Deputy chiefengineer.	No. 14 Engine Company.	Roadster....	Warren Manufacturing Co.	Aug. 26, 1912	40
First battalion chief..	No. 4 Truck Company.	.....do.....	Carter Motor Car Corporation.	Sept. 21, 1910	40
Superintendent of machinery.	Repair shop.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 25, 1911	40

TABLE 20.—Number of extinguishers on hand.

	3-gallon Underwriter's.	3-gallon Holloway.	6-gallon Holloway.	15-gallon Holloway.	3-gallon Patrol.	3-gallon National Standard.	3-gallon Boyd's Marine.	3-gallon Boyd's plunger.	3-gallon Seagrave.	3-gallon Gold Medal.	3-gallon Babcock.	Electrene.	Total.
Engine Company:													
No. 1.....		1								2			3
No. 2.....								2					2
No. 3.....						1		2					3
No. 4.....							1		1				2
No. 5.....	2		1										3
No. 6.....							2						2
No. 7.....					1		2						3
No. 8.....								2					2
No. 9.....	2							2					4
No. 10.....								2					2
No. 11.....			2					2					4
No. 12.....								2					2
No. 13.....								2					2
No. 14.....								2					2
No. 15.....			1					2					3
No. 16.....	2							2					4
No. 17.....					1			2					3
No. 18.....			1					1		1			3
No. 19.....					2								2
No. 20.....	1	1									4		6
No. 21.....			1					4					5
No. 22.....			1					4					5
No. 23.....								2					2
No. 24.....								2				2	4
No. 25.....	2		1				4						7
No. 26.....										2			2
No. 27.....							2						2
Truck Company:													
No. 1.....								4				2	6
No. 2.....	2		2					2				1	7
No. 3.....				1				4					5
No. 4.....	2			1				3			2		8
No. 5.....			1	2						2			5
No. 6.....								4				1	5
No. 7.....								3	1				4
No. 9.....								2					2
No. 10.....								3			1		4
No. 12.....		2						2					4
No. 8.....				2									2
Chemical Company													
No. 2.....								2	2				4
Superintendent of machinery.....								24					24
Total.....	13	4	11	6	4	1	11	90	4	7	7	6	164

TABLE 21.—Feet of ladders on hand.

Company.	Feet.	Company.	Feet.
Engine:		Truck:	
No. 1.....	16	No. 1.....	296
No. 2.....	16	No. 2.....	476
No. 3.....	16	No. 3.....	316
No. 4.....	16	No. 4.....	395
No. 5.....	24	No. 5.....	295
No. 6.....	16	No. 6.....	364
No. 7.....	16	No. 7.....	321
No. 8.....	16	No. 8.....	253
No. 9.....	32	No. 9.....	378
No. 10.....	16	No. 10.....	305
No. 11.....	48	No. 11.....	195
No. 12.....	20	No. 12.....	311
No. 13.....	16	Chemical 2.....	372
No. 14.....	16	Extra auto engine.....	32
No. 15.....	24	Reserve Truck No. 1.....	332
No. 16.....	30	Reserve Truck No. 2.....	361
No. 17.....	42	Hose carriages:	
No. 18.....	24	At No. 5 Truck.....	24
No. 20.....	58	At No. 25 Engine.....	24
No. 21.....	16	At No. 2 Engine, 2 extra.....	48
No. 22.....	16	At department stables, extra.....	24
No. 23.....	16		
No. 24.....	58	Total.....	5,834
No. 25.....	104		
No. 26.....	24		
No. 27.....	16		

TABLE 22.—Location of the houses of the department.

Company.	Location.
Engine Company:	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets NW.
No. 2.....	Twelfth, between G and H Streets NW.
No. 3.....	Delaware Avenue and C Street NE.
No. 4.....	Virginia Avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets SW.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac Streets NW.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts Avenue, between Fourth and Fifth Streets NW.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth Streets NW.
No. 8.....	North Carolina Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets SE.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets NW.
No. 10.....	Maryland Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets NE.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth, between Irving and Kenyon Streets NW.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy Streets NW.
No. 13.....	Tenth and G Streets SW.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E Streets NW.
No. 15.....	Washington and Pierce Streets SE.
No. 16.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets NW.
No. 17.....	Brookland, D. C.
No. 18.....	Ninth and K Streets SE.
No. 19.....	Seventh and Water Streets SW.
No. 20.....	Tenley, D. C.
No. 21.....	Lanier Place, between Adams Mill Road and Ontario Avenue NW.
No. 22.....	Brightwood, D. C.
No. 23.....	G, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets NW.
No. 24.....	Georgia Avenue and Rock Creek Church Road NW.
No. 25.....	Congress Heights.
No. 26.....	Langdon, D. C.
No. 27.....	Bennings, D. C.
Truck Company:	
No. 1.....	North Capitol, between B and C Streets NE.
No. 2.....	New Hampshire Avenue and M Street NW.
No. 3.....	Ohio Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW.
No. 4.....	M Street, near New Jersey Avenue NW.
No. 5.....	Dent Place, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets NW.
No. 6.....	Park Road, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets NW.
No. 7.....	Eighth, between D and E Streets SE.
No. 8.....	Congress Heights, Chemical No. 5 House.
No. 9.....	Lanier Place, between Adams Mill Road and Ontario Avenue NW., Engine House No. 21.
No. 10.....	K, between Third and Four-and-a-half-Streets SW.
Chemical Company No. 2.....	Randle Highlands.
Water Tower.....	Ohio Avenue and Fourteenth Street NW.

TABLE 23.—Description of tractor-drawn steam fire engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Style of tractor.	Class of engine.	Engine built by—	Cylinders and horsepower of tractor.	Weight drawn to fires.	When received by the department.	Cylinders, in inches.	Pumps, in inches.	Displacement of water per minute.
No. 2, Metropolitan..	Double upright crane-neck piston.	Christy front-wheel drive.	Extra first.	American La France.	4 cylinder, 70 horsepower.	Pounds. 14,500	Jan. 3, 1896	9½ by 9	5½ by 9	Gallons. 1,100

NOTE.—The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department May 25, 1914.

TABLE 24.—Description of motor-propelled, motor-pumping engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Number of cylinders.	Size of cylinders.	Built by—	Horsepower of motor.	Weight drawn to fires.	When received by the department.	Pumps, in inches.	Displacement, in gallons.	Style of pump.
No. 16, Continental.....	Motor-driven..	Second..	6	Inches. 5½ by 6½	Ahrens-Fox.....	92.3	Pounds. 15,000	Dec. 10, 1913	6½ by 4½	700	Reciprocating.
No. 24, Continental.....	do.....	do.....	6	5½ by 6½	do.....	92.3	15,000	June 7, 1912	6½ by 4½	700	Do.
No. 25, Continental.....	do.....	do.....	6	5½ by 6½	do.....	92.3	15,000	Mar. 2, 1913	6½ by 4½	700	Do.
Reserve engine, No. 1, Waterous.	do.....	Fourth..	6	6½ by 7½	Waterous Engine Works.	101	13,500	May 16, 1911	6½ by 7½	500	Rotary.

TABLE 25.—Description of tractor-drawn hook-and-ladder truck.

Location.	Ladders.	Style.	By whom built.	When received by the department.	Weight drawn to fires.	Length of aerial ladder.
Truck Company No. 3.	313	American La France.	American La France.	Sept. 28, 1907	Pounds. 13,500	Feet. 75

The gasoline tractor was installed and received by the department May 24, 1914.

TABLE 26.—Description of motor-propelled hook-and-ladder truck.

Location.	Ladders.	Style.	By whom built.	When received by the department.	Weight drawn to fires.	Length of aerial ladder.	Description.
Truck Company No. 12.	311	Webb.	Webb Motor Co.	May 5, 1913	Pounds. 15,000	Feet. 55	Gas electric couple gear.

TABLE 27.—Description of motor-driven combination chemical and hose wagons.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Number of feet 2½-inch hose.	By whom built.	Number of cylinders.
Engine Company: No. 2.....	Single tank...	First..	1,200	Seagrave Co.....	6
No. 16.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Ahrens-Fox.....	6
No. 24.....	do.....	do.....	1,200	Jas. Boyd & Bro.....	4

Location.	Size of cylinders.	Horse-power.	Weight drawn to fires.	When received by the department.	Capacity of tanks.
Engine Company: No. 2.....	Inches. 5½ by 6½	80	Pounds. 12,500	Nov. 24, 1913	50
No. 16.....	4½ by 5½	60	9,300	Nov. 23, 1913	50
No. 24.....	4½ by 5½	40	9,300	Sept. 25, 1912	50

TABLE 28.—Casualties occurring to members of the fire department during the year ending June 30, 1914.

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Pvt. J. L. Preinkert....	Truck No. 1...	July 18, 1913	18	Cut on lower lip and a few teeth were knocked out while raising ladder.
Driver H. J. Boyd.....	Engine No. 9..	July 21, 1913	84	Cut and bruised thumb of left hand backing engine in house.
Pvt. J. L. Preinkert....	Truck No. 1...	Aug. 22, 1913	124	Cut on right hand by falling glass.
Driver W. F. Shelton..	Chemical Engine No. 2.	Oct. 5, 1913	Stable.	Bruised on right thigh; kicked by a horse.
Capt. W. A. Dixon.....	Truck No. 3...	Oct. 15, 1913	128	Injured left side in raising ladder.
Pvt. R. W. Stine.....	do.....	Oct. 22, 1913	175	Fell and cut left knee.
Capt. J. J. Hanlon.....	Engine No. 21.	Nov. 1, 1913	.....	Injured on left arm and left eye in a collision between street cars on day off.
Pvt. G. W. Pickral.....	Engine No. 9..	Nov. 7, 1913	237	Thrown from ladder and received compound fracture of right wrist, left arm at elbow, and also left leg above knee.
Lieut. J. Mowatt.....	Engine No. 7..	Nov. 7, 1913	237	Cut on left hand by falling glass.
Asst. Driver H. H. Harrison.	Engine No. 23.	Nov. 10, 1913	414	Cut on head hooking up horses.
Pvt. E. L. Jones.....	Truck No. 7...	Nov. 18, 1913	627	Bruised right hip and left leg by falling from truck.
Asst. Driver C. H. Bailey.	Engine No. 10.	Dec. 5, 1913	.....	Sprained right hand hooking up horses.

Table 28.—Casualties occurring to members of the fire department—Continued.

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Pvt. J. S. Farley.....	Chemical Engine No. 1.	Dec. 16, 1913	Local.	Struck in left eye by wrench while laying out hose.
Pvt. F. Hellmuth.....	Engine No. 6..	Dec. 24, 1913	124	Received a contusion on back and right arm, and suffered from shock by the collapse of building.
Asst. Driver C. B. Lanahan.	.....do.....	.....do.....	124	Bruised about body and suffered from shock by the collapse of building.
Pvt. W. A. Schwerdtfeger.	.....do.....	.....do.....	124	Do.
Pvt. C. G. Birch.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	124	Do.
Pvt. F. M. Dyer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	124	Do.
Lieut. T. Buckley.....	Engine No. 4..	.....do.....	124	Cut on right hand by falling glass.
Pvt. E. C. Waters.....	Engine No. 9..	.....do.....	1251	Do.
Pvt. J. W. Hurdle.....	Truck No. 3..	Jan. 2, 1914	431	Cut on right hand.
Pvt. H. R. Carr.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	431	Cut over right eye.
Capt. G. S. Helff.....	Engine No. 8..	Jan. 7, 1914	12	Sprained right ankle and fractured right arm by falling into a well hole.
Capt. G. H. Reynolds..	Engine No. 3..	.....do.....	12	Sprained left foot and ankle by falling from roof.
Pvt. F. S. Reed.....	Truck No. 3..	.....do.....	12	Overcome by gases and exhaustion.
Lieut. D. H. Zirkle....	Engine No. 15.	Jan. 13, 1914	Local.	Ran a nail in right foot.
Driver C. G. O'Brien...	Engine No. 12.	Jan. 15, 1914	523	Fell and sprained leaders in left foot sliding down pole.
Asst. Driver V. L. Woltz.	Truck No. 7..	Jan. 19, 1914	.....	Horse fell and injured driver on left foot.
Pvt. H. L. Clark.....	.....do.....	Jan. 22, 1914	619	Cut on left hand by falling glass.
Pvt. J. H. Swann.....	Engine No. 10.	.....do.....	619	Sprained right ankle by falling down ladder with woman he was rescuing from fire.
Asst. Driver V. L. Woltz.	Truck No. 7..	.....do.....	619	Struck in left eye by a crow bill, hooking up horses.
Pvt. R. N. Stine.....	Truck No. 3..	Jan. 26, 1914	153	Mashed small toe on right foot.
Asst. Engineer, G. A. Bessler.	Engine No. 25.	Jan. 29, 1914	954	Wrenched right ankle turning out on alarm of fire.
Lieut. T. Buckley.....	Engine No. 4..	Feb. 5, 1914	462	Cut on right hand by falling glass.
Driver R. J. Holmes...	Truck No. 10..	Feb. 16, 1914	428	Slightly bruised on legs by being pulled from driver's seat.
Pvt. B. F. Fegan.....	Engine No. 6..	Feb. 27, 1914	175	Sprained left ankle sliding down pole.
Pvt. C. C. Wolz.....	Engine No. 4..	Mar. 13, 1914	877	Cut on left hand hooking up horses.
Pvt. L. W. Trower.....	Engine No. 9..	Mar. 19, 1914	192	Cut and bruised on left hand.
Asst. Engineer W. Oliver.	Engine No. 16.	Mar. 22, 1914	159	Bruised in left eye by swinging door covering pole hole.
Lieut. F. G. Bernhardt	Truck No. 1..	Apr. 9, 1914	.....	Mashed big toe of left foot by being struck with hammer on day off.
Lieut. E. G. Decker....	Chemical Engine No. 2.	Apr. 11, 1914	Local.	Injured right hip and left arm backing apparatus in house.
Pvt. S. L. Gallahan....	Engine No. 4..	Apr. 22, 1914	.....	Cut on finger of right hand hooking up horses.
Third Battalion Chief S. R. Henry.	Truck No. 2..	Apr. 24, 1914	713	Injured on head by falling bricks.
Pvt. J. H. Buscher.....	Engine No. 5..	.....do.....	713	Injured right leg falling down stairs.
Asst. Driver R. K. Clements.	Truck No. 9..	.....do.....	713	Cut on left ear and left side of head by falling bricks.
Asst. Driver D. M. Posey.	Truck No. 3..	.....do.....	713	Cut on left hand by falling glass.
Pvt. E. E. Padgett	Truck No. 7..	Apr. 26, 1914	527	Cut on right leg by collapsing of shed.
Lieut. T. Buckley.....	Engine No. 4..	Apr. 30, 1914	426	Left thumb was knocked out of place.
Lieut. L. L. Woolard..	Engine No. 16.	.....do.....	.....	Cut on right hand, finger being caught in gearing on motor wagon.
Pvt. J. P. Farrell.....	Engine No. 23.	May 9, 1914	.....	Fell and cut head, caused by a tilted chair slipping from under him.
Capt. W. F. Lanahan..	Engine No. 6..	May 10, 1914	127	Sprained right ankle falling in hole cut in roof.
Pvt. O. Mansfield.....	Truck No. 10..	May 26, 1914	475	Bruised on breast, arms, and legs falling through skylight.
Lieut. W. M. Green....	Truck No. 7..	.....do.....	475	Cut on left hand by glass caused by falling against window.
Pvt. O. B. Holmes.....	Engine No. 14.	.....do.....	475	Wrenched right ankle.
Pvt. E. F. Burkley....	Truck No. 4..	June 2, 1914	665	Badly cut on left hand by falling glass.
Pvt. F. Hellmuth.....	Engine No. 6..	June 6, 1914	.....	Bruised on right arm stopping runaway horse.
Pvt. E. B. Rollins.....	Truck No. 3..	June 25, 1914	.....	Bruised on left leg, kicked by a horse.
Pvt. C. M. White.....	Truck No. 9..	.....do.....	.....	Badly bruised right heel jumping out of window of truck house.

Casualties to residents reported during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

July, 1913.—Mrs. E. T. Brown, white, age 38 years, was slightly burned on hands in trying to extinguish a fire in a three-story brick grocery store and dwelling, No. 623 Third Street NW., July 3, 1913, No. 6 Engine Company on local.

J. A. Conway, white, age 37 years, was burned on hands at fire in four 1-story frame fuel sheds in rear 600-606 Florence Street NE., July 4, 1913, Box 643.

Mrs. Ella Austin, white, age 46 years, was slightly burned on left arm at fire in a one-story frame garage located at 2109 First Street NW., July 21, 1913, Box 832.

Max Kohner, white, age 53 years, was bruised about right knee, caused by falling on pavement by tripping over some wire in turning in an alarm of fire in a three-story brick dwelling, No. 3224 Thirteenth Street NW., July 18, 1913, No. 11 Engine Company on local.

Crisp, female infant of Edward and Nellie, white, age 4 weeks, while lying in gocart was seriously burned about face, hands, and arms, caused by her brother, 4 years old, playing with matches and setting gocart on fire in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 1135 Seventh Street NE., July 22, 1913, Box 665.

Mary Ellis, colored, age 26 years, was slightly burned on right arm at fire in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 504 G Street SE., July 23, 1913, Box 57.

The 10 following were either killed or injured by the collapse of a three-story brick office building located at 1101-1103 Seventh Street NW., during a severe wind and thunder storm on July 30, 1913, Box 869; no fire: Walter E. Hilton, white, age 35 years, was crushed to death; Thomas B. Fealey, white, age 65 years, was crushed to death; Thomas E. Allen, white, age 35 years, had both legs broken and body badly bruised; Catherine Breen, white, age 35 years, received bruises on body; Catherine McMahon, white, age 23 years, received bruises and cuts on body; J. Riley Jacobs, white, age 28 years, received bruises on body and legs; Albert J. Drury, white, age 19 years, received cuts on body; Roy Humphrey, white, age 18 years, received bruises and cuts on body; Mrs. Ida Caplan, white, age 35 years, received bruises and cuts on body; Miss Sophia Caplan, white, age 12 years, received bruises and cuts on body.

August, 1913.—J. H. Parker, colored, age 52 years, was slightly burned on face and hands in trying to remove furniture from a burning one-story frame shed in rear 43 Ivy Street SE., August 9, 1913, Box 438.

Joseph Pethersky, white, age 29 years, was slightly burned on hands while endeavoring to extinguish a fire in a two-story frame tailor shop and dwelling, No. 805 I Street NW., August 28, 1913, No. 6 Engine Company on local.

September, 1913.—J. A. Ward, white, age 45 years, was slightly burned on left hand while endeavoring to extinguish a fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 517 E Street SE., September 2, 1913, Box 539.

The following were injured during a fire in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 2156 Eighth Street NW., September 14, 1913, Box 834: Thomas W. Smith, colored, age 28 years, was burned on breast and arms; Lydia Jackson, colored, age 19 years, was cut on chin by jumping from a window.

October, 1913.—Mrs. A. L. Bordenhammer, white, age 28 years, was injured on left hand, caused by the explosion of water back in stove in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 1127 Maryland Avenue NE., October 21, 1913, Box 619.

Joseph H. Hays, colored, age 27 years, was slightly burned on right hand in trying to extinguish fire in automobile at New Hampshire Avenue and Otis Street NW., October 28, 1913, No. 24 Engine Company on local.

Mrs. Emily Senart, white, age 36 years, was slightly burned on left arm while carrying a pan of burning grease at fire in a two-story brick oyster house, No. 520 Eighth Street SE., October 29, 1913, Box 518.

Norman Luchs, white, age 43 years, was slightly burned about face and hands while removing an automobile from a burning garage, a one-story frame, in rear 1439 Fairmont Street NW., October 30, 1913, Box 647.

Allen Baker, white, age 29 years, was badly burned about arms and face at fire in a three-story brick dyeing and cleaning establishment in rear 111 Four-and-a-half Street NW., October 31, 1913, Box 17.

T. H. Reed, white, age 29 years, was slightly burned about face while extinguishing fire in a three-story brick paint shop and dwelling at 810 Thirteenth Street NW., October 31, 1913, Box 143.

William T. Gladden, white, age 33 years, engineer, was fatally injured by being caught under an upsetting locomotive and died from injuries received while being taken to hospital.

J. B. Burch, white, age 25 years, fireman, received slight bruises and suffered from shock, caused by jumping from an upsetting locomotive.

The two foregoing were engineer and fireman of Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s locomotive No. 5100 which fell from a trestle in the yards of the Washington Gas

Light Co. at Twelfth and N Streets SE., October 31, 1913, No. 18 Engine Company on local.

November, 1913.—Mrs. Florence Purchase, white, age 48 years, was fatally burned over entire body, caused by candle igniting her clothes, at 1905 New Hampshire Avenue NW.; died a few hours later from burns received, November 1, 1913, Box 253.

Marcella Green, colored, age 63 years, was slightly burned about face during a fire in a two-story frame dwelling, No. 45 F Street NW., November 7, 1913, Box 168.

Taylor Booth, colored, age 62 years, was burned to death, caused by his clothing igniting from sparks from a pipe he was smoking when he fell backward into a box from which he was unable to extricate himself, No. 3326 M Street NW., November 13, 1913, No. 5 Engine Company on local.

George Lynch, white, age 18 years, was burned about face by the ignition and back-firing of gas while testing a gas range at 804 L Street SE., November 29, 1913, No. 18 Engine Company on local.

December, 1913.—Clyde Gross, colored, age 22 years, was cut on right wrist by a lamp which was thrown during a quarrel and caused a fire in a two-story frame dwelling, No. 523 Second Street SW., December 6, 1913, Box 451.

Mrs. Alma Welsh, white, age 20 years, was slightly burned on face and arms by the ignition of escaping gas from a leaky gas stove in a three-story brick dwelling, No. 2120 H Street NW., December 8, 1913, Box 314.

William Crampton, colored, age 2½ years, was fatally burned over entire body and died from burns received on the day following, caused by clothing catching on fire while playing with fire in a two-story frame dwelling at 1113 Sixteenth Street NE., December 10, 1913, No. 8 Engine Company on local.

Elizabeth Franklin, colored, age 3 months, was burned about face and hands in a two-story frame dwelling at 1227½ Tenth Street NW., December 11, 1913, Box 216.

John Woodson, colored, age 36 years, was burned on face and hands by the back-firing of gas on gas engine in a one-story frame engine shed located on northwest corner First and N Streets NE., December 13, 1913, No. 12 Engine Company on local.

Joseph Potts, age 30 years, was burned on right hand while extinguishing fire in a three-story brick grocery and apartment house, No. 1928 M Street NW., December 18, 1913, No. 2 Truck Company on local.

Mrs. F. L. Smith, white, age 24 years, was slightly burned on hands while extinguishing fire in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 749 Harvard Street NW., December 20, 1913, No. 24 Engine Company on local.

The following were burned at fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 1404 Fifth Street NW., December 28, 1913, No. 7 Engine Company on local: Oscar Siegel, white, age 2 years, hair singed while playing with fire; Louis Siegel, white, age 35 years, slightly burned on right hand and hair singed while extinguishing fire.

January, 1914.—George W. Shipman, white, age 70 years, was slightly burned on right hand in trying to extinguish fire in a seven-story brick apartment house located at 1410 M Street NW., January 13, 1914, No. 1 Engine Company on local.

Hattie Newton, colored, age 30 years, was slightly injured about head, caused by falling during a fire in a three-story brick Chinese laundry and dwelling, No. 401 First Street NW., January 15, 1914, Box 12.

The following were burned in the booth of a motion-picture theater, No. 3036 Fourteenth Street NW., January 19, 1914, No. 11 Engine Company on local: Herman Braswell, white, age 21 years, burned on right hand by the ignition of film; Edgar H. Shreve, white, age 33 years, burned on hands in extinguishing fire.

Miss Lottie Thomas, white, age 35 years, received a compound fracture of lower right leg by falling from a ladder in escaping from fire.

The five following were injured at a fire in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 530 Twelfth Street NE., January 22, 1914, Box 619: Mrs. Mary Sturgis, white, age 40 years, overcome by smoke; Miss Grace Sturgis, white, age 19 years, overcome by smoke; Harry Sturgis, white, age 13 years, overcome by smoke; W. L. Lynn, white, age 42 years, overcome by smoke.

Miss Pearl Howard, white, age 24 years, was slightly burned on left arm at fire in a three-story brick boarding house, No. 1311 C Street NW., January 26, 1914, Box 153.

Thomas Dalton, white, age 35 years, was slightly burned on left hand while extinguishing fire in a two-story frame confectionery store and dwelling located at 401 Sixth Street SW., January 29, 1914, No. 4 Engine Company on local.

February, 1914.—Mrs. Clara Vail, white, age 30 years, was slightly burned about face and head, and Mr. I. L. Miller, white, age 35 years, was slightly burned on right hand at fire in a two-story brick dwelling located at 1817 Kilbourne Street NW., February 6, 1914, No. 11 Engine Company on local.

Robert D. Carter, colored, age 38 years, was badly burned on hands and face while trying to extinguish a fire in a one-story frame stable of the Washington Jockey Club, in Benning Race Track NE., February 12, 1914, Box 987.

The following were injured by the explosion of a water back in a stove in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 1911 Eighth Street NW., February 13, 1914, Box 214: Mamie Richmond, colored, age 35 years, was scalded on right leg and injured about abdomen by flying pieces of iron; Peter Richmond, colored, age 38 years, was cut on left leg by flying pieces of iron.

Mrs. Mary Byrd, colored, age 50 years, was burned on left wrist at fire in a three-story brick dwelling, No. 1756 K Street NW., February 14, 1914, No. 1 Engine Company on local.

Mrs. Amis Ackiss, colored, age 25 years, was slightly burned on right hand by the upsetting of an oil heater during an altercation in a two-story frame dwelling located at 1819 Vermont Avenue NW., February 18, 1914, Box 276.

March, 1914.—Frank M. Eckert, white, age 22 years, was cut on right hand and wrist, caused by breaking glass in door in escaping from fire in a three-story brick stationery and engraving shop and office building, No. 428 Fifth Street NW., March 1, 1914, Box 125.

Joseph Finmaro, white, age 17 years, was fatally burned all over body, caused by a can containing gasoline which was placed too near a stove exploding and scattering gasoline over his clothing; died in hospital from burns received on same day; fire occurred in a one-story brick shoemaker shop, No. 82 Rhode Island Avenue NW., March 4, 1914, Box 831.

Hogan Smith, white, age 22 years, was badly burned on hands by the ignition of a piece of film while operating cinematograph in booth of motion-picture theater, a three-story brick building, No. 616 Ninth Street NW., March 4, 1914, No. 14 Engine Company on local.

The three following were overcome by smoke at fire in a three-story brick lunch and pool room, No. 610 Ninth Street NW., March 5, 1914, Box 165: — Bell, white, age 25 years; — Hoffman, white, age 25 years; — Fraley, white, age 50 years.

Miss Sarah Roat, white, age 34 years, was badly burned about face, left arm, and right leg; Mrs. May Offutt, white, age 37 years, was burned on hands. Both of the foregoing were burned in escaping by fire escape to roof during fire in 2 five-story brick buildings occupied as a liquor store, office building, and dwelling purposes, Nos. 616-618 F Street NW., March 19, 1914, Box 192.

The five following were burned by fire in a two-story brick saloon and dwelling located at 2003 Fourteenth Street NW., March 21, 1914, Box 245: Miss Annie T. Murphy, white, age 23 years, was fatally burned over entire body, caused by bronze paint catching on fire while painting in bathroom near a gas jet; died in hospital the following morning from burns received; Miss Elizabeth Murphy, white, age 34 years, was badly burned on right hand and arm in trying to extinguish fire on Miss Annie Murphy; Mrs. Hannah T. Donovan, white, age 45 years, was badly burned on face, right hand, and arm in extinguishing fire; F. L. Scrivener, white, age 35 years, was slightly burned on right hand in extinguishing fire; Charles B. Roach, white, age 26 years, was slightly burned on hands in extinguishing fire.

The following were burned at a fire in a 2-story brick drug store and dwelling, No. 651 Park Road NW., March 23, 1914, Box 821: W. B. Robinson, white, age 30 years, was burned on hands and feet in extinguishing fire; Mrs. Margaret Robinson, white, age 68 years, was burned on face and hands.

The following were fatally scalded over entire body by escaping steam, caused by the blowing out of a cylinder head on a stationary engine and they were taken to the hospital and all of them died there within two days from scalds received. The accident occurred in the basement of a four-story brick department store occupied by S. Kann's Sons, located at Eighth and Market Space NW., March 25, 1914, No. 14 Engine Company on local: Harry Russell, white, age 47 years, first assistant engineer; Alexander Craige, white, age 31 years, oiler; Benjamin Archer, colored, age 31 years, fireman; William Stark, colored, age 25 years, fireman.

Mrs. Gertrude Parkinson, white, age 37 years, was slightly burned on hands in extinguishing fire in a seven-story brick, Mount Vernon Apartments, at Ninth Street and New York Avenue NW., March 31, 1914, No. 2 Engine Company on local.

April, 1914.—Ida Alice Cannon, white, age 2½ years, was suffocated from smoke and heat and burned about body at fire in a two-story brick flat located at 80 Q Street NW.; was taken to hospital, but was pronounced dead on arrival at hospital, April 4, 1914, Box 233.

Mrs. Elizabeth Manning, white, age 59 years, was slightly burned on right hand in a three-story brick dwelling, No. 1326 Harvard Street NW., April 5, 1914, Box 843.

Charles E. Minkins, colored, age 35 years, was slightly burned on left hand in extinguishing fire in a three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 15 Ninth Street NE., April 22, 1914, No. 8 Engine Company on local.

Roger Jackson, colored, age 95 years, was burned on right hand and about head, and Estelle Johnson, colored, age 21 years, was slightly burned on face and hands, at a fire in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 1123 Shepherd Court NW., April 25, 1914, No. 2 Engine Company on local.

May, 1914.—Mrs. Margaret J. Jones, white, age 65 years, was slightly burned on arms while trying to extinguish fire in a three-story brick boarding house, No. 13 First Street NE., May 11, 1914, Box 638.

George L. Clubb, white, age 35 years, was slightly burned about face and arms at fire in a one-story frame stable in rear No. 660 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., May 20, 1914, Box 513.

Frederick Douglass, colored, age 39 years, was badly burned on face and hands while throwing a burning oil stove out of a two-story brick dwelling, No. 203 Virginia Avenue SE., May 25, 1914, Box 525.

Mrs. Fanny Grahe, white, age 60 years, was slightly burned on face and hands; Mrs. Louis Lane, white, age 28 years, was seriously burned on face and hands; and Lorick Lane, white, age 7 years, was burned on face, hands, and limbs, at a fire in a three-story brick dwelling, No. 1119 Tenth Street NW., May 29, 1914, No. 2 Engine Company on local.

Mrs. Fred Finley, white, age 37 years, was slightly burned on neck at fire in a three-story brick dwelling, No. 1219 Tenth Street NW., May 30, 1914, Box 216.

George R. Carlisle, white, age 34 years, was slightly burned on hands at fire in two 2-story frame buildings occupied as a grocery and dry goods store, Nos. 443-45 I Street NW., May 31, 1914, No. 6 Engine Company on local.

Julia Varner, colored, age 32 years, was slightly burned on right shoulder at fire in a two-story brick dwelling, No. 2112 Thirteenth Street NW., May 31, 1914, Box 239.

June, 1914.—Mrs. Marie Reed, white, age 21 years, was burned on right arm and left hand trying to rescue a dog from a burning shed at fire in 14 sheds and 2-story brick flats located from 619-633 Orleans Place and from 648-658 Morton Place NE., June 2, 1914, Box 665.

Mrs. Francis Leimbach, white, age 42 years, was slightly burned on face at fire in four 2-story brick dwellings and sheds located at 21-27 Defrees Street and rear 20-22 I Street NW., June 16, 1914, Box 641.

Charles Jones, colored, age 22 years, was slightly burned on right hand by gasoline at fire in a one-story brick tailor and cleaning establishment, No. 217 Indiana Avenue NW., June 18, 1914, Box 12.

TABLE 29.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Loss.			Insurance.		
				Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1913.									
July.....	62	49	111	\$109,774	\$1,502	\$111,276	\$253,130	\$99,700	\$352,830
August.....	38	31	69	9,716	2,515	12,231	566,925	256,700	823,625
September....	43	26	69	4,560	15,200	19,760	149,320	164,900	314,220
October.....	43	38	81	13,170	5,632	18,802	68,300	191,600	259,900
November.....	51	55	106	21,473	3,060	24,533	187,300	44,185	231,485
December.....	64	87	151	80,312	11,187	91,499	498,700	70,950	569,650
1914.									
January.....	85	75	160	145,270	3,548	148,818	402,209	447,450	849,659
February.....	63	69	132	35,848	3,525	39,373	342,155	131,185	473,340
March.....	74	70	144	95,070	4,602	99,672	330,185	430,260	760,445
April.....	50	67	117	158,890	5,451	164,341	70,030	257,100	327,130
May.....	54	54	108	78,370	9,390	87,760	267,815	202,700	470,515
June.....	39	43	82	34,110	1,943	36,053	853,545	46,600	900,145
Total....	660	664	1,330	786,563	67,555	854,118	3,989,614	2,343,330	6,332,944

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE 30.—*From figures for the three year ending June 30, 1914.*

[illegible]

TABLE 30.—Origin of fires for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

	No.		No.
Gasoline fumes from tank overflowing and igniting.....	1	No. 20 Engine Company responded on a light.....	1
Gasoline fumes igniting from an open fire in room.....	1	Oil lamp breaking.....	1
Gasoline fumes from an open can igniting after starting auto.....	1	Oil lamp, defective.....	2
Gasoline fumes igniting while cleaning clothes.....	1	Oil lamp, explosion of.....	1
Gasoline fumes from a defective carbureter feed pipe igniting.....	1	Oil lamp, overheated.....	3
Gasoline fumes igniting from overflow, when engine was started.....	1	Oil heater, defective.....	1
Gasoline from leaky auto tank igniting when a match was struck.....	1	Oil heater, overheated.....	2
Gasoline igniting by dropping on lighted lamp.....	1	Oil heater, upset.....	6
Gasoline lamp, fumes igniting.....	1	Oil stove, defective.....	2
Gasoline pipe breaking and allowing gasoline to drop on hot muffler.....	1	Oil stove, explosion of and igniting bed.....	1
Gasoline stove, fumes igniting.....	1	Oil stove igniting curtain in kitchen.....	1
Gasoline stove left burning.....	1	Oil stove, leaky.....	1
Gasoline stove, overflowing.....	1	Oil stove igniting paper on wall.....	1
Gasoline stove, leaky.....	4	Oil stove, overflowing.....	2
Gasoline tank, leaky.....	1	Oil stove, overheated.....	4
Gasoline tank, leaky, dropping on hot muffler.....	1	Oil stove, smoky.....	1
Gasoline torch.....	1	Overheated stove.....	2
Gasoline torch igniting a tree.....	1	Painter's torch.....	1
Grease on gas stove.....	1	Pan of grease on gas stove.....	3
Grease in oven of stove.....	1	Pan of meat on gas stove.....	3
Grease on range.....	2	Pan of oil and turpentine boiling over on gas stove.....	1
Grease on stove.....	8	Paper lighted, thrown on window sill and igniting a comb.....	1
Grease in stovepipe.....	1	Pot of meat on stove.....	2
Heat pipe overheated.....	1	Pot on stove, no fire.....	1
Heat pipe from furnace overheated.....	1	Prest-o-lite tank, leaky.....	1
Hot ashes.....	18	Range, overheated.....	5
Hot ashes thrown in shed.....	2	Range, water back, explosion of.....	1
Hot coals from boiler igniting barrel of trash.....	1	Rats gnawing matches.....	38
Hot coals thrown in dry leaves.....	1	Reflection of light from stove, no fire.....	2
Hot coals from furnace dropping on trash.....	5	Rekindling of old fire.....	7
Hot coals igniting clothes while disinfecting.....	1	Rubbish igniting from furnace.....	1
Hot coals from stove dropping on floor.....	2	Rubbish, workmen burning.....	3
Incendiary.....	37	Sent to wrong location.....	1
Journals in flour mill becoming overheated.....	1	Settling of building, no fire.....	1
Kerosene oil stove, overflowing.....	1	Smoke in building, no fire.....	6
Latrobe, overheated.....	7	Smoke from fire built in salamander to dry plaster.....	2
Lighted paper igniting portiers.....	1	Smoke pipe, defective.....	1
Lighted paper dropped in waste basket.....	1	Smoke and grease pipe, overheated.....	1
Lighted paper thrown in shed by boys.....	1	Smoke pipe, overheated.....	6
Lightning, struck by.....	10	Smoke house, overheated.....	2
Locomotive upset, no fire.....	1	Smoker's pipe igniting clothes on door.....	1
Locomotive, sparks from.....	2	Smoker's pipe, sparks from.....	1
Match box dropped on floor.....	1	Smoky chimney.....	4
Matches, careless use of.....	151	Smoky furnace.....	1
Match igniting in baling machine.....	1	Smoky stove, no fire.....	5
Match igniting bed clothing.....	1	Smoking in bed.....	8
Match igniting drapery.....	1	Smoking in furniture wagon.....	1
Match igniting goods in show window.....	1	Smoking in hay loft.....	2
Match igniting lace curtain.....	1	Smoking in shed.....	1
Match stepped on igniting waste gasoline.....	1	Smoking in stable.....	3
No fire, smoky furnace.....	1	Smoking in store room of stable.....	1
No fire, smoky gas stove.....	1	Smoking in toilet.....	1
No fire, fire gongs being tested.....	1	Smokestack overheated.....	1
No. 3 Chemical Company sent to same fire that No. 10 Engine Company responded to.....	1	Smouldering paper thrown in barrel of trash.....	1
No. 22 Engine Company responded on light for fire at Silver Springs, Md.....	1	Spark from matches.....	42
No. 9 Engine Company sent to wrong location.....	1	Spark from locomotives.....	19
No. 10 Truck Company responded to rescue demented woman on roof.....	1	Spark from chimneys.....	15
No. 20 Engine Company sent to wrong location.....	1	Spark from stoves.....	2
No. 3 Engine Company responded to same fire that Box 192 was sounded for.....	1	Sparks from fire built in yard.....	2
No. 20 Engine Company responded on light for fire in Maryland.....	1	Sparks from fire built to burn trash.....	2
No. 4 Engine Company responded to same fire that Box 531 was sounded for.....	1	Sparks from forge.....	1
		Sparks from range.....	1
		Sparks from furnace igniting trash.....	1
		Sparks from fire built outside of shed.....	1
		Sparks from a defective motor.....	1
		Sparks from fire built on lot.....	1
		Sparks from stovepipe.....	1
		Sparks from crematory igniting trash.....	1
		Sparks from a tinner's pot.....	1
		Sparks from fire built by workmen.....	1
		Sparks from mattress-picking machine.....	1
		Sparks from smoker's pipe.....	1
		Sparks from fire igniting trash.....	1
		Sparks from burning rubbish.....	1
		Spontaneous combustion.....	22
		Steam escaping, no fire.....	1

TABLE 30.—Origin of fires for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

	No.		No.
Automatic fire gongs, short circuiting, no fire.....	2	Electric wire on roof short circuiting.....	2
Automobile, smoky, no fire.....	1	Emory wheel, sparks from.....	1
Back fire from carbureter.....	38	Engine overheated, igniting grease.....	1
Back fire in muffler.....	1	Escaping steam, no fire.....	6
Bag of rags thrown from hay loft, rekindling of fire.....	1	Escaping steam from bursted water back in range.....	1
Boiler overheated.....	1	Escaping steam from bursted water back in heater.....	1
Boy dropping lamp on stairs.....	1	Escaping steam from bursted steam pipe.....	1
Boys playing with fire.....	25	Escaping steam from blowing out of cylinder head.....	1
Boys playing with matches.....	45	False alarms.....	71
Boys smoking.....	4	Filling auto tank with gasoline while lamps were lighted.....	1
Box 124 pulled for same fire that Box 18 was sounded for.....	1	Film breaking and igniting from coming in contact with heat.....	4
Box 883 pulled for roof damaged by a storm.....	1	Film igniting by breaking of film.....	1
Box 519 pulled for same fire that Box 438 was sounded for.....	1	Fire built on floor of shed.....	1
Box 491 pulled for same fire that Box 431 was sounded for.....	1	Fire built on dump.....	17
Bronzing fluid igniting from gas light.....	1	Fire built in freight car by workmen.....	1
Building collapsing, no fire.....	8	Fire built in shed by tramps.....	1
Building fire to clear vacant lot containing leaves.....	1	Fire built by workmen tearing down a building.....	1
Burning brush.....	4	Fire built in yard to shrink tires on wheels.....	1
Burning grease out of hood and pipe over range with paper.....	1	Fireless cooker, overheated.....	1
Burning trash and paper in stove.....	1	Fireplace, defective.....	2
Burning trash in yard.....	4	Fireplace, overheated.....	6
Burning rubbish.....	7	Floors collapsing.....	1
Burning rubbish in freight car.....	1	Flue, defective.....	3
Candle igniting clothing.....	1	Friction igniting sawdust in planing machine and blower.....	1
Candle igniting paper shade.....	1	Furnace overheated.....	0
Candle left burning on bureau.....	1	Furnace igniting kindling wood.....	1
Candle left burning in shed by boys.....	1	Furnace, smoky.....	3
Candle in shed, lighted.....	1	Fuse blowing out under car.....	1
Candle, sulphur, fumigating with.....	2	Gas, explosion of.....	1
Carbureter, leaky.....	2	Gas bracket, defective.....	1
Cellar flooded, no fire, Box 876 was sounded.....	1	Gas burner in chemical laboratory overheated.....	1
Chafing dish igniting lace curtain.....	1	Gas bracket, swinging and setting fire to striking station in cellar and setting off automatic fire bells.....	1
Children playing with fire.....	9	Gas chandelier, defective.....	1
Children playing with matches.....	39	Gas jet.....	1
Chimney, burning paper in.....	1	Gas jet igniting dress goods.....	1
Chimney, defective.....	2	Gas jet igniting lace curtain.....	13
Chimney, overheated.....	4	Gas jet igniting paper on wall.....	1
Chimney, smoky.....	12	Gas jet igniting Christmas tree.....	1
Chimney, soot in.....	98	Gas jet, leaky.....	2
Clothes coming in contact with smoke pipe in furnace room.....	1	Gas engine back firing under shed.....	1
Clothes dropping on stove, line breaking.....	1	Gas igniting from a broken jet.....	1
Clothes igniting from smoker's pipe.....	1	Gas log igniting woodwork around mantle.....	1
Clothes placed on heat pipe to dry.....	1	Gas log, overheated.....	2
Cigarette stubs, careless handling of.....	1	Gas main, leaky.....	1
Curtain igniting from gas jet.....	60	Gas meter, leaky.....	4
Defective flue.....	18	Gas meter, thawing out.....	1
Defective stovepipe.....	1	Gas pipe, leaky.....	3
Drying room, overheated.....	1	Gas range, back firing.....	1
Dump, fire built on.....	2	Gas range, overheated.....	4
Electric bulb breaking, igniting fumes of ether.....	1	Gas stove, clothes falling on.....	1
Electric cable in fuse box overheated.....	1	Gas stove igniting a broom.....	1
Electric cable inside of lamp-post short circuiting.....	1	Gas stove igniting paper on wall.....	1
Electric cable in switch box short circuiting.....	1	Gas stove igniting portieres.....	1
Electric cable short circuiting.....	1	Gas stove igniting wax and turpentine.....	1
Electric connections arcing from overheating of battery.....	1	Gas stove, leaky.....	1
Electric controller short circuiting.....	1	Gas stove, overheated.....	9
Electric feed wire short circuiting.....	2	Gas tube, defective.....	1
Electric feed wire to plow under car short circuiting.....	1	Gasoline can, explosion of.....	1
Electric iron, overheated.....	10	Gasoline, cleaning bed with.....	2
Electric lead wire in controller box short circuiting.....	1	Gasoline fumes igniting.....	8
Electric plug under car short circuiting.....	1	Gasoline fumes igniting from short circuiting of electric wires.....	1
Electric resistance box under flooring of an electric auto becoming overheated.....	1	Gasoline fumes igniting from friction in charging room.....	1
Electric rheostat under car becoming overheated.....	1	Gasoline fumes from leaky carbureter igniting.....	1
Electric wire short circuited.....	8	Gasoline fumes igniting from spark from a magneto.....	1
Electric transformer short circuited.....	7	Gasoline fumes igniting when match was dropped on floor.....	1
Electric wire under car short circuiting.....	2	Gasoline fumes igniting from open gas stove.....	1

TABLE 30.—Origin of fires for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

	No.		No.
Gasoline fumes from tank overflowing and igniting.....	1	No. 20 Engine Company responded on a light.....	1
Gasoline fumes igniting from an open fire in room.....	1	Oil lamp breaking.....	1
Gasoline fumes from an open can igniting after starting auto.....	1	Oil lamp, defective.....	2
Gasoline fumes igniting while cleaning clothes.....	1	Oil lamp, explosion of.....	1
Gasoline fumes from a defective carbureter feed pipe igniting.....	1	Oil lamp, overheated.....	3
Gasoline fumes igniting from overflow, when engine was started.....	1	Oil heater, defective.....	1
Gasoline from leaky auto tank igniting when a match was struck.....	1	Oil heater, overheated.....	2
Gasoline igniting by dropping on lighted lamp.....	1	Oil heater, upset.....	6
Gasoline lamp, fumes igniting.....	1	Oil stove, defective.....	2
Gasoline pipe breaking and allowing gasoline to drop on hot muffler.....	1	Oil stove, explosion of and igniting bed....	1
Gasoline stove, fumes igniting.....	1	Oil stove igniting curtain in kitchen.....	1
Gasoline stove left burning.....	1	Oil stove, leaky.....	1
Gasoline stove, overflowing.....	1	Oil stove igniting paper on wall.....	1
Gasoline stove, leaky.....	4	Oil stove, overflowing.....	2
Gasoline tank, leaky.....	1	Oil stove, overheated.....	4
Gasoline tank, leaky, dropping on hot muffler.....	1	Oil stove, smoky.....	1
Gasoline torch.....	1	Overheated stove.....	2
Gasoline torch igniting a tree.....	1	Painter's torch.....	1
Grease on gas stove.....	1	Pan of grease on gas stove.....	3
Grease in oven of stove.....	1	Pan of meat on gas stove.....	3
Grease on range.....	2	Pan of oil and turpentine boiling over on gas stove.....	1
Grease on stove.....	8	Paper lighted, thrown on window sill and igniting a comb.....	1
Grease in stovepipe.....	1	Pot of meat on stove.....	2
Heat pipe overheated.....	1	Pot on stove, no fire.....	1
Heat pipe from furnace overheated.....	1	Prest-o-lite tank, leaky.....	1
Hot ashes.....	18	Range, overheated.....	5
Hot ashes thrown in shed.....	2	Range, water back, explosion of.....	1
Hot coals from boiler igniting barrel of trash.....	1	Rats gnawing matches.....	38
Hot coals thrown in dry leaves.....	1	Reflection of light from stove, no fire.....	2
Hot coals from furnace dropping on trash.....	5	Rekindling of old fire.....	7
Hot coals igniting clothes while disinfecting.....	1	Rubbish igniting from furnace.....	1
Hot coals from stove dropping on floor.....	2	Rubbish, workmen burning.....	3
Incendiary.....	37	Sent to wrong location.....	1
Journals in flour mill becoming overheated.....	1	Settling of building, no fire.....	1
Kerosene oil stove, overflowing.....	1	Smoke in building, no fire.....	6
Latrobe, overheated.....	7	Smoke from fire built in salamander to dry plaster.....	2
Lighted paper igniting portiers.....	1	Smoke pipe, defective.....	1
Lighted paper dropped in waste basket.....	1	Smoke and grease pipe, overheated.....	1
Lighted paper thrown in shed by boys.....	1	Smoke pipe, overheated.....	6
Lightning, struck by.....	10	Smoke house, overheated.....	2
Locomotive upset, no fire.....	1	Smoker's pipe igniting clothes on door.....	1
Locomotive, sparks from.....	2	Smoker's pipe, sparks from.....	1
Match box dropped on floor.....	1	Smoky chimney.....	4
Matches, careless use of.....	151	Smoky furnace.....	1
Match igniting in baling machine.....	1	Smoky stove, no fire.....	5
Match igniting bed clothing.....	1	Smoking in bed.....	8
Match igniting drapery.....	1	Smoking in furniture wagon.....	1
Match igniting goods in show window.....	1	Smoking in hay loft.....	2
Match igniting lace curtain.....	1	Smoking in shed.....	1
Match stepped on igniting waste gasoline.....	1	Smoking in stable.....	3
No fire, smoky furnace.....	1	Smoking in store room of stable.....	1
No fire, smoky gas stove.....	1	Smoking in toilet.....	1
No fire, fire gongs being tested.....	1	Smokestack overheated.....	1
No. 3 Chemical Company sent to same fire that No. 10 Engine Company responded to.....	1	Smouldering paper thrown in barrel of trash.....	1
No. 22 Engine Company responded on light for fire at Silver Springs, Md.....	1	Spark from matches.....	42
No. 9 Engine Company sent to wrong location.....	1	Spark from locomotives.....	19
No. 10 Truck Company responded to rescue demented woman on roof.....	1	Spark from chimneys.....	15
No. 20 Engine Company sent to wrong location.....	1	Spark from stoves.....	2
No. 3 Engine Company responded to same fire that Box 192 was sounded for.....	1	Sparks from fire built in yard.....	2
No. 20 Engine Company responded on light for fire in Maryland.....	1	Sparks from fire built to burn trash.....	2
No. 4 Engine Company responded to same fire that Box 531 was sounded for.....	1	Sparks from forge.....	1
		Sparks from range.....	1
		Sparks from furnace igniting trash.....	1
		Sparks from fire built outside of shed.....	1
		Sparks from a defective motor.....	1
		Sparks from fire built on lot.....	1
		Sparks from stovepipe.....	1
		Sparks from crematory igniting trash.....	1
		Sparks from a tinner's pot.....	1
		Sparks from fire built by workmen.....	1
		Sparks from mattress-picking machine.....	1
		Sparks from smoker's pipe.....	1
		Sparks from fire igniting trash.....	1
		Sparks from burning rubbish.....	1
		Spontaneous combustion.....	22
		Steam escaping, no fire.....	1

TABLE 30.—*Origin of fires for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.*

	No.		No.
Stepping on matches.....	4	Wall paper falling on stove.....	1
Stove, clothes dropping on, line breaking..	1	Waste paper being burned in furnace setting fire to awning.....	1
Stove, overheated.....	19	Water back in furnace, explosion of.....	1
Stove, upset.....	2	Wax paper igniting Christmas decorations.....	1
Stove, water back, explosion of.....	1	Wax taper igniting magazines in cellar.....	1
Stovepipe, overheated.....	10	Whisky fumes igniting when match was struck.....	1
Suspicious.....	42		
Tar kettle, overheated, boiling over.....	2		
Thawing out frozen pipes.....	2		
Tinner's pot, sparks from.....	6		
Unknown.....	5	Total.....	1,330

TABLE 31.—*Number and style of buildings where fires originated.*

Style.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Academy.....	1					1
Adding-machine store and ladies' tailor.....	1					1
Amusement hall and market.....	1					1
Apartment houses.....	40					40
Apartment house and florist.....	1					1
Architect office and flat.....	1					1
Asphalt plant.....		1				1
Auto sales room and apartment house.....	1					1
Auto trucks.....					10	10
Auto supply store and dwelling.....	1					1
Automobiles.....					35	35
Awning.....					1	1
Bakery.....	1					1
Bank.....	1		1			2
Bank and office building.....	1		2			3
Barber shop and dentist's office.....	1					1
Barber shop and dwelling.....	1					1
Barroom and dwelling.....	3					3
Barn.....		2				2
Barn and garage.....		1				1
Barrel shop.....	1					1
Bicycle shop, mission house, and dwelling.....		1				1
Boarding houses.....	14					14
Boathouse.....		1				1
Boiler room and coal bin.....	1					1
Bookstore.....	1					1
Bootblack shop and dwelling.....		1				1
Box 12 pulled for same fire that box 18 was sounded for.....					1	1
Box 519 pulled for same fire that box 438 was sounded for.....					1	1
Bridge.....					2	2
Brush.....					44	44
Building material.....					1	1
Box 491 pulled for same fire that box 431 was sounded for.....					1	1
Candy store and Chinese restaurant.....	1					1
Car barn.....		1				1
Carpenter shop.....	2					2
Central Union Mission.....	1					1
Chinese laundry.....		1				1
Chinese laundry and dwelling.....	3	1				4
Chinese restaurant.....	1					1
Church.....	2	2				4
Church and dwelling.....		1				1
Cigar store, dentist office, and dwelling.....	1					1
Cleaning shop, jewelry store, and dwelling.....	1					1
Cleaning and dyeing establishment.....	1					1
Clothing store.....	5					5
Clothing store and dwelling.....	2					2
Club and hall.....	1					1
Club, Army and Navy.....	1					1
Coal car.....					1	1
Commission house.....						
Company responded to rescue a demented woman from roof.....	3					3
Confectionery store and dwelling.....					1	1
Crematory.....	1	1				2
Dairy.....	2			1		3
Dairy and dwelling.....	1					1

TABLE 31.—*Number and style of buildings where fires originated—Continued.*

Style.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Delicatessen store and apartment house.....	1					1
Delicatessen store and dwelling.....	1					1
Department store.....	5					5
Dormitory.....	1					1
Drug exchange, wholesale.....	1					1
Drug store.....	2					2
Drug store and dwelling.....	1	1				2
Drug store and flat.....		1				1
Dump.....					19	19
Dwellings.....	266	177	3			446
Dwelling and garage.....	1					1
Dwelling and mission house.....		1				1
Dwelling and office.....	1					1
Dwelling and sheds.....	1	1				2
Dry goods, ladies' furnishing store, and dwelling.....	1					1
Electric booster station.....	1					1
Electric shop.....	1					1
Electric street lamp.....					1	1
Electric wire.....					1	1
False alarms.....					71	71
Feed warehouses.....	2					2
Fence.....					5	5
Five and ten cent store.....	1					1
Flats.....	18	1				19
Flat and shed.....	1					1
Flour mill.....		1				1
Freight car.....					3	3
Fruit store and apartment house.....	1					1
Fruit store and dwelling.....	1					1
Fruit store and flats.....	1					1
Fruit store and tenement house.....	1					1
Furniture store.....	1					1
Furniture store and rooming house.....	1					1
Furniture store and dwelling.....	1					1
Garage.....	16	5	1			22
Garage and flat.....	1					1
Garage and repair shop.....	2					2
Garage and stable.....	1					1
Gas lamp.....					1	1
Gas main.....					1	1
Gasoline.....					1	1
Gent's furnishing store and dwelling.....	1					1
Grass.....					36	36
Greenhouse.....		1				1
Grocery store.....	5	2				7
Grocery store and apartment house.....	2					2
Grocery store and bakery.....	1					1
Grocery store and dwelling.....	20	10				30
Grocery, dry goods store, and dwelling.....		1				1
Grocery store and flat.....	1					1
Haberdasher store.....	1					1
Hair-dressing and notion store.....		2				2
Hall and school.....	1					1
Hardware and farm-implement store.....	1					1
Harness and trunk store.....	1					1
Hay.....					1	1
Hay wagon.....					1	1
Home for the Aged.....	1					1
Hospital.....	1					1
Hothouse.....		1				1
Hotel.....	9					9
Ice-cream factory.....	3					3
Ice factory.....		1				1
Iron and machine shop.....	1					1
Japanese Embassy.....	1					1
Jewelry and furrier store.....	1					1
Junk shop.....	3	1				4
Laboratory.....	1					1
Ladies' furnishing store.....	2					2
Ladies' furnishing store and dwelling.....	1					1
Ladies' furnishing store and flat.....	1					1
Launch.....					1	1
Leaves.....					39	39
Liquor store and dwelling.....	1					1
Liquor store, office building, and dwelling.....	1					1
Locomotive.....					1	1
Lumber pile.....					1	1
Lumber shed and building material.....		1				1
Lumber yard and sheds.....		1				1
Lunch room.....	4	2	1			7
Lunch room and apartment house.....	1					1

TABLE 31.—Number and style of buildings where fires originated—Continued.

Style.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Lunch room and confectionery store.....		1				1
Lunch room and office building.....	1					1
Lunch and pool room.....	1					1
Lunch and dwelling.....	8	6				14
Machine shop.....	1					1
Manure pile.....					2	2
Masonic Eastern Star Home.....	1					1
Matress factory.....	1	1				2
Medical and dental college.....	1					1
Millinery store.....	1					1
Millinery store and dwelling.....			1			1
Motion-picture theater.....	3					3
Motion-picture theater and hotel.....	1					1
Motion-picture theater and office building.....	1					1
Motion-picture theater and pool room.....	1					1
Motor cars.....					19	19
Music store.....	1					1
Music store and apartment house.....	1					1
Newspaper agency.....		1				1
No. 3 Engine Company responded to same fire that box 192 was sounded for.....					1	1
No. 20 Engine Company responded on light for fire in Maryland.....					1	1
No. 20 Engine Company sent to the wrong location.....					1	1
No. 9 Engine Company sent to wrong location.....					1	1
No. 20 Engine Company responded on a light.....					1	1
No. 22 Engine Company responded on a light for fire in Maryland.....					1	1
No. 3 Chemical Company sent to same fire that No. 10 Engine Company responded to.....					1	1
No. 4 Engine Company responded to same fire that box 521 was sounded for.....					1	1
Notion store and dwelling.....	1					1
Notion store and flat.....	1					1
Notion store, warehouse, and dwelling.....	4					4
Office.....		2				2
Office buildings.....	9	1	1			11
Office building and garage.....	1					1
Office building and warehouse.....			1			1
Oil-tank car.....					1	1
Orphan asylum.....	1					1
Oysterhouse and dwelling.....	2					2
Packing house.....	2					2
Paint store.....	2					2
Paint-manufacturing shop.....	1					1
Paint shop and dwelling.....	2					2
Paper-hanger store and dwelling.....	1					1
Paper-hanger store and flat.....	1					1
Police station.....	1					1
Pool room and bowling alley.....	1					1
Printing office and flats.....	1					1
Printing office and hall.....	2					2
Printing office and office building.....	1					1
Provision company.....						1
Real estate office, tinsmith, and hall.....						1
Rekindling of fire.....						1
Restaurant.....					1	1
Restaurant and dwelling.....	1					1
Restaurant, lunch room, and dwelling.....	1					1
Rooming house.....	2					2
Rubber-stamp factory and cigar store.....	1					1
Rubbish.....						1
Saloon.....	1				20	20
Saloon and dwelling.....	1					1
Saloon and lunch room.....	1					1
Schools.....	7					7
School and dormitory.....	1					1
School and lunch room.....	1					1
Sent to wrong location.....	1					1
Sheds.....					1	1
Shed, chicken.....		6				6
Shed, engine.....		1				1
Sheds, fuel.....		1				1
Shed and stable.....		51				51
Shed, stonecutters'.....	1					1
Shed, storage.....		1				1
Shed, wagon.....		3				3
Shed and toilet.....		2				2
Shoe shine, secondhand store, and jewelry store and dwelling.....		1				1
		1				1

TABLE 31.—*Number and style of buildings where fires originated—Continued.*

Style.	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Iron.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
Shoe store.....	1					1
Shoemaker shop.....	2					2
Shoemaker shop and dwelling.....	1	1				2
Shop, vacant.....		1				1
Sign and shoemaker shop.....	1					1
Smokehouse, wagon shed, and stable.....	1					1
Sporting-goods store and film exchange.....	2					2
Stables.....	11	9				20
Stable and dwellings.....	2	2				4
Stable, dwelling, and office.....		1				1
Stable and flat.....	1					1
Stable, livery.....	1					1
Stable, shed, and dwelling.....		1				1
Stable and storage.....	0					0
Stable, storage shed, and dwelling.....		1				1
Stair builder and millwork shop.....	1					1
Stationery, engraving, and office building.....	1					1
Stationery store and office building.....	1					1
Storage house.....	1					1
Store and dwelling.....	1					1
Store and flat.....	1					1
Store, unoccupied.....	2					2
Store and wagon shed.....		1				1
Stove store and tin shop.....	1					1
Stable, shed, and stair builder shop.....		1				1
Subpower station.....	1					1
Summer kitchen.....		1				1
Straw.....					1	1
Tailor and cleaning establishment.....	2					2
Tailor, machine shop, and storage.....	1					1
Tailor shop.....	1					1
Tailor shop and dwelling.....	5	1				6
Tailor shop and office building.....	1					1
Tar barrel.....					1	1
Tar kettle.....					2	2
Tar paper.....					2	2
Tea and coffee store and office building.....	1					1
Telegraph office.....	1					1
Tenement house.....		1				1
Tent.....					1	1
Theater.....	1					1
Tin shop and dwelling.....	1					1
Tobacco store.....		1				1
Tool box.....					1	1
Tree.....					5	5
Typewriter supply company and office building.....	1					1
Undertaker's establishment and dwelling.....	1					1
Wagon, furniture.....					3	3
Wagon shed.....		1				1
Wall paper store.....	1					1
Wall paper store and dwelling.....	1					1
Wall paper store and flat.....	1					1
Warehouse.....	1	1				2
Watch box.....		1				1
Wood and coal office.....	1					1

RECAPITULATION.

Brick buildings.....	639
Frame buildings.....	330
Stone buildings.....	11
Iron buildings.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	349
Total.....	1,330

TABLE 32.—Boxes for which extra alarms were sounded.

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarms.	Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarms.
July 8, 1913.....	18	10.50 p. m.	First.	Jan. 27, 1914.....	191	12.57 p. m.	First.
	18	11.06 p. m.	Second.		191	1.01 p. m..	Second.
	18	4.08 a. m..	Out.		191	3.05 p. m..	Out.
July 20, 1913.....	13	12.39 a. m.	First.	Feb. 8, 1914.....	152	3.49 p. m..	First.
	13	12.43 a. m.	Second.		152	3.52 p. m..	Second.
	13	2.22 a. m..	Out.		152	6.08 p. m..	Out.
July 30, 1913.....	639	4.40 a. m..	First.	Feb. 26, 1914....	239	12.39 p. m.	First.
	639	4.47 a. m..	Second.		239	12.46 p. m.	Second.
	639	7.05 a. m..	Out.		239	9.51 p. m..	Out.
Aug. 12, 1913.....	151	7.16 a. m..	First.	Mar. 5, 1914.....	165	2.37 a. m..	First.
	151	7.29 a. m..	Second.		165	2.44 a. m..	Second.
	151	10.15 a. m.	Out.		165	5.48 a. m..	Out.
Nov. 7, 1913.....	237	8.33 a. m..	First.	Mar. 14, 1914.....	79	8.02 p. m..	First.
	237	8.39 a. m..	Second.		79	8.04 p. m..	Second.
	237	11.32 a. m.	Out.		79	10.40 p. m.	Out.
Nov. 9, 1913.....	23	11.44 p. m.	First.	Mar. 19, 1914.....	192	5.20 a. m..	First.
	23	11.53 p. m.	Second.		192	5.25 a. m..	Second.
	23	3.49 a. m..	Out.		192	5.35 a. m..	Third.
		10th.			192	5.40 a. m..	Fourth.
Nov. 18, 1913.....	627	6.03 a. m..	First.		192	2.15 p. m..	Out.
	627	6.16 a. m..	Second.	Apr. 24, 1914.....	713	1.32 a. m..	First.
	627	9.33 a. m..	Out.		713	1.38 a. m..	Second.
Nov. 29, 1913.....	437	12.33 p. m.	First.		713	1.44 a. m..	Third.
	437	12.39 p. m.	Second.		713	1.56 a. m..	Fourth.
	437	3.09 p. m..	Out.		713	5.08 p. m..	Out.
Do.....	988	7.40 p. m..	First.	May 20, 1914.....	983	1.30 a. m..	First.
	988	7.44 p. m..	Second.		983	1.45 a. m..	Second.
	988	10.16 p. m.	Out.		983	7.02 a. m..	Out.
Dec. 24, 1913.....	124	1.48 a. m..	First.	May 26, 1914.....	475	5.34 p. m..	First.
	124	1.51 a. m..	Second.		475	5.39 p. m..	Third.
	124	1.59 a. m..	Third.		475	12.15 a.m.,	Out.
	124	10.51 a. m.	Out.			27th.	
Do.....	1251	5.24 a. m..	First.	June 2, 1914.....	605	3.23 p. m..	First.
	1251	5.26 a. m..	Second.		605	3.29 p. m..	Second.
	1251	5.33 a. m..	Third.		605	7.10 p. m..	Out.
	1251	9.11 a. m..	Out.	June 6, 1914.....	172	4.28 a. m..	First.
Jan. 4, 1914.....	538	1.08 a. m..	First.		172	4.40 a. m..	Second.
	538	1.16 a. m..	Second.		172	7.08 a. m..	Out.
	538	7.13 a. m..	Out.	June 9, 1914.....	79	2.43 a. m..	First.
Jan. 7, 1914.....	12	5.19 p. m..	First.		79	2.52 a. m..	Second.
	12	5.53 p. m..	Second.		79	3.10 a. m..	Third.
	12	6.13 p. m..	Third.		79	4.47 p. m..	Out.
	12	6.36 p. m..	Fourth.				
	12	8.22 p. m.,	Out.				
		11th.					
Jan. 13, 1914.....	124	9.44 p. m..	First.				
	124	9.46 p. m..	Second.				
	124	9.58 p. m..	Third.				
	124	8.12 a. m.,	Out.				
		14th.					
Second alarms.....							
Third alarms.....							
Fourth alarms.....							
Fifth alarms.....							
Sixth alarms.....							
Total.....							

25
8
3
0
0
36

TABLE 33.—Box, local, and extra alarms and assists during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Month.	Box.		Local.		Assists.
	Total.	False.	Total.	False.	
1913.					
July.....	62	5	49	.....	2
August.....	38	3	31	1	3
September.....	43	2	26	.....	2
October.....	43	2	38	2	4
November.....	51	9	55	2	1
December.....	64	11	87	1	6
1914.					
January.....	85	7	75	4	4
February.....	63	5	69	4	8
March.....	74	4	70	1	7
April.....	50	1	67	2	8
May.....	54	2	54	1	5
June.....	39	1	43	1	9
Total.....	866	52	664	19	59

Aug. 1, 1913, No. 10 Engine Company responded to assist No. 1 Chemical Company at box 982 at 12.56 a. m. Nos. 11 and 15 Engine Companies responded to assist at box 12, Jan. 7, 1914; second, third, and fourth alarms were sounded.

Mar. 26, 1914, Nos. 8 and 10 Engine Companies responded at 2.45 a. m. and Nos. 3 Engine Company and 7 Truck Company at 2.54 a. m. to assist at box 985.

Apr. 6, 1914, No. 11 Truck Company, at 9.55 p. m., and No. 24 Engine Company, at 10.16 p. m., responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company on local.

TABLE 34.—Bell and local alarms to which companies responded to assist.

Date.	Companies.
July 21, 1913	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 2.15 p. m.
July 26, 1913	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 2.26 p. m.
Aug. 1, 1913	No. 9 Truck Company responded to assist No. 21 Engine Company at 5.45 p. m.
Aug. 2, 1913	No. 2 Engine Company responded to assist No. 1 Chemical on Box 982 at 12.56 a. m.
Aug. 22, 1913	No. 5 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Engine Company at 8.47 a. m.
Sept. 2, 1913	No. 9 Truck Company responded to assist No. 21 Engine Company at 12.45 p. m.
Sept. 6, 1913	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 8 09 p. m.
Oct. 13, 1913	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 11.48 p. m.
Oct. 15, 1913	No. 9 Truck Company responded to assist No. 21 Engine Company at 12.59 p. m.
Oct. 17, 1913	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 11.30 a. m.
Oct. 31, 1913	No. 7 Truck Company responded to assist No. 18 Engine Company at 11.10 a. m.
Nov. 9, 1913	No. 16 Engine Company responded to assist No. 3 Truck Company at 7.35 a. m.
Dec. 5, 1913	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 4.38 p. m.
Dec. 10, 1913	No. 10 Engine Company responded to assist No. 1 Chemical Company at 12.14 p. m.
Dec. 12, 1913	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 9.12 a. m.
Dec. 13, 1913	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 12.37 p. m.
Dec. 18, 1913	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 1.40 p. m.
Dec. 23, 1913	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 5.25 p. m.
Jan. 7, 1914	Nos. 11 and 15 Engine Companies responded to assist at Box 12 at 10.26 p. m. for which a second, third, and fourth alarm had been sounded.
Jan. 8, 1914	No. 19 (fireboat) responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 9.26 p. m.
Jan. 13, 1914	No. 15 Engine Company responded to assist No. 8 Truck Company at 2.58 p. m.
Jan. 21, 1914	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 12.10 p. m.
Feb. 3, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 3.18 p. m.
Feb. 11, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 3.40 p. m.
Feb. 13, 1914	No. 15 Engine Company responded to assist No. 3 Truck Company at 1.27 p. m.
Do.....	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 3.10 p. m.
Feb. 14, 1914	No. 17 Engine Company responded to assist No. 26 Engine Company at 3.06 a. m.
Do.....	No. 9 Truck Company responded to assist No. 21 Engine Company at 4.06 a. m.
Feb. 15, 1914	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 12.12 p. m.
Feb. 16, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 4.54 p. m.
Mar. 2, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 11.01 a. m.
Mar. 5, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 11.50 a. m.
Mar. 15, 1914	No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 25 Engine Company at 8.12 a. m.
Mar. 21, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 6.44 p. m.
Do.....	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 8.17 p. m.
Mar. 26, 1914	Nos. 8 and 10 Engine Companies responded to assist at Box 985 at 2.45 a. m.
Do.....	No. 3 Engine Company and No. 7 Truck Company responded to assist at Box 985 at 2.54 a. m.
Apr. 5, 1914	No. 21 Engine Company's hose wagon responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 12 p. m.
Apr. 6, 1914	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 9.55 p. m.
Do.....	No. 24 Engine Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 11.16 p. m.
Apr. 12, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 11.34 a. m.

TABLE 34.—*Bell and local alarms to which companies responded to assist*—Continued.

Date.	Companies.
Apr. 14, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 9.25 p. m.
Apr. 16, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 11.24 a. m.
Apr. 19, 1914	No. 9 Truck Company responded to assist No. 21 Engine Company at 9.51 a. m.
Do.....	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 10.50 a. m.
May 1, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 2.50 p. m.
May 2, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 10.30 a. m.
May 19, 1914	No. 9 Truck Company responded to assist No. 21 Engine Company at 7.46 p. m.
May 27, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 7.16 p. m.
May 29, 1914	No. 20 Engine Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company's hose wagon at 10.38 p. m.
June 2, 1914	No. 1 Truck Company responded to assist No. 3 Engine Company at 3.30 a. m.
June 5, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 8.50 p. m.
June 8, 1914	No. 3 Truck Company responded to assist No. 16 Engine Company at 3.42 p. m.
Do.....	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 10.40 p. m.
June 10, 1914	No. 5 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Engine Company at 10.58 a. m.
June 25, 1914	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 1.05 a. m.
Do.....	No. 12 Truck Company responded to assist No. 20 Engine Company at 5.15 p. m.
Do.....	No. 11 Truck Company responded to assist No. 22 Engine Company at 5.18 p. m.
June 29, 1914	No. 12 Engine Company responded to assist No. 17 Engine Company at 9.20 p. m.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON, *October 9, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: The commissioners in last year's campaign for the intellectual and moral development of Washington along lines of municipal growth hitherto comparatively neglected recommended public-library upbuilding on a more liberal scale of appropriation than had heretofore prevailed, and heartily cooperated with the library trustees in vigorously pressing upon the congressional committees the library's urgent needs.

The commissioners expressed the belief that the library is efficiently and economically administered, that its maintenance is inadequate as compared with that of other municipal libraries of its class, and that it has a record of service which, in justice, entitles it to a considerable enlargement of its resources and to a radical readjustment in the scale of payment of its staff.

WISE INCREASES FOR 1915.

Last year's labors of commissioners and trustees in behalf of the library were in a measure successful. The 1914 appropriation for the library was \$63,880. The trustees' estimate for 1915 was \$97,920. The commissioners' estimate for 1915 was \$90,620. The appropriation for 1915 was \$73,240, an increase of \$9,360 over the appropriation for the preceding year and \$17,380 less than the commissioners had recommended to be appropriated.

The trustees record their grateful appreciation of this increase in library maintenance and equipment, assuring some advance after several years of marking time and giving promise of the realization of the remainder of the commissioners' plan of wise library development, of which this appropriation marks the substantial beginning.

Analysis of the appropriation increases of 1915 shows clearly what urgent needs have not been met by these increases, and suggests the lines along which the increases of 1916 should be made. The new appropriations for 1915 relate in part to the building and in part to the library proper.

Building equipment and maintenance.—(1) Auxiliary boiler, \$2,500. (2) New Positions: One janitor, \$480; one messenger, \$480. (3) Salary increases: Six charwomen, from \$180 to \$240; engineer, from \$1,080 to \$1,200.

Library equipment and professional staff.—(1) Books, \$1,000; binding, \$1,000; Sunday opening, \$300. (2) New positions: Assistant school work, \$900; assistant, \$900; assistant, \$720; assistant, \$600. (3) Salary increases: None.

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR 1916.

Last year the trustees contended that the suggestion of inadequate compensation was given here and there throughout the entire force from charwomen to librarian, and especial emphasis was laid upon the conditions of overwork and underpay which prevailed among the small professional library force which, while practically at a standstill itself in numbers and compensation, was required to handle a steadily increasing number of books and to serve a constantly enlarging army of readers. In response to these representations the commissioners said: "This showing calls for radical increases in salaries paid in the library," and they recommended certain substantial increases in the salaries of the professional staff of the library, none of which increases were made for 1915, and all of which remain as a main objective of the library campaign of 1916.

A LARGER AND BETTER PAID LIBRARY FORCE.

The wise development of 1915 in building and library equipment and in building and library new positions and in building staff salary increases is to be extended for 1916 to library staff salary increases, which, remaining untouched in the 1915 appropriation, constitute today the library's most urgent appropriative need.

Between 1904 and 1914 (as shown by the table printed in the librarian's report) the average compensation of all employees in the library increased only \$51.72; from \$550.85 to \$602.57. The average compensation in the same period of the professional library staff, excluding building employees, messengers, and pages, increased only \$45.96, from \$683.80 in 1904 to \$729.76 in 1914, an increase of less than 7 per cent in 10 years, during which period the cost of living has enlarged by leaps and bounds. The average of the pay of these professional librarians, many of whom receive only \$480 or \$540 per year, is thus after 10 years of development \$729.76. The minimum pay for merely clerical work elsewhere in the Government service is \$720, nearly as much as the average compensation in 1914 of the entire library staff, including the librarian.

The appropriations last year for the fiscal year 1915 improve conditions somewhat, but the averages are still subject to the criticisms already noted. The average compensation of all the regular library employees for 1915 is \$621.58, an increase of \$71 in 11 years. The average salary of the professional staff for 1915 is \$744.68, an increase of \$61 in 11 years.

The trustees are heartily appreciative of what was done last year in library development, but they represent that more remains to be done as speedily as the commissioners will recommend and as Congress will decree.

The most urgent present need of the library is thus of a larger and better paid force. There is the same need this year as last year for the new positions and the increases of salaries in old positions which the trustees recommended, and for which the commissioners estimated, and which the trustees again propose in their estimates this year.

INCREASE OF LIBRARIAN'S SALARY AN URGENT NEED.

In urging the necessity for radical increases in the salaries of the professional staff of the library, foremost place should be given to our recommendation for the payment of an adequate salary to our highly efficient chief librarian. Dr. Bowerman has just completed 10 years of service here, during which time he has literally transformed the library. He has increased the quantity and quality of its service manyfold. Overcoming the handicap of meager salaries paid to his professional staff, he has inspired his assistants with his own earnestness, zeal, and spirit of high and disinterested endeavor. Through Dr. Bowerman's efforts our local library has been made to rank in the quality of its service with the foremost public libraries of the country. Dr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, whose opinion is recognized as that of an expert, in writing in 1911 to the chairman of the House subcommittee on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, declared that our library was then "the most intelligently active for its size and constituency that I know of within the entire country." Dr. Bowerman's standing as a chief librarian has also recently been recognized by his appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on library administration of the American Library Association.

There has been no change in the librarian's salary since July 1, 1909, when it was increased from \$3,250 to \$3,500. The library trustees have been on record since 1908 as recommending that the salary be made \$5,000. Until it is so increased it can not be regarded as commensurate with the high quality of the service rendered by Dr. Bowerman, and not till then will it be put on a par with salaries paid to chief librarians of other municipal libraries of equal rank. This is evident from the following comparative figures: The chief librarian of the New York Public Library receives \$10,000 per year; that of the Brooklyn Public Library, \$9,200; Chicago, \$8,000; St. Louis, \$7,000; Boston, \$6,000; Cleveland, \$7,000; Pittsburgh, \$6,000; Detroit, \$4,000; Buffalo, chief librarian, \$4,000, and vice librarian, \$3,000; Los Angeles, \$4,500; Milwaukee, \$4,000; Cincinnati, \$6,000; Newark, \$6,000; Seattle, \$5,000; Kansas City, \$4,500; Rochester (a very new library), \$4,000; St. Paul, \$4,500; and Springfield, Mass., \$5,000.

Last year the Committee on Appropriations recommended to the House of Representatives an increase in the librarian's salary to \$4,000, but this increase was lost through the raising of a point of order on the floor. That the responsible committee of the House dealing with appropriations should thus have recorded its conviction that the salary should be advanced is a hopeful sign. This year we earnestly recommend that the long overdue increase in the librarian's salary be made, and that a full rather than a partial measure of justice be done to him and to the library by increasing his salary to the figures urged by the library trustees for so many years. We can not afford to lose Dr. Bowerman. Such an event is not at all unlikely unless we are able to pay him a more adequate salary. Dr. Putnam, in his letter already referred to, voiced the sentiments of the library trustees when he wrote as follows:

I venture one further detail, which I could not well mention in Mr. Bowerman's presence. It is that should he leave us I should be at a loss to suggest any man so competent to succeed him. And that he will be drawn elsewhere is

much to be feared so long as his salary remains so much below that paid in equivalent positions. My conscience has already been somewhat strained in avoiding suggestion of his name in connection with more lucrative appointments as to which I have been consulted. But I hate to assist in depriving the District of an official of his intelligence, energy, and equipment, who has accumulated such a useful experience in its service.

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF LIBRARY'S USEFULNESS.

The record of the library's work for the past year makes a striking showing when compared with that of 10 years ago, when the present librarian began his period of service. During that period the distribution agencies have increased from 2 (the central library and one social settlement) to 132. The book stock has increased from 64,473 volumes to 168,167 volumes, or 161 per cent. The home circulation of books, one of the best indications of the work of a public library, has increased from 278,178 volumes to 713,634 volumes, or 156 per cent. In the same period the percentage of fiction in that circulation has been reduced from 84 to 56. That result has been accomplished by constantly increasing the emphasis placed on the study and reference work of the library, including especially the development of the separate industrial-arts division which ministers to a large number of business men, engineers, and mechanics. The largest growth during the 10-year period was made in the library's work for children. One-third of the library's circulation is now of children's books; the increase in that use in 10 years has been from 48,278 volumes to 234,296 volumes, or fivefold. This use is made not only through the children's room at the central library and the Takoma Park branch, but especially through the library's cooperation with the schools. From a school collection of 8,750 volumes more than 95,000 volumes were circulated into homes through 234 classrooms in 80 school buildings. Other points in last year's library record include the holding of 122 public meetings and lectures in the assembly room, with 15,394 auditors, and 277 meetings of small organizations in study rooms; the circulation of 84,924 mounted pictures into schools and homes for use in teaching geography or illustrating the reading of historical, literary, or artistic subjects; and the publication in the interest of the development of the study and extension work of the library of a monthly list of new accessions, an educational bulletin to promote the cooperation of school and library, a social-service bulletin to promote sociological study, and numerous reference lists paralleling lecture and study courses. Thus the library has become not only an educational institution that effectively supplements all formal school work, but also a vital social aid in the community.

RESIGNATIONS FROM OVERWORK AND UNDERPAY.

As a result of the extraordinary increase in the library's work and of the failure to increase correspondingly the number and compensation of those who are to do this work, the force to-day is overworked as well as underpaid. As a consequence of these conditions of overwork and underpay the library force has suffered a constant shifting in personnel, losing by resignations 53 per cent of its entire force in the fiscal year 1907, 25 per cent in 1908, 23 per cent in 1909, 26 per cent in 1910, 33½ per cent in 1911, 20 per cent in 1912, 25 per cent in 1913, and 31 per cent in 1914.

In the 10 years from 1904, the first full year the present central building was occupied, the congressional appropriations for the library have increased 76 per cent and the total library expenditures 40 per cent; but in the corresponding period the book stock has increased in volume 161 per cent and the home circulation has increased in volume 156 per cent. The work done has increased much more than twice as fast as the means provided for doing it, and in very recent years, until the 1915 appropriation, there has been almost no increase of maintenance and development provision at all. During these 10 years there has been not only this wonderful increase in the quantity of library work, but as notable an improvement in its quality. The fiction percentage of the books circulated has been decreased by 28 per cent. This vast increase in general circulation and this heavy decrease in percentage of fiction circulated suggest in combination the scope of the library's helpful activities, the wide sweep of its school work, of its industrial department, and other branches of practical instruction and mental broadening and uplift. The wide scope of the library's work and the details of its activities are interestingly shown in the librarian's report to the trustees, which is attached to and made a part of this report.

WASHINGTON'S COMPARATIVELY MEAGER LIBRARY OUTLAY.

Under any test that can be applied Washington's library maintenance is inadequate compared with that of other libraries of its class. The comparison is unfavorable to Washington (1) in the aggregate amount of library appropriation, (2) in per capita library expenditures, and (3) in percentage of total municipal expenditure applied to library purposes.

(1) A statistical table, prepared by the librarian and printed in his report to the trustees, herewith submitted, shows that of 28 American cities nearest to Washington in population (all over 200,000) 22 have (1913-14) larger library appropriations than Washington, and only 6 have less. Among the cities smaller than Washington that have larger library appropriations are Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Louisville, St. Paul, Denver, and Portland, Oreg. The library appropriations for Minneapolis, Seattle, and Portland were each about twice as much as that of Washington.

LOW PER CAPITA LIBRARY EXPENDITURE.

(2) The same statistical table also shows that out of 28 cities above 200,000 in population in 1913-14 other than Washington 23 have a higher per capita expenditure for public libraries than has Washington, and that the average per capita library expenditure in these cities is 31 cents, as against 19.6 cents for Washington. If the trustees' total estimate for 1916 (\$99,820) should be appropriated, the per capita expenditure would be 28 cents. If, in addition, \$5,000 (fine money, etc.) were available, the total of \$104,820 would provide a per capita of a trifle less than 30 cents, as against an average for all American cities of the first class in 1913-14 of 31 cents. Of the 28 cities compared, 17 have a greater per capita expenditure for libraries than 30 cents and 11 have less.

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DISCREDITABLY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF LIBRARY OUTLAY.

(3) The Census Bureau, in its bulletin entitled "Financial Statistics of Cities Having a Population of Over 30,000 in 1912," compares in detail the municipal expenditures of the 195 American cities having over 30,000 population. These cities are divided into five groups—(1) over 500,000 in population, (2) between 300,000 and 500,000 in population, (3) between 100,000 and 300,000, (4) between 50,000 and 100,000, (5) between 30,000 and 50,000.

The percentage of total expenditure outside of public-service enterprises under the library head in these five groups is as follows: First group, 1.1; second (Washington's group), 1.3; third, 1.5; fourth, 1.5; fifth, 1.6; total average for the 195 cities, 1.3. Washington's percentage of library expenditure was 0.8, or about two-thirds of the average library expenditure of all American cities and of its own special group of cities.

In the 9 cities of Washington's class (between 300,000 and 500,000 in population), only one city—San Francisco, 0.7—has a smaller percentage of library expenditure than Washington, with 0.8. The percentage of New Orleans is the same as that of Washington. Milwaukee's percentage (1.2) is 50 per cent more than Washington's. Buffalo's (1.4) is 75 per cent more. Los Angeles (1.6) has 100 per cent more; Newark (1.7) and Cincinnati (1.8) between 100 per cent and 125 per cent more; Minneapolis (2.1) between 150 per cent and 200 per cent more. All of these cities except Minneapolis are larger than Washington. The cities approximating Washington in size, but smaller, are Jersey City, 1.4 library expenditure; Seattle, 2.9; Kansas City, Mo., 1.5; and Indianapolis, 1.9.

There are 56 cities in the United States having over 100,000 population. Of these only 7 have smaller library expenditure percentages than Washington. There are 195 cities in the United States, including Washington, with over 30,000 population, and of these only 18 have a smaller percentage of library expenditure than Washington.

Washington's percentage of library expenditure is far exceeded not only by such cities as Buffalo, Minneapolis, Cleveland, and Detroit, but by Kalamazoo, Terre Haute, West Hoboken, Oshkosh, Joplin, Perth Amboy, and Muskegee.

WASHINGTON ABNORMALLY LOW ONLY IN LIBRARY EXPENDITURE.

There is no other item of municipal expenditure in this comparison which makes so discreditable a showing for Washington. The Washington percentage of expenditure as compared with the average of all of the 195 American cities is, for instance, a little more for the police department and a little less for the fire department; a little less for sanitation and more for highways; much more for charities, hospitals, and corrections and less for schools. But in none of these cases is the difference extraordinarily great. It is only in respect to library maintenance that Washington enjoys the discreditable distinction of assigning to this important educational function only eight-thirteenths of the average percentage of total municipal expenditure that is assigned by all other American cities.

and only half the average percentage of the group of cities between 30,000 and 50,000 in population, including Oshkosh and Kalamazoo. It is in respect to library maintenance alone that only 18 out of 195 American cities fall below it in percentage of expenditure.

The suggestion of these figures is that the Washington library expenditures could be increased over 60 per cent and then not exceed the average percentage of library expenditures in all American cities. If the trustees' estimates for 1916 were approved and appropriated in full, Washington's library expenditure would fall far short of being as large a percentage of the total municipal expenditure as that of the average American city.

The table of estimates with which our report concludes expresses the conviction of the trustees as to the provision justly to be made to put our library on approximately the same basis of maintenance as that prevailing in other American library-supporting cities. In support of our contention that adequate maintenance of the library is found in the figures of the estimates and not in the figures of past appropriations, we have compared the maintenance of the Washington library with those of other cities by every conceivable method of measurement, and the result is in every case the same—to demonstrate conclusively the soundness of this contention.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR 1915-16.

The public library estimates for 1915-16, as submitted by the library trustees to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with notes explanatory of the separate items, are as follows:

Estimates for 1915-16.

	Appropriation, 1914-15.	Estimates, 1915-16.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian..... NOTE.—The trustees have for several years been recommending that the salary of the librarian be increased to \$5,000. This sum is required to make the salary commensurate with the services rendered and to put it on a par with the salaries paid to chief librarians of other municipal libraries of equal rank.	\$3,500	\$5,000
Assistant librarian..... NOTE.—By reason of the inadequacy of the present salary, twice within 2 years recently the library has lost its assistant librarians. The present incumbent is very efficient. Such frequent changes lower the efficiency of the service.	1,500	2,000
Chief circulating department..... NOTE.—This officer has charge of more than 20 assistants, required to handle the large circulation of adult books from the central library and has supervision of the high school and settlement stations. These large responsibilities require better compensation.	1,200	1,500
Director of children's work..... NOTE.—When the position of children's librarian was created 8 years ago, the library's work with children was confined to 1 small room in the central library, and was only one-third of what is now accomplished. This proposed position is required to employ an officer having broad culture, personality, training, and experience to supervise the largely increased children's work at the main library, similar work at Takoma, the work with schools, playgrounds, home libraries, parent-teachers' associations, and other extension activities. The children's librarian (<i>infra</i>) would be in immediate charge of the children's room of the main library.		1,500
Children's librarian.....	1,000	1,000
Assistant in charge of school work..... NOTE.—The work with schools has so increased that the home circulation through them (100,000 volumes per year) is greater than that of the public libraries of many of the smaller American cities. The increase is in accordance with the salary originally estimated as requisite.	900	1,200

Estimates for 1915-16—Continued.

	Appropriation, 1914-15.	Estimates, 1915-16.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Librarian's secretary.....	\$900	\$1,000
NOTE.—The responsibilities of the position of business officer or chief clerk require that it be increased to the amount originally estimated.		
Chief order and accessions division.....		1,200
NOTE.—The volume and complexity of the book-order work require an adequately paid chief having business ability and knowledge of books, their prices, etc.		
Reference librarian.....	1,000	1,200
NOTE.—The growth of the work of the reference department and the quality of the service rendered require this increase for its chief.		
Chief industrial division.....		1,200
NOTE.—The success of this division during 7 years and the importance of the service justify and require a well-educated and trained chief. The work is suffering from the failure to make this provision, long estimated for.		
Assistant.....	1,000	1,000
Assistant in charge of periodicals.....	1,000	1,000
Assistant in charge of binding.....		1,000
NOTE.—This work requires good judgment, a critical knowledge of methods and materials, a high degree of accuracy and initiative.		
Takoma Park branch librarian.....		1,000
NOTE.—The present provision of an assistant in charge at \$720 is altogether insufficient to retain a person with the training, experience, and strength of character required by the responsibilities of this position.		
Assistant.....	900	900
6 assistants, including 1 in charge of Takoma branch, at \$720 each.....	4,320	
7 assistants, at \$840 each.....		5,880
NOTE.—A separate item above is submitted for the Takoma Park branch librarian. The additional assistant is needed in the industrial division. The increase in compensation for this grade is required to hold trained assistants in the service of the library.		
6 assistants, including 1 for Takoma Park branch, at \$600 each.....	3,600	
7 assistants, including 1 for Takoma Park branch, at \$720 each.....		5,040
NOTE.—The additional assistant is needed in the work with schools. The increase in compensation in the grade also is required to prevent the wasteful loss of experienced assistants from the force.		
3 assistants, at \$540 each.....		
3 assistants, at \$600 each.....	1,620	
NOTE.—These recommended increases are part of the plan for regrading to pay more adequate salaries and reduce resignations.		1,800
3 assistants, including 1 for Takoma Park branch, at \$480 each.....		
3 assistants, including 1 for Takoma Park branch, at \$540 each.....	1,440	
NOTE.—Part of plan for regrading staff.		1,660
Copyist.....		
NOTE.—Present salary inadequate as compared with quality of service demanded.	480	540
Chief catalogue division.....		1,500
NOTE.—The volume and grade of the work that is being done require an officer of high technical skill and good administrative ability to cope with it. At least 14 cataloguers holding subordinate positions in local libraries receive as much as, or more than, the estimated salary. There is at present no specific provision in the law for such an essential officer.		
Classifier.....		
Shelf lister.....	900	900
NOTE.—An expert, accurate to a high degree, is needed to maintain the shelf list, an essential record.		840
Cataloguer.....		
NOTE.—The present salary is too low to retain a competent first assistant cataloguer in the library. Result, wasteful resignations.	720	840
Cataloguer.....		
NOTE.—Increase required in regrading of salaries in this division.	600	720
2 cataloguers, at \$540 each.....		
2 cataloguers, at \$600 each.....	1,080	
NOTE.—It is impossible to retain a cataloguer of the most moderate ability very long at less than \$600.		1,200
Stenographer and typewriter.....		
2 stenographers and typewriters, at \$720 each.....	720	
NOTE.—The increase of correspondence and other clerical work makes this additional assistant necessary.		1,440
2 attendants, at \$720 each.....		
NOTE.—The increasing work of the circulating department and the importance of raising the quality of the service make necessary these positions.		1,440
6 attendants, at \$540 each.....		
6 attendants, at \$600 each.....	3,240	
NOTE.—These increases are required to retain trained and experienced people.		3,600
5 attendants, at \$480 each.....		
5 attendants, at \$540 each.....	2,400	
NOTE.—Part of the plan for regrading the staff.		2,700

Estimates for 1915-16—Continued.

	Appropriation, 1914-15.	Estimates, 1915-16.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Collator.....	\$480	\$540
NOTE.—Part of the plan for regrading the staff.		
8 messengers, at \$480 each.....	1,440	.....
3 messengers, at \$540 each.....		1,620
NOTE.—It is impossible to hold competent and responsible young men long at the present salary.		
10 pages, at \$360 each.....	3,600	.....
10 pages, at \$420 each.....		4,200
NOTE.—The library's page force is in a chronic state of change by reason of inability to hold competent boys at the present salaries.		
3 janitors, at \$480 each.....	1,440	1,440
Janitor at Takoma Branch.....	360	360
Engineer.....	1,200	1,200
Fireman.....	720	720
Workman.....	600	600
Library guard.....	720	720
2 cloak room attendants, at \$360 each.....	720	720
6 charwomen, at \$240 each.....	1,440	1,440
Total for salaries.....	46,740	65,320
SPECIAL SERVICES.		
For substitutes and other special and temporary service, at the discretion of the librarian.....	\$1,000	.....
For substitutes and other special and temporary service, including the conducting of stations in public-school buildings, playgrounds, social settlements, and in other suitable agencies, at the discretion of the librarian.....		\$3,000
NOTE.—With a relatively small increase in this appropriation it would be possible to open a number of library stations in suburban schools and in the new playground buildings and to conduct stations in several social settlements. In this way library facilities could be extended to families not now reached.		
For keeping the central library open 52 Sundays, 2 to 9 p. m.; 5 holidays, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and for extra services on Saturday afternoons in July, August, and September; also for keeping the Takoma Park branch open on holidays and for extra services there on Saturday half holidays.....	2,000	2,500
NOTE.—It has long been desired to circulate books for home use from the central library on Sundays. That could be done with the suggested increase.		
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT EXPENSES, ETC.		
For books, periodicals, and newspapers, including payment in advance for subscriptions to periodicals, newspapers, subscription books, and society publications.....	8,500	15,000
NOTE.—The library service must continue to fall far short of adequacy until the book appropriation is materially increased. The library is constantly obliged to deny numerous entirely reasonable demands for books of high worth. A very large proportion of the book appropriation is exhausted in replacing the 6,000 to 8,000 volumes annually worn out by use. Pressing demands include the need for extensive duplication, books for the technology department, foreign books (no longer secured as copyright transfers), and the desirability of extending the system of circulation of books through the schools.		
For binding, by contract or otherwise, including necessary personal service.....	4,500	5,000
NOTE.—The expanding work of the library brings a constantly increasing flood of books to the bindery.		
For maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment, purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor delivery vehicles and other contingent expenses.....	8,000	.....
For maintenance, repairs, fuel, lighting, fitting up buildings, lunch-room equipment, purchase, exchange, and maintenance of bicycles and motor delivery vehicles; also traveling expenses of librarian incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, in studying other library systems, and in attending library association meetings, at the discretion of the board of library trustees, and other contingent expenses.....		9,000
NOTE.—There has been no increase in the library's contingent fund in 6 years, in spite of the fact that there are two buildings to be maintained instead of one; that the central building, now 12 years old, is requiring increased expenditures for repairs, and that the very greatly increased activities of the library require largely increased supplies. The library's delivery work to schools, stations, etc., and the collection of overdue books requires the maintenance of a motor delivery wagon, a motor-tricycle, and several bicycles. The library trustees believe that much good results to the library service through having the librarian present at professional meetings.		
For purchase and installation of 80-horsepower auxiliary boiler.....	2,500	.....
NOTE.—In the 1915 appropriation.		
Total.....	73,240	99,820

Summary of estimated increases.

New officers asked for:

Director of children's work	\$1, 500	
Chief, order and accessions division	1, 200	
Chief, industrial division	1, 200	
Assistant in charge of binding	1, 000	
Takoma Park branch librarian	1, 000	
Assistant	840	
Assistant	720	
Chief, catalogue division	1, 500	
Shelf lister	840	
Stenographer and typewriter	720	
Two attendants at \$720 each	1, 440	
		\$11, 960

Increase in salaries asked for:

Librarian	1, 500	
Assistant librarian	500	
Chief, circulating department	300	
Assistant in charge of school work	300	
Librarian's secretary	100	
Reference librarian	200	
Six assistants from \$720 to \$840 each	720	
Six assistants from \$600 to \$720 each	720	
Three assistants from \$540 to \$600 each	180	
Three assistants from \$480 to \$540 each	180	
Copyist from \$480 to \$540	60	
Cataloguer from \$720 to \$840	120	
Cataloguer from \$600 to \$720	120	
Two cataloguers from \$540 to \$600 each	120	
Six attendants from \$540 to \$600 each	360	
Five attendants from \$480 to \$540 each	300	
Collator from \$480 to \$540	60	
Three messengers from \$480 to \$540 each	180	
Ten pages from \$360 to \$420 each	600	
		6, 620

Other increases asked for:

Substitutes	2, 000	
Sunday opening	500	
Purchasing books	6, 500	
Binding	500	
Contingent expenses	1, 000	

Total	10, 500	
Decrease in 1914 appropriation: Item omitted, auxiliary boiler-	2, 500	

Net increase asked for 8, 000
26, 580

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the board of library trustees.

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, *September 21, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report on the activities of the Free Public Library during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, embracing the tenth year of my service as public librarian of Washington.

As has been the case in every previous year since its establishment, the municipal library of Washington was operated last year on too narrow a basis of support—too few books, too few and too poorly paid employees, too few and too poorly distributed points of contact with the homes of the people—properly to meet the demands and needs of its highly intelligent constituency. In spite of these stunting handicaps, development has not been at a standstill, and the record set forth in the following report is one that shows, it is believed, large returns in service for the expenditure of public funds.

The library's constituency embraces not only the 353,378 persons who live in the District of Columbia, but many families residing in Maryland and Virginia, members of which have regular business or employment in the District. To serve this widely scattered population the library should have a complete system of branch libraries, the larger ones occupying separate buildings and the smaller ones housed in public schools and other suitable institutions. Wanting a fully developed library system, such as can be found, for example, in a city like Cleveland, the Washington library has utilized 136 agencies for the distribution of books into homes, including those supported and administered by the library and voluntary agencies to which books have been sent for circulation.

The agencies used were the following: The central library; the Takoma Park branch library; 6 social settlements, conducted by volunteers; 2 stations, conducted by persons paid by the cooperating institutions; the Children's Hospital (circulation to nurses); the District Building; 7 public high-school libraries; 2 stations conducted by volunteers; 3 stations in grammar-school buildings, conducted at the expense of parents' associations; 79 grammar schools and 1 parochial school; 3 private schools; the Carnegie Library of Howard University; 3 school playgrounds; 18 home libraries; 3 summer camps; 2 Sunday schools; 2 missions. In addition to the foregoing, withdrawn books were sent as permanent transfers to 18 charitable and correctional institutions for children and adults.

Through these agencies 713,634 volumes were circulated for home use. This is an increase of 27,365 volumes, or 4 per cent over the figures of the previous year of 686,269 volumes. To make the record of home circulation complete should be added 84,924 mounted pictures; this was an increase of 17 per cent over the 72,450 pictures lent in 1912-13.

ATTENDANCE, REGISTRATION, AND HOME CIRCULATION.

It has never been found practicable to keep complete attendance records of all persons who enter the library buildings. Throughout the past year accurate records of attendance at the central library have been kept on one secular day each week. A computation from these figures indicates that the total attendance for the 308 week days the library was open was 654,500. The attendance on 50 Sundays is estimated at 17,500, making the total estimated attendance at the main library 672,000.

During the year 15,172 persons registered as library users. Cards are issued for three years. The net registration at the close of the year was 45,954. These figures do not include numerous persons who frequent the reading rooms but do not draw books for home use, nor a large number of children, not registered as borrowers, who secured for home reading 110,000 library books through public schools, playgrounds, and home libraries. Of the adults who registered during the year, 43 per cent were men and 57 per cent were women. Teacher's cards to the number of 1,186 are now in force; 335 of these were issued during the year. Student or privilege cards entitling the holders to 10 books at a time were issued to 215 persons; 437 such cards are now in force. Reader's cards were issued to 87 strangers on making a deposit of \$5 each. Near the close of the year rules were announced covering the circulation of books by parcel post on the deposit of \$1 to cover postage. This privilege is being largely used by readers absent on their vacations. Plans have been partially made for systematizing and extending this service in the fall, in the hope that to a slight extent borrowers living at a distance from the central library may find relief from the difficulties arising from lack of branch libraries.

The home circulation of 713,634 volumes was distributed through the following agencies: Central library, 526,215 volumes (413,941 from the adult department and 112,274 from the children's room); Takoma branch, 29,799 volumes; deposit stations and other similar agencies, 35,738 volumes; schools, playgrounds, and home libraries, 109,662 volumes; school stations, 12,220 volumes. The circulation at the central library decreased by 1,944 volumes. Further analysis of the figures shows that there was a decrease in fiction circulation of 6,024 volumes and an increase of nonfiction of 4,080 volumes. The circulation of foreign literature especially showed a large increase.

The percentage of fiction circulated for the entire library system showed a further drop of 2 per cent from last year. In the last 10 years the proportion of fiction circulated decreased 28 per cent, falling from 84 per cent in 1904 to 56 per cent in 1914.

The duplicate pay collection has continued to serve a very useful purpose in solving the "fiction problem." Without it to supply the insistent demands for new fiction would require an undue strain upon the insufficient book fund. With it reasonable satisfaction is given to the public, and the collection is self-supporting. The expenditures for maintenance of the collection were: Books, \$623.88; magazines, \$108.55; binding, \$295.11; total, \$1,027.54. The receipts were \$1,054.20. (For report on circulation department, including registration, information bureau, open shelves, etc., see pp. 37-43.)

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT AND SCHOOL WORK.

In spite of the absence most of the year of Miss Herbert, children's librarian, and Miss Latimer, supervisor of work with schools, fine work was done in this department through the devoted services of Miss Bubb and Mr. Llufrío and their associates. It was, however, necessary to discontinue all active stimulation of the work, which none the less increased by its very momentum.

A comparison of the figures of children's books circulated, 234,296 volumes, with the total circulation of 713,634 volumes, shows that 33 per cent of the library's circulation is of children's books. It is interesting also to note that, whereas the total circulation of the library (including children's books) increased in 10 years from 278,178 volumes (1904) to 713,634 volumes, or a little more than two and one-half times, the circulation of juvenile books increased during the same period from 48,278 (1904) to 234,296 volumes, or almost five times. At first the work for children was confined to one small room in the main library, whereas it now includes the work carried on in a large children's room at the main library with adjoining offices and stacks, the children's room at Takoma, the stations, playgrounds, and school stations, home libraries, and especially the circulation of books through the grammar schools. The excess in the rate of increase of the juvenile circulation is chiefly due to the fact that the public schools offer the children's work opportunities which the adult work lacks because of the absence of branches. This is a further argument showing the need of branch libraries here.

The stock of books used for circulation through the schools has increased from 6,000 volumes to 8,750 volumes. These were sent out in traveling libraries, normally about 50 volumes each to 234 classrooms in 80 school buildings. From the collection, 21,385 volumes were sent out in 559 different sets. They had a total circulation of 95,725 volumes, or nearly 11 per volume.

By reason of the dilatoriness of the printer, not until nearly the close of the year was the new "Graded and Annotated Catalog of Books for Use in the Schools" ready for distribution. The catalogue has been printed in attractive format of 146 pages. It has received much favorable comment and is sure to prove very helpful in stimulating the best use of the school duplicate collection. The Educational Bulletin was issued regularly and served a useful purpose in keeping the schools in touch with the library.

Every year a gain is made in meeting the difficult and exacting wants of the high-school libraries. Semiweekly deliveries of books asked for were made. A larger number of books were sent, and circulation records show that they had increased use. (For report of children's department, including school work, see pp. 44-50; for report on high-school libraries, see pp. 38-39.)

SCHOOL STATIONS AND SOCIAL CENTERS.

At the expense (for service) of local parent-teacher associations library stations were conducted in three public-school buildings: Cleveland Park, Tenley, and Georgetown (Hyde School). Application for the establishment of a similar station in the Wallach School at the expense of a parent-teacher association has been re-

ceived. These stations are, no doubt, the precursors of many similar ones that will probably be established as soon as the social and civic center bill becomes a law.

The social and civic center bill (S. 4316), which has now passed the Senate and is pending in the House of Representatives, makes specific mention of the use of school buildings for library purposes. The first section reads in part as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the control of the public schools in the District of Columbia by the board of education shall extend to, include, and comprise the use of the public-school buildings and grounds by pupils of the public schools, other children, and adults for supplementary educational purposes, civic meetings for the free discussion of public questions, social centers, centers of recreation, playgrounds, and for free public library branches, as well during the school year as during vacation.

The Senate report (391) on this bill contains the following comments on the library clause of the bill.

It is understood that certain objections have been made to provision in this bill for the use of the school buildings as branches of the public library, on the ground (it is supposed) that this will involve large expense. Of course, it is evident that no appropriation for this or any other of the enumerated activities is provided or authorized by the bill. It should also be pointed out that the library clause confers no new power not now in the hands of the library authorities. The act creating the free public library (29 Stat. L., p. 244) provides that it shall be a "supplement of the public educational system" of the District. Under that provision of law the public library has for several years sent books to public-school buildings for home circulation to children and their parents. * * * To eliminate the library clause from this bill would not deprive the library of its present permission to conduct such enterprises. The clause should, however, be retained, since the bill attempts to enumerate the principal activities proper to social and civic centers, and the library feature is of vital importance to the best development of any such social or civic center.

During the year the board of education in addition to approving the social and civic center bill, including the library clause, also adopted the following preamble and resolution, which had previously been adopted by the library board:

Whereas a large number of citizens of the District are practically denied public-library advantages through their distance from the central library and through the necessary delay in the building of Carnegie branch libraries in various sections, and whereas certain other cities where the erection of separate branch libraries has been postponed are affording, as temporary expedients, library facilities through small branches established in public-school buildings, the public-library trustees respectfully ask the board of education to join with them in recommending to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the following resolution:

Resolved, First, that it is desirable to establish small branches of the public library in public-school buildings, so selected as to bring library advantages within easy reach of residents, including children, now practically unable to use the public library; and, second, that in the erection of new school buildings facilities be kept in mind and selected school buildings be provided with library rooms having outside entrances convenient to the street and with shelving, furniture, etc.

On the departure for Pittsburgh of Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools, his place on the library board was filled by the appointment of Mr. Ernest L. Thurston, his successor as superintendent of schools. This assures a continuance of the close and sympathetic relations between the school system and the library system.

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH.

The addition of one assistant to the Takoma Park branch made it possible to keep the branch open daily instead of but three days a week, as was the case during the previous year. It was not practicable, however, to keep the branch open more than three evenings each week on account of the necessity for economy in heating and lighting and because the staff is not sufficient to permit a further extension in hours, and the library management does not feel justified in requiring any member of the staff to work more than three evenings a week.

The branch circulation was 29,799 volumes, an increase of 2,323 volumes. The branch collection consists of about 4,500 volumes belonging thereto and of about 1,000 central library books deposited at the branch. Special demands not satisfied from the branch collection are met by deliveries from the main library.

Reference work at the branch, especially with high-school students and study clubs, is on the increase. The children's librarian, a recent graduate of the Training School for Children's Librarians at Pittsburgh, has done much to stimulate this important feature of the branch work by the organization of clubs, the holding of weekly story hours, and the visiting of the public and sectarian schools in the vicinity of the branch.

The branch was much used as a neighborhood center and was the regular place of meeting of the local citizens' association, historical society, parent-teachers' association, and several study clubs. Lectures were also given at the branch library on woman suffrage, pro and anti, on Montessori and kindergarten methods, boys and girls clubs, etc. (For report of the branch librarian, see pp. 50-51.)

DEPOSIT STATIONS.

The voluntary agencies to which books are sent for circulation increased from 6 to 8. This leaves out of the count the Rosedale station, which was closed in January after several years of useful service. (The Rosedale station was closed because of the inability of the Rosedale Mission longer to furnish a trained librarian. The children of the neighborhood now have access to books at the Noel House station, which is near.) From these agencies 34,849 volumes were circulated, an increase of 7,852 volumes over the previous year. Especially noteworthy was the record of the station at the main building of the Young Men's Christian Association, which circulated 16,094 volumes. The new ventures included the Alliance House, a Jewish settlement, where the demand for Yiddish books is very large, and the station in Woodward & Lothrop's department store, conducted for the benefit of employees. The store nurse acts as librarian, and thus far the circulation has been largely confined to fiction and the books have been chiefly read by junior employees. It is, however, hoped to induce the older employees to use the station resources. (For report of the chief of the circulation department on the stations and the volunteer librarians, see pp. 51-56.)

REFERENCE AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The value of the work of these two departments can never be adequately shown by statistics. The time which would be spent in

recording the number of books brought for readers, the number of books consulted, or the number of problems looked up can always be spent to better advantage in giving expert advice that will save the time of readers and put them in possession of the most appropriate literature to solve their problems.

In addition to meeting the demands of readers the reference department force collected and filed in the vertical filing cabinets a large number of pamphlets and clippings devoted to the District of Columbia. Much of this material was derived from the Weinberger collection acquired a year ago. The collection of pamphlet and clipping material on miscellaneous subjects, especially current sociological topics, has also been largely increased and daily proves its worth. As an example of the problems successfully met by the reference department may be mentioned the fact that at the request of the American Red Cross Society lists were compiled on rural hygiene and sanitation, the social aspects of the rural school, the rural church, and rural sociology. A description of the library's use of "Pamphlets and clippings in reference work," by Miss Babbitt, the reference librarian, appeared in the *Library Journal* for May (39:353-55). (For report of the reference librarian, see pp. 56-58.)

In October the library began the publication of its *Social Service Bulletin*. It is issued especially in the interest of the members of the Monday Evening Club, to whom copies are regularly sent. The scope of the bulletin is best shown by the introduction to the first number:

This bulletin will be published especially for the use of the social workers of Washington. The Public Library tries to be and desires to be known as an efficient social-service institution. It is well equipped with the latest and best literature on all sociological topics, including books, pamphlets, and periodicals. The function of this bulletin will be to make this material known, to bring to the attention of persons needing it the recorded experience of other communities in dealing with our common social problems.

The programs of the current meetings of the Monday Evening Club will naturally furnish many of the subjects to be covered in the bulletin. All social workers are also invited to suggest subjects on which they desire lists prepared. The library is always glad to prepare lists for the individual investigator.

Nearly eight years ago the reference work of the library had grown to such an extent that it was found desirable to subdivide it by establishing an industrial division in a separate room, with its own staff. The work of this division has so increased and has proved of such value to ambitious mechanics, engineers, and business men that it was expected that Congress would long since have made provision for the expert staff asked for and required to do justice to its importance. Wanting such an appropriation, it has always been necessary to conduct the division by assistants who are too poorly paid and who largely lack the equipment of a technological education. It would be at once physically impossible and unjust to the library's constituency to merge these departments, though the continued failure to furnish suitable maintenance suggests the adoption of such a course. Wanting a well-paid chief for this division, the work has continued under the supervision of the assistant librarian, whose other duties permit him to give but a small fraction of his time to this work. (For report of industrial division, see pp. 58-60.)

LECTURE HALL AND STUDY ROOM USE.

Each year the library becomes more of a civic and social center as well as an intellectual center. During the past year 122 meetings were held in the lecture hall, or 54 more than in the previous year, with an attendance of 15,394, an increase of 8,236. In the study rooms 31 organizations held 277 smaller meetings, an increase of 137. Among the organizations to meet in the lecture hall were the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, whose Saturday morning meetings were devoted especially to civic objects, and the Monday Evening Club, which has now a membership of more than 400 and has become a forum for conference on social welfare questions. This organization last year held all of its regular public meetings in the library lecture hall. The Washington Center of the Drama League arranged two or three lectures in the hall and held bimonthly meetings of its study section in the children's room. The organizations meeting at the library were devoted to such diverse subjects as tuberculosis, elocution, missions, home economics, civil pensions, woman suffrage, temperance, socialism, street safety, and the single tax. Organizations holding their meetings exclusively in Italian and Spanish also made use of the lecture hall and study rooms. (For lists of organizations holding meetings in the library, see pp. 60-64; for rules governing the use of the lecture halls and study rooms, see pp. 84-85.)

PICTURE COLLECTION AND EXHIBITIONS.

The picture collection now numbers 25,497 mounted pictures, 6,693 of which were mounted during the year. These pictures had a home circulation of 84,924, an increase of 12,474 over the previous year. They were taken out by 463 teachers in 142 grammar schools, 7 high, 2 normal, and 18 private schools, and 3 colleges and universities. Collections of post cards were used at one school for teaching geography in connection with a reflecting lantern. In addition to teachers, classes using pictures included study clubs, newspapers, lecturers, artists, and costumers. The resources of the collection were brought to the attention of the public by occasional classified sample exhibits of material shown in the exhibition cases on the second floor and on the winged frame in the main lobby. A three-day exhibition of Biblical pictures was held in connection with the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Sunday School Association at Calvary Baptist Church, and resulted in a large circulation among 34 Sunday schools and several mission-study clubs.

As in the past, exhibitions coordinate with the course of lectures of the Washington Society of the Fine Arts were held. These included exhibits of pictures of Josef Israels, John La Farge, Puvis de Chavannes, Sorolla, St. Gaudens, and Whistler. A reference list on these modern masters was also issued in November, 1913. (For report of picture collection and exhibitions see pp. 64-66.)

BULLETIN BOARD USE.

The modern public library does not confine its collections to books, periodicals, and pictures, but makes large use of bulletin boards to convey information to its constituency. That is especially true in

this library. Among the bulletins maintained and classes of material more or less regularly shown on the bulletin boards may be mentioned the following:

Near the front entrance of the central library a signboard with large movable porcelain type on a black background announces future lectures and meetings to be held in the library building, and at other times is used as a library directory. The library's Educational Bulletin, Social Service Bulletin, book lists clipped from the Evening Star, and other similar lists are regularly posted. A much consulted bulletin contains the announcements of coming civil-service examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. The Drama League bulletins of approved plays are also eagerly watched for. These are often accompanied by character pictures and illustrations of the plays that are being currently produced. The weather map and the weather-forecast cards are regularly posted. The Washington Chamber of Commerce lists of coming conventions have proved of interest. The health department's bulletins giving ratings of milkmen and health hints are regularly put up, as are bulletins showing the menace of the house fly and the evils of intemperance. A special board has been set aside for posting the quotations and lists of farmers offering food products by parcel post. Parcel-post rate sheets and maps are also put up. Posters illustrating the advantages of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Campfire Girls have their place in the children's room. For many years the library has posted the bird-arrival bulletins, which include bird pictures. These are based on data furnished by Prof. Wells W. Cooke, of the Biological Survey. As with the book collections, so these bulletins are designed to embrace as wide fields of legitimate interest as practicable. Notices, therefore, of outside public meetings, especially those devoted to educational subjects and to which no admission charge is made, are posted in so far as they seem appropriate.

BOOK ACCESSIONS—PURCHASES, TRANSFERS, AND GIFTS.

The books added to the library numbered 20,152 volumes, the largest number in its history. A total of 8,228 volumes were worn out and withdrawn, so that the net accessions were 11,924 volumes. The collection, therefore, grew during the year from 156,263 volumes to 168,187 volumes. The accessions included 16,053 volumes purchased, 1,780 volumes received as gifts, 264 volumes of periodicals bound, and 2,055 volumes of copyright transfers received from the Library of Congress. The expenditures for books were \$10,508.83, making the average cost per volume of books purchased 65 cents. Although the library accessions have now reached respectable figures they still fall far short of necessities. The increase of \$1,000 in the book appropriation for next year will afford some relief. The library ought to be able to buy meritorious new publications as soon as they are issued in order to satisfy the reasonable demands of its intelligent and book-loving public, instead of being obliged to follow the present plan of postponing the purchase of many titles until they can be picked up as bargains. This course must of necessity almost always be followed in the case of any book that is at all expensive.

The transfer from the Library of Congress of duplicate copies of books received through the operation of the copyright law continues to be of great advantage. So many valuable foreign books, especially German and French, have been received in this way that it is a matter of regret that recent legislation requires the deposit of but one copy of a foreign book to secure copyright. The single copy now received is, of course, retained by the Library of Congress. The Public Library has built up such a large clientele of readers of foreign literature that to meet their demands will henceforth require large purchases of foreign books.

The records of the gifts of books received and the list of local donors will be found elsewhere (pp. 71-73) in this report. Especially worthy of mention are the gifts of 803 volumes from the Evening Star Newspaper Co., 14 volumes of autographed books received from Mr. George Iles, of New York, and other miscellaneous collections of books, pamphlets, and periodicals from Mr. W. V. Cox and Dr. Frederick H. Newell. (For report of the book-order department, see p. 66.)

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

The catalogue department classified and catalogued 16,625 volumes, a slightly smaller number than in the previous year, and shelf-listed 20,717 volumes, nearly 2,000 more than the record of 1912-13. Progress was made in cataloguing the collections of orchestral scores given to the library some time ago by the Georgetown Orchestra Society and the collection of music previously presented by Prof. A. D. Mayo. The Weinberger collection of books and pamphlets relating to the District of Columbia also required minute attention to make the material available. Progress was likewise made in the replacement of handwritten cards in the catalogues by printed or typewritten cards. The multigraph was employed for printing up stocks of book cards used with the school duplicates. The giving up of the Library of Congress deposit catalogue furnished storage space for such multigraphed cards.

Valuable as the Library of Congress deposit catalogue had always been, both as a tool in the catalogue room and as an aid in reference work, its lack has not proved a serious inconvenience. In the work of cataloguing, lacking the depository catalogue, fuller use is now made of the advance proof sheets of Library of Congress cards and of other bibliographical helps containing Library of Congress card numbers. Experience has shown that there has been a saving of time as a result of the relief from filing upward of 50,000 new cards annually in the depository catalogue, without loss in the quality of the cataloguing done in this library. Occasional visits to the Library of Congress in order to consult and make comparative studies of its cataloguing practice are naturally made. (For report of the catalogue department, including inventory records, see pp. 67-68.)

BINDING AND REPAIR WORK.

The library's bindery has now been conducted two years by direct employment. The first year's record showed a saving of 8½ per cent as measured by the cost of binding during the last year of contract

work, and the second year showed a saving of 12 per cent measured by the same standard. Additional advantages have been greater flexibility, greater ease of experimentation in new methods, and the making of repairs that do not readily lend themselves to contract schedules.

It is a matter of satisfaction that for the coming year the appropriation for binding has been increased from \$3,500 to \$4,500. This is likely to result in further economies, since it will make possible an enlargement of force, with consequent further subdivision of labor. That the full sum of \$5,000 estimated for several years is required is shown by the fact that during the last year there was spent, besides the congressional appropriation of \$3,500, the additional sum of \$869 from library funds; also of \$2,015 spent for books bound new not less than \$800 ought more properly to have been charged to binding. (For report of the supervisor of binding, see pp. 68-70.)

PERIODICALS, MAIL MATTER, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The newspapers and periodicals currently received at the central library numbered 505 separate titles; including duplicates, 658 periodicals are received. Of this number 215 are secured as gifts. For the Takoma Park branch 22 titles are subscribed for and 37 are received as gifts; 48 gifts come from Dr. George H. Heald, the editor of *Life and Health*, Takoma Park, who regularly turns over most of his exchanges. All the periodicals received as gifts, including those coming from the Bureau of Education or secured by subscription through the Henry Pastor and Woman's Anthropological funds, are listed elsewhere in this report (pp. 73-76). The four daily newspapers have continued to contribute current files for binding. They have also, as usual, given generously of their space for library news and editorial comment.

The record of outgoing mail matter showed a total of 47,559 pieces. This total included 4,801 dictated letters, 3,896 stenciled letters, 2,778 other sealed communications, 21,514 post-card notices, and 14,570 parcels of library publications.

Previous reports have recorded the adoption here of a numerically arranged card-accession register in place of the more ordinary accession book. During the past year the library has discarded the use of bound books for registration records and has substituted therefor the use of numerically arranged cards for the registration of library readers. Further use will be necessary to decide whether the plan is completely successful or not.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

The most important event in the library history of the year in Washington was the holding here of the annual conference of the American Library Association, May 25-29. Nearly 1,400 librarians from almost every State of the Union and from several Provinces of Canada were in attendance on the sessions of the association and of the affiliated societies, such as the Special Libraries Association, National Association of State Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries, League of Library Commissions, etc. Every member

of the staff of this library attended at least two sessions and derived large professional benefit from the papers and discussions as well as from personal meetings with librarians at the numerous social occasions, among which may be mentioned the informal reception given by this library on the afternoon of May 28.

The librarian was chairman of the committee on local arrangements, which included a rooming bureau. Miss Grace E. Babbitt, reference librarian, was the secretary of that committee. Much time was given to arrangements for the convention during the five months previous thereto. Mention should be made of the contribution of \$300 given by the Washington Chamber of Commerce on recommendation of its conventions committee toward the expenses of the conference.

For the purposes of this report special mention should be made of three exhibits held in the central library building in connection with the conference. One, prepared under the supervision of Miss Grace B. Finney, chief of the circulating department, showed by displays of books, pictures, binding materials and products, by graphic charts and similar devices the work of this library; the second was devoted to labor-saving devices used in American libraries; and the third illustrated the work of the school libraries of the country. The last was brought together by the United States Bureau of Education. It has since been exhibited in connection with the National Education Association meeting at St. Paul in July. It will also be shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition next year.

The portions of the resolutions adopted by the American Library Association at the close of the Washington conference, so far as they apply to this library may appropriately be included in this report:

Resolved, That the heartiest thanks of the American Library Association be, and are hereby tendered: * * *

To the members of the board of trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia for devoting a large portion of their building to the purposes of the interesting and novel exhibition of labor-saving devices and library equipment, which has proved to be a feature of the conference.

To the librarian, Dr. George F. Bowerman, and his assistants, for assembling and displaying to advantage this exhibit; and to all members of the staff of the Public Library of the District of Columbia for many courtesies.

To Dr. Bowerman and his associates on the local entertainment committee, whose constant and untiring attention to the interests and welfare of the visiting members of the association has contributed to the eminent success of this thirty-sixth conference. * * *

EXHIBITION OF LIBRARY LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

The exhibition of library labor-saving devices is believed to be so significant and attracted so much favorable attention as to justify further mention.

The exhibition was conducted under the auspices of the committee on library administration of the American Library Association at the instance of the librarian, a member of the committee and since the conference appointed to be its chairman. Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, the assistant librarian, was directly in charge of the exhibit and chiefly responsible for its success. His arduous and intelligent work in connection with the exhibit has recently brought him an appointment to membership on the committee on library administration. The exhibit occupied the lecture room, the adjoining lobby, the trus-

tees' room and one study room—about two-thirds of the space on the second floor of the central building.

In some respects this exhibit was no different from the usual "business show," but in other respects it was unique. It was probably the smallest exhibition of the kind which has ever been held, for limitations of space necessitated a selective rather than a very extensive display, and the scope of the exhibit was further limited by the desire to include nothing which is not well adapted to library use. The purpose with which the undertaking was planned and carried out was not commercial, but strictly professional. Neither the American Library Association nor this library could have undertaken such a venture as a source of financial profit. Although everything possible was done to make it a success from the viewpoint of the manufacturers who exhibited, the fundamental purpose of the exhibit was to bring before the library profession full information concerning all kinds of devices which may aid in increasing the efficiency of library administration.

The exhibit thus illustrated the fact that the present-day library, of even moderate size, is an important business institution, employing the best business methods and devices for increasing efficiency. That the exhibit did much to increase knowledge of labor-saving devices and interest in efficient methods was shown by the great interest displayed and by the large number of very appreciative comments. The Library Journal for July had the following editorial in appreciation of the exhibit:

The most novel feature of the conference was the exhibit of library devices at the Public Library, for which Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, assistant librarian, made most of the practical arrangements. This was quite different in scope, quantity, and quality from the incidental exhibits of previous conferences; and it was made of permanent value by the excellent catalog which Mr. Thompson had caused to be prepared. Few librarians have had any adequate notion of the great number of labor-saving devices prepared for library use or practicable for library application, and this exhibition opened very many keen eyes to good purpose. From the point of view of the manufacturers, the exhibition was commercial in motive, and we may frankly express the hope that librarians adopting any of these devices or making purchases from this material will emphasize the value of this exhibit, so that it may be repeated hereafter as opportunity may arise.

At the request of the editor of the Library Journal Mr. Thompson has also written a description of the exhibit. (Library Journal, 39:512-20.)

LIBRARY STAFF AND APPRENTICE CLASS.

As has been the case in most previous years, the resignations from the staff have been excessive; 22 persons, out of a total staff of 70, resigned, or 31 per cent. These included 7 assistants, 10 messengers and pages, and 5 members of the building force. Among those to resign were Miss Alice L. Ramsburg, branch librarian of the Takoma Park library, who had been with the library nearly nine years; Miss Clara W. Herbert, children's librarian; and Miss Louise P. Latimer, supervisor of work with schools. It is expected that the Misses Herbert and Latimer will return to the staff when they have regained their health. Mention should not be omitted of the resignation of Thomas Hungerford, who had served the library as a janitor from its establishment. A stroke of paralysis forced him to resign. This unhappy case points to the need for retiring pensions.

Commendation is due the fine professional spirit maintained by the staff, in spite of the deadening effect of low and stationary salaries and inadequate financial support. The resourcefulness shown by certain members of the staff who, by reason of extended absences of department chiefs, have temporarily been thrust forward into posts of much responsibility is also worthy of remark.

But 4 persons completed the 7 months' course of training in the tenth annual apprentice class out of 9 admitted to the class. The detailed report (pp. 70-71) on the student-apprentice class contains an interesting table summarizing the record of the classes during the last 10 years. Out of a very large but unrecorded number of applicants 159 persons took examinations for entrance to the classes; 40 failed and 119 passed; 26 withdrew or were dropped; and 93 completed the course or were appointed to the staff prior thereto. Thus far 69 have received permanent appointments to the library's staff; of them 18 have later served in other libraries and 8 others have been appointed to other libraries without previous appointment in this library; 35 graduates of the apprentice classes are now employed in the library. A study of these figures shows at once the great utility of the class under present conditions and the fundamental wastefulness of the process. It is believed that 35 out of a total professional staff of 48 is too large a proportion to be recruited from apprentice classes—a larger percentage ought to have been trained in the regular library schools. The losses by resignation have been altogether too great in number, due to inability of the library to pay salaries that would retain all of the most promising graduates of the classes. If the library could pay its professional staff a minimum of \$50 per month it could secure more library-school graduates, could demand higher standards for admission to the apprentice class, could have smaller classes, and could retain a larger proportion of graduates. As matters now stand, the library can not guarantee positions to the graduates of its apprentice classes, so that many of them are forced to get positions elsewhere, and some of the best ones are picked off because of the relatively poor chance of promotion here.

PROFESSIONAL AND CIVIC SERVICE.

The librarian has been a member of the council of the American Library Association and attended the midwinter meeting of the council in Chicago at the end of December and first of January. He has served on the committees on library administration and on publicity of the American Library Association. He has also been a member of the executive committee of the District of Columbia Library Association. The assistant librarian has been its secretary. The meetings of the local association continue to be held at the central building. The librarian served as a member of the library commission of the Boy Scouts of America and cooperated in the selection of the first 25 volumes of the Everyboy's Library, Boy Scout edition.

The librarian addressed the Parents League at the Wilson Normal School Building on December 9 on the selection of books. He also spoke on the same theme before the University Club on January 31.

Because of its bearing on the advancement of the interests of the library, the participation in the work of the following local and educational organizations may be mentioned: The librarian has been

a member of the executive committee of the Monday Evening Club and has recently been elected a vice president; he also served as chairman of the committee on social and civic centers of the club. He has been vice president of the Washington Center of the Drama League since its organization; he is a member of the council of the Washington Society of the Fine Arts and of its lecture committee, and is a vice president of the Art and Archæology League.

ESTIMATES FOR MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.

Estimates for maintaining the library during the fiscal year 1915-16 have already been adopted by the library trustees and forwarded to the commissioners. These estimates, arranged as required by law in the order of the current appropriation act, will be found in the trustees' report, pages 13-16. The same items rearranged in more logical order in accordance with the divisions of the library service follow:

Estimates (arranged in logical order).

	Appropriation, 1914-15.	Estimates, 1915-16.
SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES.		
Administration:		
Librarian.....	\$3,500	\$5,000
Assistant librarian.....	1,500	2,000
Librarian's secretary.....	900	1,000
Stenographer and typewriter.....	720	
2 stenographers and typewriters, at \$720 each.....		1,440
Copyist (increase to \$540 recommended).....	480	540
Messenger.....	480	540
Total.....	7,580	10,520
Order and accessions:		
Chief of division.....		1,200
Assistant (increase to \$840 recommended).....	720	840
Assistant.....		720
Assistant (increase to \$540 recommended).....	480	540
Page (increase to \$420 recommended).....	360	420
Total.....	1,560	3,720
Catalogue, classification and shelf:		
Chief of division.....	(1)	1,500
Classifier.....	900	900
Shelf lister.....		840
Cataloguer (increase to \$840 recommended).....	720	840
Cataloguer (increase to \$720 recommended).....	600	720
2 cataloguers, at \$540 each (increase to \$600 each).....	1,080	1,200
Assistant (increase to \$600 recommended).....	540	600
Assistant (increase to \$540 recommended).....	480	540
Total.....	4,320	7,140
Binding (preparation and supervision):		
Assistant in charge.....	(2)	1,000
Collator.....	480	540
Total.....	480	1,540
Circulation, branches and stations:		
Chief of division (now called chief, circulating department).....	1,200	1,500
Assistant.....	900	900
2 assistants, at \$720 each.....	1,440	
3 assistants, at \$840 each.....		2,520
3 assistants, at \$600 each (increase to \$720 each).....		2,160
2 attendants, at \$720 each.....	1,800	1,440
4 attendants, at \$540 each (increase to \$600 each).....		2,400
5 attendants, at \$480 each (increase to \$540 each).....	2,400	2,700
5 pages, at \$360 each (increase to \$420 each).....	1,800	2,100
Messenger.....	480	540
Total.....	12,180	16,260

¹ An assistant, at \$1,000, now assigned to this work; transferred in these estimates.
² An assistant, at \$720, now assigned to this work; transferred in these estimates.

Estimates (arranged in logical order)—Continued.

	Appropriation, 1914-15.	Estimates, 1915-16.
SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES—continued.		
Reference:		
Reference librarian.....	\$1,000	\$1,200
Assistant (in charge of lecture and study club work and apprentice class)....	1,000	1,000
Assistant (in charge of periodicals).....	1,000	1,000
Assistant (increase to \$840).....	720	840
Assistant (increase to \$600).....	540	600
Page (increase to \$420).....	360	420
Total	4,620	5,060
Industrial:		
Chief of division.....		1,200
Assistant (increase to \$840).....	720	840
Assistant (increase to \$600).....	540	600
Page (increase to \$420).....	360	420
Total	1,620	3,060
Children, schools, and home libraries:		
Director of children's work.....		1,500
Children's librarian (central library).....	1,000	1,000
Assistant in charge of school work.....	900	1,200
Assistant (increase to \$840).....	720	840
2 assistants, at \$600 each (increase to \$720 each).....	1,200	1,440
2 attendants, at \$540 each (increase to \$600 each).....	1,080	1,200
2 pages, at \$360 each (increase to \$420 each).....	720	840
Messenger.....	480	540
Total	6,100	8,560
Takoma Park branch:		
Branch librarian.....	(¹)	\$1,000
Assistant (increase to \$720 recommended).....	\$600	720
Assistant (increase to \$540 recommended).....	480	540
Janitor.....	2 360	360
Total	1,440	2,620
Building (main library):		
Engineer.....	1,200	1,200
Fireman.....	720	720
Workman.....	600	600
3 janitors, at \$480 each.....	1,440	1,440
Library guard.....	720	720
2 cloakroom attendants, at \$360 each.....	720	720
6 charwomen, at \$240 each.....	1,440	1,440
Total for building force	6,840	6,840
Total for salaries	47,240	65,320
SPECIAL SERVICES.		
Employment of substitutes and other temporary service.....	1,000	3,000
Services, Sundays and holidays.....	2,000	2,500
Total	3,000	5,500
BOOKS, BINDING AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.		
Purchase of books.....	8,500	15,000
Binding.....	4,500	5,000
Contingent expenses.....	8,000	9,000
Auxiliary boiler, central building (appropriated for 1915).....	2,500	
Total	23,500	29,000
Grand total	73,240	99,820

¹ Assistant now in charge receives \$720; position transferred in these estimates.² Also has apartment in branch building.

APPROPRIATION INCREASES AND NEEDS.

The library appropriation for the coming year carries increases of \$9,360 over those for last year, as follows: Books, \$1,000 additional; binding, \$1,000 additional; Sunday opening, \$300 additional; auxiliary boiler for central building, \$2,500; increases in salaries of engineer from \$1,080 to \$1,200, and of the six charwomen from \$180 each to \$240 each. New positions: Assistant in charge of school work, \$900; assistant, \$900; assistant, \$720; assistant, \$600; messenger, \$480; janitor, \$480.

That Congress is coming to appreciate the needs of the library is evidenced from the fact that after a record of almost no increases in appropriations for five or six years a substantial increase has been granted for the coming year. This increase, however, falls \$24,680 short of the estimates for the current year as submitted to the District Commissioners by the library trustees and \$17,380 short of the amount recommended by the commissioners. That the interest of some Members of Congress had been aroused to the library's necessities is evident from the debates in the House of Representatives (Cong. Rec., Dec. 18 and 19, 1913, pp. 1166, 1169-1172, 1174-1175, 1266-1270), as will be seen from the following extracts from the debate on the library items:

Mr. DAVIS. Did time permit I would like to talk for an hour on the subject of the Public Library of the city of Washington. We have here one of the finest institutions, or the making of one of the finest institutions, in the United States. * * * Now, let me say that in 184 cities in the United States similar to Washington in population the average percentage of expense for libraries and their management is 1.6. That is the average percentage of them in all those 184 cities. Will it not surprise the good people of this country, and, I think, surprise this Congress to know that the great and famous city of Washington, which has had the taxing power of its own citizens and the Federal Treasury also behind it, spends only eight-tenths of 1 per cent on its public library? That is but one-half of that which is spent by each of 184 cities of similar size throughout the United States, North and South, East and West. * * * I contend that the Public Library employees are the fewest in number and poorest paid in the city of Washington, although it is the best managed, considering the number of assistants, of any library in the United States. That condition ought to be changed. The expense of circulation in the Public Library here is from 10 to 11 cents. In other cities the lowest runs from 13 up to 19. * * * Now, Mr. Chairman, as to the salaries paid in this institution. It is well known by every Member here that the salary of an ordinary clerk, the low-priced clerk, in the Government departments is \$720 per annum. What do you think of assistant librarians, men and women, engaged in library work and considered and classed as expert librarians, working for \$480 or \$540 per year? It is a disgrace.

You ask, "Why do they not quit their places?" I can not tell you; but I will say that the statistics show that the personnel shifts in the Public Library in Washington—those who leave that employment and seek something better elsewhere—is very great indeed.

Some years the change of personnel amounts to as high as 53 per cent, and the last 10 years it has never been lower than 20 per cent. Think of the whole working force of an institution of this kind changing its personnel almost one-half every year because of low salaries and hard work. That is the condition. * * *

Mr. GOULDEN. Who is responsible for this condition of low salaries and the constant change in the personnel?

Mr. DAVIS. I will say that it is probably because the Appropriations Committee, who make up the bill, have not heretofore considered it of sufficient importance. The pressure of other matters connected with the District was stronger than the pressure for that, and hence that has been neglected.

Mr. GOULDEN. Does not the gentleman think that is rather a poor place to economize?

Mr. DAVIS. I think it is the poorest—absolutely the poorest. I should like to make a speech on the conservation of our natural resources, the greatest of which is our boys and girls. Here you neglect to conserve them and to give them facilities for the proper growth of their minds. * * *

Mr. TOWNER. Under the circumstances I can only call attention to the conditions existing in the public service of the library. I am quite sure if the gentleman from Illinois and the Members of the House realize the real conditions that exist in regard to the Public Library in Washington they would thank the committee for doing what it has toward increasing a very little the appropriation and the number of employees, and would ask them to go much further in their increases. The truth is, Mr. Chairman, that this Public Library in the city of Washington has been for some reason sadly neglected. * * * The hearings before the subcommittee show that in cities of this class in other parts of the country librarians and other employees are receiving much more salary than the librarian and employees here. The salaries that are paid to all of the employees here in the library are very much smaller than paid to the same class of employees in other departments of the District of Columbia and the same class of employees in the departments of the Government itself. * * * Not only are the salaries not up to the standard of other departments in the District government, but the help is very insufficient. * * * The Public Library is an efficient instrument in the elevation and education of the people of the District of Columbia. The librarian, other officers, and employees are doing good work and rendering effective service of a high class for the people.

It is a great mistake for Congress to treat this particular department of the work in the District of Columbia as it is doing. It makes Congress liable to some of the charges that are leveled against it. The library reaches a class of people who should be helped and influenced in the best way by the best and most competent labor that can be secured. We are unjust to them and to the people whom they serve if we overwork and underpay them. At least we ought to bring this great department up to the standard of the best libraries in cities of this class throughout the United States. * * *

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. The situation with reference to the public library in this city is little short of a disgrace, and it is a prominent example of the incompetency and inefficiency of this Congress to deal with matters that relate solely to the people of this city. Congress for some reason or other has discriminated against the employees of the public library—one of the most important subjects that can come before this body. The salaries are insufficient and lower than they are in the other departments, and the discriminations against the institution itself are of such a nature that Congress ought to take immediate cognizance of them. How long this situation is to obtain, I know not, but I hope that if my voice and the voices of others are raised here long enough and continuously enough, eventually it will be remedied.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. PAGE of North Carolina. I desire to say that the increase for the library carried in this bill, amounting to \$4,060, is a greater increase than has been given to this institution during the last six years on the annual appropriation bills.

Mr. GREEN of Iowa. So much the worse for Congress in the past, and so much the better for the committee that has at last concluded that there ought to be some increase, however slight it may be.

That is the situation exactly. Here is an educational institution, the most important that can exist in the city, and Congress is deaf, stone deaf, to its necessities, to its complaints, and to the complaints of the people of this city in regard to it. How long, O Lord, how long?

MUNICIPAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AND SERVICE.

It has come to be a regular feature of this report to publish each year a table showing library expenditures and service together with per capita expenditures, expenditures per volume circulated and per capita of home circulation in American cities above 200,000 population. In the following table the population figures used are the official estimates of the Census Bureau for January 1, 1914, recently

published. The figures for maintenance expenditures and home circulation are for the most part those of 1913, though in a few cases they are for fiscal years ending in 1914. They have been obtained from published library reports or by correspondence with librarians. The figures for expenditures include not only funds derived from taxes and appropriations, but also from endowments and all other sources.

Municipal library expenditures and circulation, per capita, 1913 or 1914.

Cities (ranked census estimates).	Estimated population, 1914.	Expenditures, 1913 or 1914.	Per capita expenditures.	Home circulation, volumes.	Expenditures per volume circulated.	Per capita circulation.
New York (entire city) ¹	5,333,537	\$1,863,438	\$0.35	14,113,347	\$0.13	2.6
New York Public Library.....	3,159,957	\$1,230,343	.39	8,320,144	.148	2.6
Brooklyn Public.....	1,833,696	479,984	.26	4,583,897	.105	2.5
Queensboro Public.....	339,886	153,111	.45	1,209,306	.12	3.56
Chicago ¹	2,393,325	399,428	.166	3,428,638	.116	1.43
Philadelphia ¹	1,657,810	284,704	.17	2,296,368	.12	1.38
St. Louis.....	734,667	224,095	.305	1,535,170	.145	2.08
Boston ¹	733,802	398,121	.54	1,848,973	.215	2.51
Cleveland ¹	639,431	317,238	.49	2,668,430	.118	4.17
Baltimore ¹	579,590	93,945	.16	621,924	.15	1.07
Pittsburgh.....	564,878	288,644	.51	1,651,533	.17	2.92
Old city.....		\$260,000		1,417,089		
Allegheny.....		28,644		234,444		
Detroit.....	537,650	176,553	.33	1,321,542	.13	2.5
Buffalo.....	454,112	\$149,918	.33	1,502,546	\$0.093	3.3
San Francisco ¹	448,502	96,513	.215	934,002	.103	2.08
Los Angeles.....	438,914	172,252	.39	1,559,359	.11	3.55
Milwaukee.....	417,054	122,403	.29	1,184,434	.133	2.84
Cincinnati.....	402,175	184,497	.45	1,534,883	.12	3.81
Newark.....	399,105	132,464	.34	1,098,398	.12	2.82
New Orleans ¹	361,221	47,416	.13	358,350	.132	.99
Washington ¹	353,378	69,370	.196	713,634	.097	2.01
Minneapolis.....	343,466	\$166,043	.42	1,324,141	.125	3.85
Seattle ¹	313,029	146,128	.46	951,063	.15	3.03
Jersey City.....	293,921	58,478	.198	818,456	.07	2.78
Kansas City.....	281,911	85,893	.305	497,629	.17	1.76
Portland.....	260,601	136,176	.522	1,168,825	.116	4.48
Indianapolis ¹	259,413	69,206	.266	545,066	.126	2.10
Denver.....	245,523	76,259	.31	601,748	.126	2.45
Providence ¹	245,090	61,332	.25	258,161	.23	1.05
Rochester ¹	241,518	36,000	.148	274,372	.13	1.13
St. Paul ¹	236,766	74,261	.31	490,282	.15	2.07
Louisville.....	235,114	85,279	.36	945,966	.09	4.02
Columbus ¹	204,567	\$43,723	.21	\$340,261	.128	1.6
Totals.....	19,600,071	6,059,777	.309	46,587,501	.13	2.37

¹ City also contains other free reference libraries.

² If the maintenance of the reference department of the New York Public Library (privately endowed) is excluded, the expenditures of its circulation department should be put at \$725,854 and the total for all New York public libraries \$1,358,949. On that basis the per capita of all New York would be \$0.25 and the expenditures per volume circulated \$0.096; the per capita for the population served by the New York Public Library \$0.25 and the expenditures per volume circulated \$0.087.

³ City appropriation only.

⁴ Buffalo Public Library, \$121,043; Grosvenor Library (city appropriation), \$28,875.

⁵ Excluding the Grosvenor Library appropriation (reference only) the expenditure per volume circulated was \$0.08.

⁶ Including \$7,484 Athenaeum expenditures.

⁷ Combining figures of public library and public school library.

From this table it appears that the per capita municipal library expenditure for Washington is under 20 cents, as compared with the average of 31 cents for all cities above 200,000. Out of 28 other cities in the group, but 5 spend less per capita for their libraries than does Washington. Washington's per capita of less than 20 cents compares unfavorably with Cleveland, 49 cents; Pittsburgh, 51 cents; Buffalo, 33 cents; Los Angeles, 39 cents; Newark, 34 cents; Seattle, 46 cents; Portland, 52 cents; and Louisville, 36 cents.

That the Washington Public Library is too economically administered is evident also from the fact that the expenditure per volume circulated is under 10 cents, whereas the average of all cities is 13 cents. Only three cities of the group spend less per volume of home circulation. The per capita circulation of two volumes is below the average of all cities and is exceeded by 20 out of 28 other cities. The reason for this is, of course, that the library has never been able to extend its resources to all citizens..

TEN YEARS OF LIBRARY WORK AND EXPENDITURES.

I became your librarian on September 1, 1904. It is natural that this report should summarize the decennial period and that the work and appropriations of the tenth year of my service here should be compared with the fiscal year (1904) just preceding the commencement of that service. The salient features that can be shown by statistics are given in the following table. The years are fiscal years.

Service and expenditures, fiscal years 1904-1914.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Annual congressional appropriations.....	\$36,280	\$35,320	\$39,120	\$47,270	\$54,640	\$58,630	\$61,020
Total expenditures ¹	\$49,397	\$40,235	\$51,174	\$52,996	\$58,460	\$65,506	\$66,583
Book stock, volumes.....	64,473	73,045	84,668	92,937	103,194	114,364	121,077
Home circulation, books.....	278,178	353,493	433,096	481,963	505,476	591,704	603,061
Fiction percentage.....	84	72	68	69	65	63	62
Home circulation, pictures.....				1,663	17,101	27,840	34,783
Registration.....	33,988	38,779	39,800	45,231	49,625	51,187	51,204
Appropriations for salaries (all).....	\$19,280	\$21,320	\$23,420	\$28,060	\$34,940	\$38,430	\$39,320
Employees.....	35	30	43	54	63	65	66
Average salary (all).....	\$550.85	\$546.66	\$544.65	\$519.62	\$554.60	\$591.38	\$595.75
Salaries (professional staff).....	\$14,360	\$16,040	\$17,900	\$20,440	\$25,760	\$28,110	\$29,000
Professional staff.....	21	24	27	30	38	39	40
Average salary (professional staff).....	\$683.80	\$668.33	\$662.96	\$681.33	\$677.89	\$720.76	\$725.00
Buildings.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Agencies for circulation.....	2	4	10	10	45	61	74

	1911	1912	1913	1914	Increase over 1904.	Percentage.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
Annual congressional appropriations.....	\$61,140	\$67,140	\$63,000	\$63,880	\$27,600	76	.....
Total expenditures.....	\$65,834	\$73,394	\$68,307	\$69,370	\$19,973	40	.....
Book stock, volumes.....	132,837	144,476	156,263	168,167	103,694	161	.....
Home circulation, books.....	601,717	650,527	686,269	713,634	435,456	156	.....
Fiction percentage.....	60	58	58	56			28
Home circulation, pictures.....	41,808	54,568	72,450	84,924	84,924		.....
Registration.....	50,424	45,042	46,278	45,954	11,966	35	.....
Appropriations for salaries (all).....	\$39,440	\$40,940	\$41,300	\$42,180			.....
Employees.....	66	67	69	70	35	100	.....
Average salary (all).....	\$597.57	\$611.04	\$598.55	\$602.57			.....
Salaries (professional staff).....	\$29,120	\$30,500	\$30,500	\$31,380			.....
Professional staff.....	40	41	42	43			.....
Average salary (professional staff).....	\$728.00	\$743.90	\$726.19	\$729.76			.....
Buildings.....	1	2	2	2	1	100	.....
Agencies for circulation.....	98	158	161	136	134		.....

¹ Includes expenditures (earlier years) from nonreverting book appropriations and (later years) from desk and other library funds.

This table shows that, although the increases in library appropriations in 10 years have been but 76 per cent and the total library ex-

penditures have increased but 40 per cent as compared with 1904, the stock of books has increased 161 per cent and the home circulation of books (the best index of the service of a public library) has increased 156 per cent. The steadily improving quality of the service is shown by the fact that the percentage of fiction circulated has decreased 28 per cent.

The number of registered users of the library has increased but 35 per cent. That this number has not more largely increased is simply due to the fact that the library has never been able to extend its resources to the entire population.

The staff of the library has doubled in 10 years, but in the face of rapidly increasing cost of living the average salary of all employees actually fell during the first three years of the period and only increased \$52 for the entire period. Excluding building employees, messengers, and pages, the salaries of the professional staff likewise fell during the first four years of the period and the average increased only \$46 in the 10 years.

The foregoing table does not show the development of the work of the library that has made it an effective educational agent in the community. It does not show the development of the children's department, including the large school work, the inauguration of the story hour, and the home library; it does not show the establishment of the industrial department, the clipping collection, and many other features that have helped to make the library a vital social agent.

The people of the District of Columbia want their library so developed that it will satisfy their needs. They want it to rank as it should with the other municipal libraries of the country. The library trustees and librarian have striven earnestly to this end. For the support of the public and of the trustees during 10 years marked by some disappointments and only partial realization of hopes, I return cordial thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian.

The TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DETAILED REPORTS.

The following detailed reports, including statistical tables, supplement the report of the librarian:

CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT.

Miss Grace B. Finney, chief of the circulating department, reports as follows:

The total number of volumes circulated for home use from the adult department was 413,941 (fiction 229,391, nonfiction 184,550), as against 415,885 for the previous year, a decrease of 1,944. The same causes mentioned in a previous report are responsible for the decrease in fiction—6,024 volumes. This loss was almost made good by the increase of nonfiction—4,080 volumes. The class of nonfiction showing the largest increase was literature—2,059—with the largest increase in this class among books in foreign languages.

The largest day's circulation was on March 7, when 3,304 books were issued. The smallest day's circulation was on January 1, when 495 books were circulated. The average daily circulation of nonfiction was 599; for main library, branch, and stations, 825. Twice the adult nonfiction exceeded 1,100 in one day.

The extension of the parcel-post service to include books made it possible to offer library advantages to persons leaving the city for summer vacations as well as to suburban residents of the District. Adopting the system in use at the Chicago Public Library, registered borrowers are requested to deposit \$1 at the library to cover the cost of mailing books. A receipt card is furnished with the various charges for postage punched on it, showing the balance to the credit of the borrower. This card is mailed with each package of books sent to the borrower. Requests for taking 10 books on the vacation privilege were received earlier than usual this year, a number being issued in May. There were 2,625 such books issued. The percentage of fiction—56—shows a decrease of 2 per cent from the previous year.

The main statistics of circulation are brought together in the following table:

Statistics of circulation.

	1912-13	1913-14	Increase.	Decrease.
Total circulation, including main library, Takoma Branch, and all outside agencies.....	686,269	713,634	27,365	.....
Circulation:				
Central library.....	532,540	526,215	.....	6,325
Deposit stations.....	25,757	34,849	9,092	.....
Schools, playgrounds, and home libraries.....	89,472	109,662	20,190	.....
Takoma branch.....	27,476	29,799	2,323	.....
School stations.....	8,640	12,220	3,580	.....
Other outside agencies.....	2,384	889	.....	1,495
Average daily circulation, central library.....	1,718	1,708	.....	10
Average monthly circulation, including Takoma Branch, stations, and schools.....	55,938	59,125	3,187	.....
Days open for circulation.....	310	308	.....	.....

Messenger work.—The daily reports furnished by messengers, of numerous borrowers who had moved but had left no clues of new addresses, of resignations from places of employment, and of permanent departures from the city

with destinations unknown, make the collection of overdue books quite a problem. As a result of an increase in the number of borrowers there has been a larger list of delinquents. There has, however, been no corresponding increase in facilities for handling this part of the work.

Opportunities were lost during two months of inclement weather. The work was also retarded by continued illness on the page force and the assignment of the library guard to other duties during October. The simultaneous demand for the bicycles by different departments added to the difficulties encountered.

The method of mailing messenger cards when no trips were possible met with fairly satisfactory results in books being ultimately returned.

The mailing of 2,187 notices for books 10 days overdue reduced the messenger calls by 603. Notwithstanding this reduction there were 752 calls made and 542 books returned; 193 cards were left; 154 persons had moved. Bills were sent to 322 delinquents, resulting in the payment for 148 books. The library guard, to whose credit is due almost half the work, made 320 calls, collected 187 books and \$57.32 in fines, and secured payment for 22 books.

Clerical work.—Daily reports of contagious diseases continued to be received from the health department. With these reports there were received from time to time special notices for posting on the bulletin board, calling attention to the importance of observing the law and regulations to prevent the spread of communicable diseases not quarantined, concerning the purity of milk delivered by dealers as tested by the health department, etc. Notices mailed to houses where contagious diseases existed numbered 259. There were 86 books fumigated and several destroyed by the health department. Other clerical work accomplished included: Pockets of rebound books marked, 3,866; book cards rewritten, 3,222; 7-day books transferred to 2-weeks books, 570; addresses changed, 3,247; street directory slips written and filed, 12,429.

The semiweekly delivery of cut flowers from the United States Bureau of Plant Industry was received for the third year, and gave the usual amount of enjoyment.

The following table shows the number of postals mailed by months:

Number of postals mailed July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

	1913					
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
Reserves:						
Fiction.....	88	72	129	167	176	204
Nonfiction.....	194	183	221	301	332	362
Total.....	282	255	350	468	508	566
Recommended books.....	27	4	4	25	31	11
"Always out" books.....	4	3	3	10	5	12
Delinquent notices.....	955	767	945	1,154	1,191	1,475
Total.....	1,268	1,029	1,302	1,657	1,735	2,064

	1914						
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Reserves:							
Fiction.....	219	167	154	116	82	83	1,657
Nonfiction.....	320	326	421	343	252	220	3,475
Total.....	539	493	575	459	334	303	5,132
Recommended books.....	22	12	13	35	17	24	225
"Always out" books.....	9	10	15	11	11	7	100
Delinquent notices.....	1,215	1,247	1,282	1,441	1,313	1,236	14,221
Total.....	1,785	1,762	1,885	1,946	1,675	1,570	19,678

High-school work.—Deliveries were made twice a week, as usual, to any or all of the schools according to the requests received from the school librarians. The library was unable to fill numerous requests for books made during the

year, owing to an inadequate supply of material needed; but a large order for replacements and duplicates of the books used regularly in all of the schools has been placed, and these will be available for use in the coming scholastic year. It is hoped that this order will enable the library to meet most if not all of the demands of both teachers and pupils.

There was an increase of 192 in the number of books sent to the high schools during the past year and an increase of 1,509 in the circulation of the books while at the schools. This increase would undoubtedly have been much larger if the fire at Western High School in April had not destroyed some of the books loaned to that school and their records of circulation. The consequent disorganization of the school has curtailed the work of the library with it, no books having been sent to Western since the fire.

Through the painstaking care of the school librarian, Miss Madeline Davis, a large majority of the books were returned to the library. Many were entirely ruined by smoke and water, but some were worth rebinding and a few, those loaned to pupils and hence out of the building at the time of the fire, were returned in perfect condition.

Whereas the work with most of the high schools shows an increase, that with Eastern shows a decrease. This has been caused by the congestion at this school, resulting in an overcrowded building and overtaxed teachers and librarian. The school library having been turned into a study hall, the work of supplementary reading was reduced to a minimum and fewer books were borrowed from the library. This school continues, however, to give a circulation more than double that of any other.

One school librarian and one teacher of English literature made special trips to the library to investigate its resources and found here many books not in the prescribed course, but useful as substitutes for material needed and not available. It is hoped that more can be persuaded to visit the library in the future, and that closer relations may be established with both teachers and librarians.

Following is the table of high-school statistics:

High schools.	Books supplied.	Circulation.	Average circulation.	High schools.	Books supplied.	Circulation.	Average circulation.
Armstrong.....	107	297	3	Technical.....	226	1,047	4
Business.....	420	1,140	3	Western.....	533	2,122	4
Central.....	314	945	3	Total.....	2,054	10,700	5
Mastern.....	377	4,837	13				
E Street.....	77	312	4				

Sunday and holiday opening.—The attendance of readers at the library on Sundays shows a decrease. There were registered in the adult departments 9,866 persons as against 10,959 for the previous year, a decrease of 1,093. Books issued on holidays show an increase of 789 from a circulation of 4,036 as against 3,247 for the previous year. The reduction of pages from two to one proved very unsatisfactory. Readers were obliged to wait longer periods before receiving books, and less time could be spent in arranging the rooms left disarranged after busy Saturdays.

The following tables of circulation, fines, etc., cover the central library, stations, schools, etc.:

354 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Circulation, by months and classes, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, central library, stations, schools, etc.

	1913					
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
General works.....	1,750	1,669	1,919	2,080	1,996	1,850
Philosophy.....	466	483	510	661	750	616
Religion.....	266	253	301	344	426	420
Christianity.....	308	321	321	351	410	454
Ecclesiastical history.....	90	92	85	106	137	111
Biography.....	850	847	971	1,321	1,387	1,257
History.....	1,312	1,278	1,556	2,025	2,341	1,867
Travel.....	1,303	1,231	1,320	1,566	1,731	1,792
Social and political science.....	1,522	1,682	1,932	2,117	2,120	2,034
Natural sciences.....	1,202	1,225	1,413	1,696	1,524	1,426
Useful arts.....	1,901	2,019	1,999	2,523	2,449	2,284
Recreative arts.....	540	485	595	585	655	583
Fine arts.....	957	1,096	1,110	1,352	1,535	1,245
Language.....	519	634	577	650	859	806
Literature.....	3,150	2,953	3,011	3,801	4,304	4,086
Book arts.....	422	482	513	710	692	627
Fiction.....	27,403	26,751	25,943	27,491	28,281	26,330
Order department.....	2			5		4
Total.....	43,963	43,501	44,076	49,384	51,597	47,792
Average daily circulation.....	1,691	1,673	1,694	1,829	2,064	1,837
Per cent fiction.....	62	61	58	55	55	55

	1914.						
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
General works.....	2,063	1,752	1,960	1,931	1,624	1,629	22,223
Philosophy.....	807	724	851	753	746	644	8,011
Religion.....	422	453	590	598	466	404	4,943
Christianity.....	451	541	621	513	407	318	5,016
Ecclesiastical history.....	193	146	151	146	147	69	1,463
Biography.....	1,675	1,679	1,755	1,440	1,190	917	15,289
History.....	2,176	2,244	2,648	2,153	1,640	1,509	22,749
Travel.....	2,232	2,079	2,351	2,028	1,597	1,467	20,697
Social and political science.....	2,210	2,131	2,292	1,917	1,632	1,331	22,920
Natural sciences.....	1,646	1,649	1,946	1,817	1,567	1,263	18,374
Useful arts.....	2,759	2,782	2,891	2,477	1,990	2,015	28,089
Recreative arts.....	689	614	711	723	510	472	7,162
Fine arts.....	1,679	1,473	1,615	1,291	1,143	1,168	15,664
Language.....	872	783	813	650	676	809	8,657
Literature.....	4,499	4,301	4,832	4,115	3,428	3,226	45,706
Book arts.....	651	631	775	659	501	456	7,119
Fiction.....	30,438	29,148	32,786	29,518	26,240	26,404	336,733
Order department.....		13	8	1	7	8	48
Total.....	55,452	53,143	59,596	52,739	45,511	44,109	590,863
Average daily circulation.....	2,124	2,310	2,292	2,028	1,750	1,696	1,918
Per cent fiction.....	55	54	55	56	57	59	56
Graded schools.....							95,725
High schools.....							10,700
School stations.....							12,220
Playgrounds and home libraries.....							3,237
Other outside agencies (adult).....							889
Grand total.....							713,634

Monthly statement of fines, etc., July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

	1913					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Fines.....	\$242.52	\$220.39	\$223.43	\$286.19	\$298.76	\$349.74
Duplicate collection.....	93.30	83.70	90.20	98.55	84.85	85.40
Reserves.....	4.66	5.30	8.06	10.28	12.80	8.44
Reissued cards.....	8.30	8.60	9.20	12.30	12.30	9.90
Books lost and injured.....	13.22	16.03	16.54	18.37	7.94	11.00
Total.....	362.00	334.02	347.43	425.69	416.55	465.17

	1914						
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Fines.....	\$338.02	\$330.50	\$344.77	\$357.44	\$355.92	\$327.29	\$3,674.97
Duplicate collection.....	99.00	89.40	88.70	87.85	78.85	74.40	1,054.20
Reserves.....	11.34	9.72	11.38	8.66	6.67	4.78	102.09
Reissued cards.....	10.80	9.50	11.10	6.90	6.70	6.55	112.15
Books lost and injured.....	14.52	22.08	23.06	14.13	10.06	17.81	185.35
Total.....	473.68	461.20	479.01	474.98	458.20	430.83	5,128.76

Registration.—The total number of registrations for the year was 15,172, as against 15,275 for the previous year, a decrease of 103. At the central library there were registered: Adult, 11,014 (a loss of 435); juvenile, 2,748 (a loss of 71). The new issues in the adult department were 6,839; reissues, 4,175; juvenile department, new issues, 2,391; reissues, 357. Takoma Park branch shows an increase of 209 and the deposit stations an increase of 194. There were 76 borrowers at the central library transferred to Takoma Park branch.

The number of men registered in the adult department was 4,165; women, 5,560, or 1,395 more women than men. The number of minors: Boys, 493; girls, 796, or 303 more girls than boys. A similar record kept at the stations shows that 194 more men than women and 166 more girls than boys were registered.

The number of teacher's cards in use at the present time is 1,186, of which number 335 were issued during the year. The number of privilege cards in use is 437, of which number 215 were issued the past year. There were 181 teacher's cards issued to normal school pupils.

The method of recording registrations in books in numerical order was discontinued in May and a numerical card system adopted.

The privilege of drawing books on deposit of \$5 was granted to 87 strangers, 73 of whom have withdrawn their deposits.

Statistical report of registration, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Gross registration June 30, 1913.....	159,337
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1913.....	46,278

Registration:

Central library.....	13,762
Takoma Park branch.....	470
Deposit stations.....	940

Total.....	15,172
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Deductions:

Expired during year.....	15,406
Left town.....	60
Deceased.....	20
Canceled.....	10

Total.....	15,496
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Gross registration June 30, 1914.....	174,509
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1914.....	45,954
Average registration per day.....	41

Open shelves.—During the winter months and as far as possible throughout the summer an attendant was kept in charge of the open-shelf room during the afternoons and evenings to assist persons in finding what they wanted or, when they had no definite ideas of their own, to help them select some book which would not only be readable, but would assist in forming a taste for the best in literature.

The two special collections of poetry and drama in the room continue to be popular, the latter especially showing by its large circulation the lively interest aroused in the theater by the good work of the Drama League. This collection has additions made to it from time to time of the new plays approved by the league and purchased by the library. Although it is not a complete exhibition of the library's resources, an effort is made to make it representative of the best which we have to offer.

The collection of books for boys and girls, entitled "Supplementary reading for high schools," remains popular also, the circulation of 7,650 showing an increase of 4,613 over last year.

The same classes of nonfiction have been retained in the large cases in the center of the room for the benefit of the teachers, as they include all books on pedagogy as well as such subjects as economics, civics, etc.

A pressing need and one which it is hoped can be filled soon is for a rack for the circulating copies of magazines, which at present are placed on a small open case, where it is impossible to keep them arranged in any order for more than a few minutes at a time.

The catalogue of fiction by subject which for several years has proved invaluable, owing to the impossibility of having printed lists made, had become so soiled through constant use that it became necessary to rewrite it before the meeting of the American Library Association conference held in the city during the last week in May. It attracted the attention of many of the visiting librarians, who made favorable comments. Nevertheless, the need for small printed or multigraphed lists is great and it is hoped that some can be prepared for use during the following year.

The books of travel in the lobby were changed during the winter. Books on general European travel, Italy, France, etc., were substituted for those on England, etc., there not being shelving space enough to put all out at one time. Those relating to China were retained at the special request of various church mission societies whose members were making a special study of that country.

The circulation from special collections exhibited at various times during the year was as follows: Christmas books, 247; Lenten books, 230; drama, 3,004; poetry, 2,617. The total circulation of all collections was 13,748, a gain of 6,079 over the previous year.

Foreign books.—The circulation of books in foreign languages surpassed any previous year. There were 18,448 books circulated, an increase of 2,081 over the previous year. The German collection leads in the number circulated, followed by the French. Additions have been almost entirely to these two collections, especially the German. The increasing demand for more books and new titles of the Yiddish, Italian, Spanish, and Russian languages proves the collections to be inadequate. The small collection of Portuguese books shows a small but steady circulation. The Japanese grammars are in constant circulation, while several requests have been received for Swedish books, none of which language are in the library.

The need for simple rules in printed form in Italian and Yiddish is apparent, to enable applicants of these nationalities to understand readily the requirements necessary to become a borrower. Explanations made by assistants unfamiliar with these languages are not understood and result in discouragement and a failure to return with an application properly signed. One instance, illustrative of many, was that of an Italian who brought a young boy as interpreter, neither of whom could understand the requirements. His mortification was such that persuasion was necessary to induce him finally to take the books so much desired.

The information desk records numerous instances where children act as messengers for the parents who do not speak English, or do not have the time and suitable clothes to come in person. One of these children, who is a frequent borrower of Russian and Yiddish books, speaks four languages. Several mothers who prefer to make their own selections come some distance, bringing with them their families of three and four children.

Surprise is often experienced in conversing with these adults to find such familiarity with the literature of their native country. One such man, equally

conversant with the classics and history of his country, and desirous that he should not be judged by his occupation of "chef" in America, made known that he had to abandon his occupation as a designer of mosaics through the loss of part of a hand while serving with Garibaldi's Thousand.

Opportunities are open for a wider use of the library through outside agencies, thereby reaching those persons who, for various reasons, are unable to come to the main library. The requests from teachers of foreign classes in several Sunday schools for beginners' books in English, preferably those books giving the explanation in the native tongue, open the way for cooperation with these schools, also with the night schools conducted by the board of education. Several Italian missions would probably welcome deposits for distribution among their members.

The frequent request to send all available Yiddish books to the deposit station at Alliance House, a Jewish social settlement, warrants the establishment of more small stations for the benefit of the foreign born.

Detailed statistics are given in the following table:

Circulation of books in foreign languages.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total.
French.....	395	396	402	469	558	561	621	575	596	543	505	492	6,113
German.....	487	478	500	653	643	710	717	633	711	693	523	502	7,250
Greek.....		6	28	55	73	36	14	28	19	22	16	5	302
Italian.....	111	118	127	131	139	125	182	143	158	111	124	92	1,561
Latin.....	11	19	39	44	48	50	33	37	25	45	26	32	409
Portuguese.....	8	8	1	33	7	6	13	15	5	5	8	4	113
Russian.....	42	43	47	46	34	30	36	35	43	132	27	50	565
Spanish.....	115	126	158	161	158	109	144	144	154	143	139	140	1,691
Yiddish.....	18	20	15	17	17	42	55	60	62	57	43	38	444
Total.....	1,187	1,214	1,317	1,609	1,677	1,669	1,815	1,670	1,773	1,751	1,411	1,355	18,448

Information desk.—This desk has become a vital part of the department, enabling the attendants at the issue desk to refer all perplexing questions to one person whose sole duty it is to answer them, either by giving the information herself or by directing the inquirer to the proper source for the information wanted.

It is unfortunate that press of work in the department prevents the desk from being occupied during the morning hours, as much assistance could be rendered at this time if it were possible to detail an assistant. But this can be done only in the event of an increase in the number of assistants in the department.

Much of the work is a repetition of the work done in the previous years, as the same variety of questions arises again and again, but it is always interesting and gives one opportunities for the exercise of any and all knowledge acquired, both of books and of the machinery and resources of other departments of the library.

There is always the chance of a novelty, too, such as a small boy's request for "one of Benedict Arnold's novels," which proved to be Arnold Bennett's works that he wanted for his mother, or that of another for the "Song sung at Independence Hall when the Liberty Bell was rung," by which was meant "Paul Revere's Ride."

In spite of the fact that more books were loaned to the high-school libraries than ever before there were numerous requests from students for material used in the English and American literature courses. Many brought the syllabus compiled by Miss Simons, of Central High School, a copy of which has been checked and found of much assistance with the children.

There is a rapidly increasing demand for books suitable for foreigners beginning the study of our language and for more books in the Russian and Yiddish tongues. Woman suffrage and the Panama Canal are topics of current interest, which have also inspired many requests for books, and the moving-picture theaters continue to send their unsatisfied audiences to us asking, like Oliver Twist, "for more" details of the stories portrayed in them.

A card index of material of a nature which can not be clearly or easily defined on a catalogue card, and which has been difficult to locate, is being gradually compiled for use at the desk and has already proved of value many times.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT AND WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

Miss M. Ethel Bubb, who in the absence of Miss Clara W. Herbert has acted as chief of the children's department, has furnished the following report on the work of that department, including home libraries and similar agencies and the work with the grammar schools:

During the year the children's department was decidedly crippled by the illness of Miss Clara W. Herbert, head of the department, who early in December found it necessary to give up her duties for some months.

Miss Herbert will return in the early fall. Also the year's leave of absence granted Miss Louise P. Latimer, head of the work with schools of this department, dates from November 1, 1913.

It had been Miss Herbert's idea, upon Miss Latimer's resignation, entirely to readjust the work of the department, reserving for herself all supervisory and executive duties, including those of supervisor of school work, school stations, outside agencies, and the direction of the student apprentice class, recalling Miss M. Ethel Bubb, branch librarian at Takoma, to become children's librarian at the central library. During the period of Miss Herbert's absence Miss Bubb assumed her duties, carrying into effect the outlined changes of work.

The library was particularly fortunate in securing the services of Miss Frances S. Osborne, formerly first assistant in the department, who in January returned to become children's librarian. Her efficiency and knowledge of the work were of the greatest assistance in tiding over a difficult year. Acknowledgment should also be made of the loyalty and support of the entire staff.

Though it was felt that under the circumstances as little as possible outside work should be undertaken, the department found itself in the position of being unable to discourage demands which it had created. All active stimulation of the work was, however, discontinued; for example, school visiting in the near-by schools, or in connection with the circulation of school duplicate books, conferences with social workers, talks before parent-teacher associations, clubs, etc. The net increase in circulation of 17,339 for the year, therefore, was most encouraging, though the circulation figures for the central children's room fell short of the previous year. This loss, shown in the following table, is, however, scarcely to be regretted, as the staff available for work in the children's room numbers only three with a page force of two. This staff must not only carry on desk and routine work, including registration and the collection of overdue books, but is responsible for the reference work, general care of room, and book ordering, besides being subject to calls for assistance from the school department and for help in getting books for home libraries, school stations, and incidental work. The head of the department with executive duties, supervision of apprentice class, and outside calls found it impossible to give any assistance to the children's room during the year. The experiment of employing four half-time pages in place of two full-time ones lightened the burden of shelving considerably.

The following table gives a classified statement of the circulation from the central children's room:

Central children's room, 1913-14.

	1913					
	July.	August	September.	October.	November.	December.
Philosophy and religion.....	173	157	189	207	269	273
Biography.....	240	250	208	291	409	296
History and travel.....	979	890	1,028	1,343	1,660	1,287
Social science.....	51	52	78	107	108	71
Natural science.....	190	186	241	236	280	199
Useful arts.....	199	231	233	254	282	229
Recreations and fine arts.....	292	273	307	306	358	316
Literature.....	915	888	896	872	1,253	1,209
Periodicals.....	152	100	157	117	134	113
Fiction.....	5,430	5,210	4,828	4,477	5,579	5,187
Total.....	8,621	8,237	8,165	8,210	10,332	9,180
Average daily circulation.....	332	317	314	304	413	353

Central children's room, 1913-14—Continued.

	1914						Total.	Per cent.
	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
Philosophy and religion.....	249	270	407	402	346	274	3,216	2.86
Biography.....	434	527	601	433	358	284	4,331	3.86
History and travel.....	1,491	1,587	1,964	1,712	1,356	1,193	16,490	14.68
Social science.....	64	87	94	85	65	49	911	.81
Natural science.....	232	234	391	416	327	222	3,154	2.81
Useful arts.....	261	215	275	225	158	155	2,717	2.44
Recreations and fine arts.....	326	286	376	355	268	289	3,752	3.34
Literature.....	1,239	1,193	1,371	1,161	982	1,155	13,134	11.70
Periodicals.....	107	149	174	183	137	139	1,662	1.48
Fiction.....	5,398	5,110	6,156	5,533	4,883	5,116	62,907	56.02
Total.....	9,801	9,658	11,809	10,505	8,880	8,876	112,274	100.00
Average daily circulation.....	363	402	454	404	342	341	.....	.....

Certain demands not included in the work of the year are always made on a department. Of such nature were the preparations for the reception of the American Library Association meeting in this city in May. Much time and effort were expended in getting up an exhibit covering work done by the department. But in this we felt amply repaid by the interest and enthusiasm of the scores of visitors.

A chart of the work being done with schools was also prepared, to be included in the exhibit of the United States Bureau of Education at the conference of the National Education Association, later to be shown at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Special reference work was done in connection with the boy-scout movement, reviews being made of a number of books tentatively considered as additions to the boy-scout library. Data were furnished to a local church in connection with Sunday-school libraries. Assistance was given to some social workers doing club work in the mountains of Virginia. A number of teachers from country schools and small towns were helped with their problems of book selection, reference work was done with story-tellers, and several requested lists were compiled. A purchase list of books for a group of Italian children under the care of the Christ Child Society was made. The work of the department was also written up for a local newspaper. The Educational Bulletin was published throughout the year. There were 21,587 withdrawn books sent to 9 charitable institutions.

School stations.—Three library stations were conducted during the year, one over the summer months only. The public library being unable to furnish service, and volunteer work being found not satisfactory funds for the payment of trained workers were raised by the several communities. Each station was open for one period of about two hours a week. Such centers under trained assistants form one of the most satisfactory means of distribution of books. It is the regret of the library that conditions are such as to make them financial burdens to the communities which have already paid their apportionment of taxes.

The following table gives the yearly statistics, which show an increase of 3,580 volumes over the circulation of 1912-13:

School stations.

	Fiction.	Nonfiction.	Total.
Tenleytown (times open, 10):			
Juvenile.....	798	220	1,018
Adult.....	161	2	163
Total.....			1,181
Cleveland Park (times open, 33):			
Juvenile.....	2,122	613	2,735
Adult.....	2,072	636	2,708
Total.....			5,443
Georgetown (times open, 48):			
Juvenile.....	3,014	2,184	5,198
Adult.....	374	24	398
Total.....			5,596
Grand total.....			12,220

Most gratifying is the circulation of 1,181 volumes from the Tenleytown station in the 10 summer mornings when the library was open. The development of the children's tastes since the work was first started, their discrimination in choice, and their enthusiasm and expressions of appreciation for the library are very interesting. The station was in charge of Miss Katherine Greenwood, who did enthusiastic and efficient work. Mrs. Louis P. Austin, who has long been a friend to the station, and Mrs. G. H. Powell and Mrs. W. C. Allen, all of Cleveland Park, and interested in the Girls' Friendly work of Tenleytown, rendered real assistance in helping the children make selections and also in the technical work.

Cleveland Park station, open 33 times in contrast to 35 of the previous year, showed still a gain of 381 circulation. A good selection of both fiction and non-fiction adult books naturally increased the adult circulation.

The 10 pay books (new fiction) loaned to the station as an experiment proved very popular. Miss Marjorie Vickers, in charge of the station, recommends that next year 10 such books shall be loaned to the station in October, supplemented by another such collection in February, more adequately to meet the demand for new fiction. The help of an apprentice from the library training class and of two boys and two girls from the school, who were of the greatest assistance in shelving and stamping books, made it possible to run the station somewhat satisfactorily under one assistant.

Miss Jenny Grady, in charge of the Georgetown station, Hyde School, reports the eager interest of the neighborhood children unabated since the time of opening—February, 1913. The weekly circulation during the winter months ranges from 130 to 180 volumes, and by advertisement could be much increased did space and assistance permit. From 3 to 4 o'clock the crowd of children is great, and the room is small. The children of the morning grades come between 2.30 and 3 o'clock, slightly relieving the rush period.

One of the important features of Miss Grady's work is the story-telling. During the winter 106 stories were told to 956 children ranging in age from tiny ones whose feet could not touch the floor to children of the seventh grade. As many as 40 wait for the story time and beg for "just one more story."

The children have shown their interest and resourcefulness in raising funds to assist the maintenance of the station. A cake and candy sale and, later, a moving-picture benefit netted the sum of \$25. The teachers have cooperated in every way. The new book shelves made by the boys of the Manual Training School at the request of Dr. Bernard Janney, superintendent of the division, have been of invaluable help in handling the books. Next fall it is hoped that similar shelves will be acquired for the other side of the room.

In collecting overdue books Miss Grady reports that books enter the most impoverished homes, homes which without the library station would have none of the imaginative stir and interest from fairy tales, myths, legends, and fiction. Biography and history are by no means neglected. The nonfiction record is good.

Dr. Bernard Janney, superintendent of Georgetown schools, has by his interest and in every available way given encouragement and assistance.

The Georgetown Social Conference, with Miss Bertha Looker, chairman, and Miss Emily Matthews, treasurer, have financed the work.

The station will continue to be open one morning a week throughout the summer. Miss Shedd, as story-teller, is to assist the librarian in charge and also to have other centers for story-telling through the holiday months, developing in a small way the social-center idea.

During the winter the Parents-Teachers' Association of the seventh division, through Miss Julia Rawlings, principal of the Wallach School, made application for a library station at that place. Funds were raised for the payment of an assistant in charge and for paying the janitor. No apprentice service, however, was available. The station could not be conducted by only one person, nor did the children's department see its way clear to covering the extra work of launching a station. Efforts made to provide for a second assistant did not carry, and the opening of the station was postponed until the fall.

A serious consideration of the problem of school stations must be made shortly. Should the bill now before Congress providing for the use of the schools as social centers become a law the demands for libraries in connection with them would undoubtedly follow. Unless the library is able to supply the necessary service—a condition much to be desired, but of which there is no immediate prospect—the question of remuneration for services and feeing of janitors must arise. This condition should be provided for by uniform regulations. Nor should we, in providing for such stations, lose sight of the fact that the work covered at the period of opening is not the whole extent of the problem. Over-

due notices and collections of unreturned books must be kept up, requested books collected, charged, and carded, and the collection kept alive with new material if the work is to be satisfactory.

Such service must be arranged for out of the staff of the library or through the funds maintaining the station. Georgetown station now provides for one hour per week of such service.

Since the new ruling of Congress makes collection of money through the schools unlawful, the fate of the stations now in operation is indefinite.

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

Following in the wake of the unavoidable omission of school visiting, which in other years has been the very life of the work in interesting teachers and pupils alike in the classroom libraries, the recorded circulation of 95,725 volumes through the schools, showing an increase of 19,386 volumes over the previous year, comes as a distinct triumph.

School duplicate collection, September, 1913, to June, 1914.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES LENT TO SCHOOLS, GROUPED BY MONTHS.

	Sep-tem-ber.	Octo-ber.	No-vem-ber.	De-cem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Feb-ru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Volumes sent.....	1,864	3,265	2,245	2,435	2,730	2,802	2,354	2,710	980	.....	21,385
Volumes returned:											
Fiction.....			925	1,386	1,058	1,427	1,397	1,421	.....	3,142	10,756
Nonfiction.....			1,054	1,432	1,170	1,152	1,453	1,233	.....	3,135	10,629
Total.....			1,979	2,818	2,228	2,579	2,850	2,654	.....	6,277	21,385

Classrooms to which sets of books were sent, 234.

School buildings to which sets of books were sent, 80.

Circulation of school duplicates, by months and classes.

	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Philosophy and religion	236	475	249	339	445	355	.....	963	3,062
Biography.....	634	907	542	647	988	731	.....	1,495	5,944
History and travel.....	1,703	2,621	2,060	1,554	2,394	1,657	.....	3,990	15,979
Social science.....	29	23	24	4	9	1	.....	48	138
Natural science.....	187	254	228	252	291	209	.....	688	2,109
Useful arts.....	158	179	221	162	149	109	.....	607	1,585
Recreations and fine arts.....	34	72	128	51	105	107	.....	147	644
Literature.....	1,118	2,570	1,398	1,494	1,539	1,342	.....	3,624	13,085
Fiction.....	3,959	7,182	4,947	6,135	6,593	5,961	.....	13,187	47,964
Total.....	8,058	14,283	9,797	10,638	12,513	10,472	.....	24,749	90,510
Estimated on 1,165 volumes ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,215
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,725

¹ In cases where no records were kept.

Number of volumes in school duplicate collection, 8,750.

Comparative statistics, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

	1912-13	1913-14	Decrease.	Increase.
Volumes in collection.....	6,037	8,750	.....	2,713
Volumes sent to schools.....	18,001	21,385	.....	3,384
Circulation.....	76,339	95,725	.....	19,386
Average circulation per volume sent to schools.....	4.24	4.47	.....	0.23
Average circulation per volume in the collection.....	12.64	10.9	1.74	.....
Classrooms to which sets of books were sent.....	287	234	53	.....
School buildings to which sets of books were sent.....	86	80	6	.....
Number of sets sent to classrooms.....	520	559	.....	39
Volumes on which no records were kept.....	1,300	1,165	135	.....

These figures can point to but one conclusion. The work with schools has established itself as an integral part of the educational system. Due credit should be given Mr. C. E. Llufrío, assistant in charge of the collection (in the absence of Miss Louise P. Latimer). Mr. Llufrío, because of his knowledge of

the books on the one hand and of the work of the grades on the other, has been able to make wise and satisfactory selections for the sets when the choice is left to the library, as usually happens.

The circulation figures make it very obvious that it is through school work that we may hope to make the most rapid strides toward reaching all the children of Washington. Particularly is this method of distribution successful in reaching the reluctant children and those living in more distant sections who are unable to afford car fare. The teacher, with her intimate knowledge of the needs of the individual child, can place the right book in his hands at the right time and through cultivation of a love of reading unlock for him unending stores of pleasure and of profit. Notes of appreciation received from many teachers in no way lessen the library's sense of indebtedness to them for the splendid support, which must have crowded still further days already full.

The addition of 2,713 volumes during the year increased the strength of the collection to 8,750 volumes. This made it possible to fill all orders received, but not without frequent substitution for titles requested. A larger duplication of titles is desirable.

The new annotated school duplicate catalogues, from which great things were hoped, did not come from the press until May, too late in the year to be helpful. They will, however, be ready for the opening distribution in the fall and can not fail to excite interest in the books.

Prospects for the further extension of this work are very bright.

The following tables give the total statistics of the children's department for the year of 1913-14 and comparison with those of 1912-13:

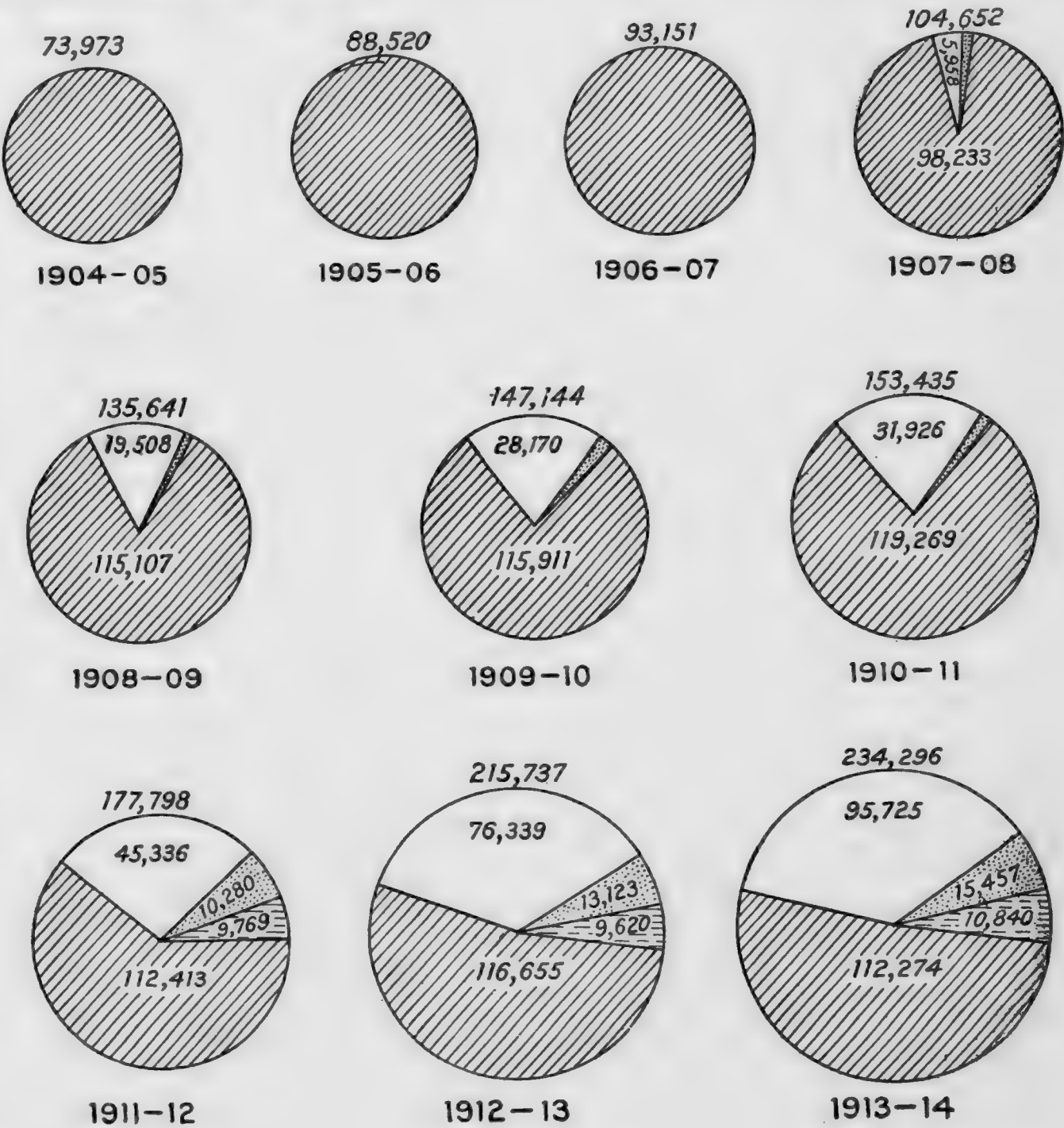
Children's department statistics, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Children's room circulation-----	112, 274
School duplicate circulation:	
Fiction-----	47, 964
Nonfiction-----	42, 546
Approximated record on volumes-----	5, 215
Total school circulation-----	95, 725
School stations (3) circulation:	
Fiction-----	8, 541
Nonfiction-----	3, 679
Total school stations' circulation-----	12, 220
Home library circulation, including playgrounds and outside agencies (1,765 volumes in use):	
Fiction-----	2, 134
Nonfiction-----	673
Total-----	2, 807
Circulation estimated on 215 volumes-----	430
Grand total-----	3, 237
Total juvenile circulation administered through central children's department-----	223, 456
Juvenile circulation, Takoma:	
Fiction-----	5, 973
Nonfiction-----	4, 867
Total juvenile circulation, Takoma-----	10, 840
Juvenile registration:	
Central children's room-----	2, 748
Takoma children's room-----	176
Total juvenile registration-----	2, 924
Fine-postals sent-----	2, 356
Applications mailed-----	2, 380

Comparative statistics, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

	1912-13	1913-14	Decrease.	Increase.
Children's room.....	116,655	112,274	4,381	.....
School duplicate collection.....	76,339	95,725	.....	19,386
School stations.....	8,640	12,220	.....	3,580
Playgrounds.....	961	3,237	1,246	.....
Home libraries.....	3,026			
Miscellaneous.....	496			
Total.....	206,117	223,456	5,627	22,966
Net increase.....				17,339

The chart shown below was compiled for the exhibit at the American Library Association and gives a very telling picture of the extension of work of the department since 1904-5.



KEY:

- Children's Room Circulation.
- School Duplicate Circulation.
- Outside Agencies Circulation.
- Takoma Park Branch Circulation.

The circulation and increased scope of work shown must not mislead one into believing the field for children's work in the District well covered. Rather do we find the old illustration of the circle an apt one, as the circumference increases it touches even wider and wider possibilities.

It is to be noted that in 1904-5 the total staff numbered 2 assistants; 2 pages; circulation, 73,973. In 1913-14 the total staff (not including the children's librarian at Takoma Park) numbers 5 assistants; 2 pages; circulation, 234,296.

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH.

Miss Rebecca P. Warner, branch librarian, makes the following report on the third year of the Takoma Park branch:

During the past year the Takoma Park branch library has been open seven hours a day on each week day. The circulation in the adult department was 18,959 and in the juvenile department 10,840, making a total circulation of 29,799. The statistics are brought together by months and classes in the following tables:

Circulation from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Months.	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
1913.			
July.....	1,517	722	2,239
August.....	1,678	802	2,480
September.....	1,669	689	2,358
October.....	1,716	764	2,480
November.....	1,711	1,075	2,786
December.....	1,338	890	2,228
1914.			
January.....	1,771	1,008	2,779
February.....	1,546	844	2,390
March.....	1,764	1,446	3,210
April.....	1,547	1,063	2,610
May.....	1,346	817	2,203
June.....	1,316	720	2,036
Total.....	18,959	10,840	29,799

Circulation, by classes, from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Classes.	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
General works.....	2,093	162	2,255
Philosophy.....	142	36	178
Religion.....	45	147	192
Christianity.....	101	35	136
Ecclesiastical history.....	57	3	60
Biography.....	341	425	766
History.....	330	607	937
Travel.....	479	847	1,326
Social and political science.....	395	53	448
Natural science.....	274	390	664
Useful arts.....	429	381	810
Recreative arts.....	92	357	449
Fine arts.....	446	93	539
Language.....	47	480	527
Literature.....	647	843	1,490
Book arts.....	89	8	97
Fiction.....	12,902	5,973	18,875
Total.....	18,959	10,840	29,799
Per cent fiction.....	68	55	63

Statement of fines, etc., July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Fines.....	\$154. 74
Duplicate collection.....	35. 95
Reserves.....	2. 06
Lost cards.....	5. 70
Books lost and injured.....	6. 89
Total.....	205. 34

On June 30, 1914, the total registration was 1,650, the transfers from the main library numbered 373, making the total number of borrowers 2,023, as against 1,490 on June 30, 1913, a gain of 533. The registration for the year by districts has been as follows: Takoma, 327; Walter Reed General Hospital, 66; Brightwood, 53; Silver Spring, 10; Woodburn, 7; Linden, 5; Forest Glen, 1; Woodside, 1. Of these 294 were adults and 176 juvenile.

The book collection of the branch numbers 4,597 volumes, divided as follows: Adult—fiction, 1,094; nonfiction, 1,832; total, 2,926. Juvenile—fiction, 636; nonfiction, 1,035; total, 1,671. Besides the permanent branch collection a large number of books have been borrowed from the main library, making in all a collection of about 5,500 volumes. The yearly inventory showed a loss of 13 books. Since this inventory was taken, in April, the library has sustained a loss of 26 books. These were all juvenile books and were stolen from the shelves by three small boys, who wished to start a library in the woods. Twenty-one of these books have been returned, most of them in a badly damaged condition, after having been buried in the woods. The case is in the hands of the police and will be settled in the juvenile court.

A large amount of reference work has been done with the high-school students, and a special section of high-school reading was arranged. The collection of books on Italy, arranged for the Art and Travel Club, has been much used. Work with other clubs has been active. Other special collections have been made at different times. Some "readable books" have been placed in a convenient place near the front desk, and these have proved a help to the reader in the selection of nonfiction books. There has been an increased use of periodicals in reference work. The circulation for 1913-14 was 2,255, as against 1,379 for 1912-13. The library is especially indebted to Dr. George H. Heald for his gift of a large number of valuable magazines.

In the juvenile department a number of special collections were made and eight bulletins were posted. The graded lists have been well used by the children. Several annotated lists on various subjects have been popular. Several clubs have been formed among the children and weekly story hours have been held on Saturday afternoons from October to May, with an attendance of 691, at which 80 different stories were told. The following schools have been visited by the children's librarian: Takoma Park, Brightwood Park, West, Woodburn, and the Church School, on the Maryland side. At the request of the teachers of the Takoma and Woodburn Schools, special classroom collections were sent to them from the library.

The library has been more widely used as a community center. The following organizations have held regular meetings in the lecture hall and study rooms: Citizens' Association, Civic Study Club, Home and School Association, Institute of Child Life, Parent and Teacher Association, Takoma Park Historical Society, Local Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, German class under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association. Besides these regular meetings, there have been a number of special meetings. There have been five well-attended lectures: "Suffrage in the home," by Mrs. La Follette; "Opposition to woman suffrage," by Mrs. A. J. George; "Montessori method," by Miss Bateman; "Boys' and girls' clubs," by Mr. O. H. Benson and Mr. Rufus Stanley; "Kindergarten and Montessori methods—points of contact and difference," by Miss Watkins.

Since January, 1914, an attendance count has been kept one day in each week, with a total attendance of 2,667, an average of 111 a day.

DEPOSIT STATIONS AND OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

The supervision of the deposit stations is under the care of Miss Grace B. Finney, the chief of the circulation department, who reports on them as follows:

In viewing the work of the deposit stations for the past year the noticeable facts brought out are the large increase in circulation, the more frequent requests from the stations for books from the central library, and the enlargement of interests in the station relationship to the neighborhood.

The number of stations supplied with books during the year was eight, an increase of two from the previous year. The closing of Rosedale station marked the passing of one of the first stations established. The circulation—22,148 adult and 12,701 juvenile, a total of 34,849—shows an increase of 7,852 over the previous year, the largest circulation since the establishment of the stations.

Two stations show small decreases. The largest increase, 4,422, was made at the Young Men's Christian Association station. The increases made at three stations is due to the circulation of a larger number of adult books. These same stations show decreases in the juvenile circulation.

Reports from librarians, personal observations, and comparative study of statistics show the circulation of adult books to be steadily on the increase, proving that considerable neighborhood interest has been aroused among the older members of families, the choice of book selection being left to the librarian, with the children acting as messengers.

The new activities opened were at Alliance House, a Jewish social settlement, in July, and Woodward & Lothrop's department store in December. The borrowers at Alliance House, situated in the southwest section of the city, are for the most part poor. During the first few months books were returned badly soiled and worn, and the progress made by the librarian and her assistants in securing better care of the books while in the homes is commendable. Yiddish books are in constant demand for the parents, many of whom do not read English.

The opening of the station at Woodward & Lothrop's department store for the benefit of the employees has resulted in a circulation of 1,742 books during the six and a half months open. The books are circulated from the office of the store nurse, who acts as librarian. The demand so far has been almost entirely for fiction. Wider publicity among the older employees would undoubtedly increase the usefulness of this deposit.

The frequent changes of books by means of a semiweekly delivery has increased the number of books sent to the stations by 753, giving a total of 5,772 books delivered during the year. This number added to the handling of 2,054 books sent to high schools, a total delivery of 7,826 books, entails the work of collecting about 790 books each week from different parts of the library, and in many cases the continued search for material wanted for a special purpose. The satisfaction given as evidenced by notes of appreciation from station and high-school librarians is due to the untiring efforts and capable handling of the work at the central library by the two assistants in charge of this work.

In connection with the outside agencies there were 1,857 worn-out books and 592 circulating copies of magazines four months old sent to the following institutions: Columbia Hospital, Florence Crittenden Mission, Home for the Aged and Infirm, Homeopathic Hospital, Municipal Lodging House, Ruppert Home, Tuberculosis Hospital, Washington Asylum, and workhouse at Occoquan.

The number of books sent to the District Building, 308, shows a decrease of 5.

The following table shows the station circulation, showing increases and decreases as compared with the previous year:

Circulation of deposit stations and outside agencies.

	Adult.		Juvenile.		Total.		Gain.	Loss.	Open hours.
	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14			
Alliance House.....		439		1,361		1,800	1,800		72
Friendship House.....	586	820	1,367	1,319	1,953	2,139	186		147
Neighborhood House.....	2,077	2,322	4,084	5,050	6,161	7,372	1,211		126
Noel House.....	456	951	1,576	1,550	2,032	2,501	469		118
Rosedale station ¹	658	75	1,605	341	2,263	416		1,847	304
Social Settlement.....	344	362	1,332	1,229	1,676	1,591		85	73
Washington Railway Relief Association ²	1,240	1,194			1,240	1,194		46	
Woodward & Lothrop ²		1,513		229		1,742	1,742		
Y. M. C. A.....	10,740	14,472	932	1,622	11,672	16,094	4,422		
Total.....	16,101	22,148	10,896	12,701	26,997	34,849	7,852		
Outside agencies:									
Nurses, Children's Hospital.....						163			
Tenleytown School (adult).....						726			
Total.....						35,738			

¹Rosedale station discontinued January, 1914.

² Daily.

Extracts from the reports submitted by the volunteer librarians of the stations are given below:

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE STATION.

In the absence, on account of ill health, of Miss Chara M. Schott, of the central library circulation department, Mrs. Cornelia S. Charles, also of that department, has served as volunteer librarian of Neighborhood House station. She reports:

Neighborhood House station has completed a very successful year. The circulation shows an increase of 1,211 over that of the preceding year. The station was open for the circulation of books twice a week—Mondays from 7.30 until 9 p. m. and Fridays from 3 until 4.30 p. m. The circulation for the past year was 7,372 volumes—2,322 adult and 5,050 juvenile. There were 126 cards issued to new borrowers during the year.

This station is greatly appreciated not only by the children but by their parents and many adults. Unless one avails himself of the opportunity to see the long line waiting their turn to exchange books twice a week, it is impossible to realize what the library really does for this neighborhood. The children are bright, well behaved, eager for their books, and exceedingly appreciative of every effort expended for them. They are learning to take better care of their books and there are fewer cases of soiled and mutilated books. They do a great deal of reading, and often the librarian finds it a difficult matter to give a child a book that is really "new" to him. This need is partly met by sending a few new books as often as possible. Good material in the way of clean and new books should be given them, as these children are capable of great development and worthy of all that we can do for them. Now that this branch has become so well established, its great need is more books, more shelving space, and more volunteers to help.

NOEL HOUSE STATION.

Miss Helen L. Cavanagh, of the central library circulation department, reports as follows on the work at Noel House, where she has served as volunteer librarian:

Noel House station of the public library has just completed a very satisfactory year. Although the circulation of books has not increased as much as had been desired, it gives great satisfaction to note the marked improvement in the spirit and conduct of the children.

The library has been open twice a week for the distribution of books for home use—on Wednesdays from 7.30 to 9 p. m. and on Saturdays from 3 to 4.30 p. m.

The past year has marked the removal of the library from its former quarters on Seventeenth Street to its present far more attractive room on Kramer Street.

The circulation for the past year was 2,501 (adult 951, juvenile 1,550), an increase of 469 over the previous year. Although it would seem from the attendance in the room that most of the borrowers are children, the circulation of children's books shows a decrease of 26, while the adult circulation has more than doubled, showing an increase of 495. This is accounted for by the fact that most of the children carry home books for the grown folks who are unable to come to the library. There is a constant demand for fairy tales, and very often the children ask for a "fairy tale" for father or mother.

There has been a registration of 53 new borrowers. We have tried to do a little advertising work during the past year by distributing invitations and trying to interest the older members of the neighborhood in the advantages of the library.

ROSEDALE STATION.

The reasons for closing the Rosedale station are thus expressed by Miss Rose Vickers, of the central library cataloguing department, who for many years has faithfully and efficiently served the library as volunteer librarian of this station:

Greatly to the regret of all concerned, the interests of "economy and efficiency" obliged the library to effect a consolidation between Noel House and

Rosedale. As the latter is one of the oldest of the stations and has many useful years of service behind it, this change was made only for the following reasons:

The mission workers were no longer able to help the volunteer furnished by the library, and she could not run the station alone.

The book fund was inadequate for the support of two libraries in the same neighborhood.

The circulation was divided between the two stations to the detriment of both.

Noel House has done everything in its power to lend books to the mission and to supply the children who have been transferred to it. Many of the older children are now drawing books from the main library. In turning them over to the latter the stations fulfill their legitimate purpose.

FRIENDSHIP HOUSE STATION.

Miss Lydia H. Burklin has continued as volunteer librarian at Friendship House. She reports as follows:

The station has been open for distribution of books twice a week throughout the 12 months—on Tuesday evening and on Saturday afternoon. The total circulation for the year was 2,139, an increase of 186 over that of last year. Of this total, 1,319 were juvenile.

The library may be used any afternoon for reading, and a number of children avail themselves of this opportunity, especially those who have not been able to find anyone to fill out their applications for cards and therefore may not take home the books.

During the spring of this year a story hour was held on Saturday afternoons for the younger children. This was conducted by Mrs. Collins and Miss Brylawski.

The work of circulating the books was done by the following workers, who kindly volunteered their services: Miss Dorothy Newell, Mrs. K. Swarts, Miss Marguerite Weller, and Miss Bessie Styron.

ALLIANCE HOUSE STATION.

The following report is submitted by Miss Julia Levy, the volunteer librarian of the station at Alliance House:

The Alliance House station was organized about one year ago through the diligent efforts of Miss Harriet Elias, who, besides making it a station of the public library, also secured quite a fair-sized library for the permanent possession of the Alliance House. Unfortunately for us, Miss Elias was unable to continue her good work here on account of her departure for New York.

The library is open every Wednesday evening from 7.30 until 9, and in both fair and rainy weather it is a difficult task to restrain the eagerness of the children who come clamoring for new and more fairy tales and books of fiction in particular, although there are also a number of books of literature and language circulated.

Our borrowers are practically all children between the ages of 8 and 14, although we have several older girls of 17 and 18 who come regularly to the library.

From July 23, 1913, to December 31, 1913, inclusive, 700 books were distributed, and from January 1, 1914, to June 30, 1914, there was a total circulation of 1,100, an increase of almost 65 per cent.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. P. T. Haller, secretary of the Washington Railway Relief Association, has continued to take charge of the small station maintained at the club of the association. He reports as follows:

I beg to submit to you a report of the work of the Washington Railway Relief Association branch of the public library covering the period from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, as follows:

Circulation:	
Fiction	1,082
Nonfiction	112
Total	1,194
Registrations	55
Money collected:	
Fines	\$3.50
Lost card .....	.10
Total	3.60

I am very sorry that we can not make a better showing at this time. The few members who do patronize the library are always asking why we do not get some of the latest books. I am going to take up with the house committee of the Washington Railway Relief Association at its next meeting the advisability of having another poster posted at every car barn calling attention to the library at the clubrooms and the benefits to be derived from it.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION STATION.

As usual the station maintained by the library at the Young Men's Christian Association has shown a large increase. In the absence of the director of the department of education, the following report was submitted by Mr. B. E. Hunsinger, who has had charge of the station:

I have the honor to submit the following report on the work of the Young Men's Christian Association station of the public library, conducted under the auspices of the department of education, for the year ending June 30, 1914:

The year has marked great progress for the station. Although the station has been working under the handicap of inadequate shelf space a large increase in the number of readers and in the circulation of books is noted. Exclusive of the public library cards transferred to this station there have been 397 new registrations during the year, an increase of 93 over the previous year. The circulation for the year amounted to 16,094 volumes, an increase of 37 per cent over the previous year. This increase was distributed as follows: Fiction, 21 per cent; nonfiction, 67 per cent; juvenile, 74 per cent. After the constant effort of the librarian to increase the reading of nonfiction—by posting special lists, by the display of choice nonfiction, and by personal influence—the increase of 67 per cent is indeed gratifying. The complete statistics are as follows:

Circulation and registration, by months.

	Adult.		Juvenile.	Total.	Registrations.
	Fiction.	Non-fiction.			
July.....	710	288	259	1,257	35
August.....	723	294	100	1,117	17
September.....	658	355	116	1,129	25
October.....	627	435	87	1,149	24
November.....	725	432	104	1,261	37
December.....	820	393	118	1,331	39
January.....	861	464	139	1,464	36
February.....	793	499	107	1,399	30
March.....	932	524	131	1,587	52
April.....	861	543	133	1,537	28
May.....	728	498	94	1,320	29
June.....	823	486	234	1,543	45
Total.....	9,261	5,211	1,622	16,094	397

No record is kept of the reference use of the library. This use is considerable, however, and is rapidly becoming greater.

Money collected.

Fines	\$64. 22
Duplicate collection	38. 10
Reserves .....	. 68
Reissued cards	3. 10
Lost books .....	. 40
Total	106. 50

In comment on the statistics there are several things which should be spoken of. In the first place, much credit is due Mr. Houghton, the former librarian, for the splendid publicity to which a great number of the new registrations are due. No small amount of gratitude is due those in the issue department of the Public Library, whose valuable assistance has meant much to the librarian.

Let this report conclude with the expression of the hope that provision will soon be made for the needs of the station which will insure its continued growth. The station of the Public Library at the Young Men's Christian Association is already performing a real service to the community, and deserves the support which will make it a real factor in the work of the Public Library.

Comparative statement of circulation and registration, by months.

	Circulation.			Registration.		
	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
July	953	860	1,257	25	17	35
August	967	695	1,117	31	12	17
September	927	720	1,129	20	16	25
October	1,064	836	1,149	39	27	24
November	1,049	909	1,261	24	25	37
December	951	841	1,331	19	46	39
January	976	1,102	1,464	33	47	36
February	961	1,062	1,399	24	20	30
March	1,112	1,076	1,587	27	15	52
April	914	1,238	1,537	19	22	28
May	859	1,275	1,320	17	25	29
June	743	1,058	1,543	11	34	45
Total	11,476	11,672	16,094	299	306	397

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Grace E. Babbitt, reference librarian, reports as follows on the work of the reference department, including periodicals:

There has been a steady increase in efficiency in the work done in the reference room. The clubs have asked for more assistance, and school boys and girls have made very intelligent use of the resources of this department. Of the use of the books and magazines in the room or stored in adjoining rooms it has always been impossible to keep any record. Statistics tell only part of the truth as in "number of books brought to the room." This is less, partly because more and more books needed by certain classes are reserved in the room for stated periods, and again because the high schools have been making a special study of American literature. On this subject there is much material in the room—in Stedman's American Anthology, Stedman and Hutchinson's Library of American Literature, Duyckinck's Cyclopedia of American Literature, etc.

After the burning of the Western High School and its library, in April, the pupils came in numbers every afternoon for their "required and supplementary reading." These demands taxed the resources of the library, as over 300 of our books on these lines had been deposited with the Western High School librarian and were involved in the loss. However, by reserving from circulation a greater part of the books in addition to the regular resources of the room the pupils were supplied.

The shelves are overcrowded and have been for years, and it has been necessary to send books to the third stack, each one stamped "Removed from reference room." This legend is also put in pencil on the bottom of the shelf-list card, but it may easily be imagined that books so treated make more trouble in reading inventory than any other. Besides the back numbers of yearbooks, which have always been cared for in this way, it is necessary frequently to select the less-used books and send them to the stack. This is not an ideal condition, but a necessary expedient.

The files of District of Columbia pamphlets and clippings have been nearly doubled in quantity, first, by the transfer of material which had accumulated in the catalogue room before this file was organized, and, second, by selections from the Weinberger collection. This consisted of a great mass of clippings, for the most part miscellaneous and unsorted, but containing some valuable contributions to material for the history of Washington and its various institutions.

The general pamphlet collection also grows steadily. These pamphlets and clippings are filed alphabetically directly under subject, and their existence is noted in the catalogue by a card with the subject matter as heading and referring the reader to the reference room. On about 40 subjects the material has outgrown the pamphlet envelopes during the year and has been transferred to covered pamphlet boxes, shelved in the same room, with a cross reference in the main file.

The directory of clubs in the city has been revised by means of circular letters sent to the club secretaries asking for latest information concerning officers, number of members, etc.

The travel exhibit is very attractive this year. It is very considerably used for assistance in making up tours and summer outings, and the beautiful pictures are of use in the picture collection and are highly prized by teachers.

Near the close of the year an elaborate list was made on Spanish art for next year's work of one of the women's clubs. It was also used as part of the program of another club. Lists were also made for reading in connection with the lectures on fine arts, on Puvis de Chavannes, John La Farge, Josef Israels, Augustus St. Gaudens, and James McNeill Whistler. At the request of the American Red Cross Society, lists were made on rural hygiene and sanitation, social aspects of the rural school, social aspects of the rural church, and rural sociology. Reading lists were also made on the Mexican situation, on home rule in Ireland, on industrial employment bureaus, on the French peasant painters, and on John Masfield; and at the request of clubs, on George Eliot and her place in the development of the English novel, on Isaiah, France under Louis XIV, women artists of to-day in America, Robert Bridges, Austin Dobson, and Rabindranath Tagore.

A series of brief biographies was compiled of persons eminent in library work, in preparation for the meeting of the American Library Association the last week in May.

The periodical list was carefully revised before the year's subscriptions were sent in. Twelve titles were dropped from the foreign list. In place of these the New Statesman was added. Cosmopolitan and Hearst's Magazine were dropped on account of the character of much of the fiction printed in them—fiction which is not later purchased by the library when it appears in book form.

The central library now receives 658 periodicals. Of these 153 are duplicates for circulation. The number of titles is 505; 215 are gifts.

A scheme has been worked out for keeping track of the arrival or nonarrival of periodicals. A card is headed "Monday," and below is a list of weeklies due on Monday, another "Tuesday," and so on. Another file has a card for each day of the month, with a list of all the periodicals due on that day. Of course, there is some variation in the day on which a periodical arrives; in such cases the latest date on which it usually comes is given. Then, in looking over the card for the day in each file it is easy to discover which magazines are behind time.

Following are the main statistics of reference-room use:

Statistics of reference-room use.

Months.	Books, all days.		Sundays only.			
			Books.		Readers.	
	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13	1913-14	1912-13
July.....	1,831	1,724	100	74	314	323
August.....	1,841	1,563	134	131	405	441
September.....	2,337	1,758	210	147	529	636
October.....	3,073	2,558	325	235	471	771
November.....	3,189	2,729	341	247	754	813
December.....	2,721	2,396	287	409	464	837
January.....	3,480	3,499	277	235	788	602
February.....	3,086	3,534	455	393	710	766
March.....	3,325	3,648	450	520	816	1,065
April.....	2,684	3,130	264	377	580	710
May.....	2,553	2,799	319	268	563	566
June.....	1,932	2,203	185	281	492	616
Total.....	32,052	31,541	3,347	3,317	6,886	8,146

Magazines and pamphlets circulated from reference room.

	Magazines.								Pam- phlets.
	Gen- eral.	French.	Ger- man.	Span- ish.	Educa- tional.	Music.	Art.	Total.	
1913									
July.....	92	19			3			114	63
August.....	131	27	4				1	163	7
September.....	121	55	4	14	6			200	103
October.....	182	30	19	5	2	5	1	244	96
November.....	190	49	15	1	3		2	260	110
December.....	100	13	17	6	4		1	141	71
1914									
January.....	170	22	27	21	5	11	1	257	57
February.....	116	12	6	19		6		159	34
March.....	153	36	13	10	14	5		231	34
April.....	203	33	9	2				247	36
May.....	90	22	12	2				126	19
June.....	88	19	8	4	2			121	123
Total.....	1,636	337	134	84	39	27	6	2,263	753

Books circulated from the room: A, 12; B, 70; C, 8; D, 3; E, 8; F, 17; G, 25; H, 11, I, 35; J, 15; K, 7; N, 1; O, 1; Q, 187; V, 3; W, 66; X, 18; Y, 72; Z, 15; total, 574.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, assistant librarian, has the supervision of the industrial department. His report follows:

The main purposes of writing an annual report are two—to call attention to the achievements of the past year and to outline as clearly as possible the work which is planned for the future. Because of the adverse conditions against which the industrial department has had to contend for seven years no definite statement of future plans can be made, and though we can point with pride to many achievements in the last few years, we must not forget that these achievements are few compared with those which should have been accomplished. Notwithstanding the desire which we always feel to approach the writing of an annual report in a spirit of optimism, in the face of continued discouragement and lack of recognition it is difficult not to lay chief stress on the obstacles which have prevented us from accomplishing more than a small part of what we had hoped to do.

This statement is not made as an apology for a poor showing in the past year. On the contrary, the records make a very satisfactory showing considering the difficulties under which we are working. The circulation shows an increase of 5 per cent over that of last year, but a decrease of 1.5 per cent from the circulation of two years previous. The decrease from the circulation of two years ago was primarily a loss in magazine circulation, for the number of books issued was practically the same. The increase over last year is gratifying, but it represents little more than the normal gain which ought always to be made without any special effort to secure an increase. It is difficult to compare the reference work of one year with that of another, but here again, though we are proud of certain things which we have accomplished, still we can not forget the fact that neither in the amount of reference work which has been done nor in the helpfulness of the service rendered have we made the department's influence as valuable as it should be made.

Comparing the circulation of the year 1913-14 with that of 1909-10, the first year with which an accurate comparison can be made, we find an increase of over 29 per cent. No record can be obtained of the number of borrowers using the department, but the fact that two years ago we were obliged to move into a much larger room than the room formerly occupied, together with the increase in circulation, shows that there has been a good increase in the number of people whom we are reaching. We are therefore doing a much larger work than was done in the earlier days of the department, but there has been no increase in staff, and the handicaps under which we have worked in the past are yearly becoming more serious.

The industrial department is carried on by two assistants, working under the supervision of the assistant librarian. In the last three years these two positions have been held by six different people. The position of assistant in charge of the room has been held in this time by four different people. One year or less is therefore the average length of service for incumbents of these positions. This fact shows that it is not only impossible with the salaries which we can pay to obtain a man with the desired training and experience to take charge of the department, but that it is also impossible to keep even an untrained and inexperienced assistant long enough for him to begin to be thoroughly useful. Last fall we were fortunate in being able to transfer from the reference department an assistant whose experience in that department and whose ability have enabled her to do excellent work through the past year. In the coming fall we shall lose her services, as she is leaving to enter library school in the hope of getting a better paying position than anything which this library can offer her. As soon as the vacation season is over, therefore, we shall have to meet again the annual handicap of training a new assistant to take charge of the room.

Very little advertising has been done during the last year, for the reason that the writer was unable to give sufficient time to the department to plan and superintend the carrying out of as extensive a campaign as we had hoped to make, and because the difficulty of getting multigraphing done has made it necessary to restrict multigraph work almost entirely to the preparation of forms needed in the library routine. It is necessary that we should advertise, not for an increase in circulation per se, but in order to extend the library's influence to a greater number of people and in order to make the library's resources better known and therefore more wisely used. It is a frequent occurrence for borrowers who have been coming to the library for many years to express surprise on becoming acquainted with the fact that the library has excellent resources on certain subjects of interest to them. Constant publicity work is needed to increase the number of people who derive profit from the library, to increase knowledge of the library's resources, and to aid in the wise selection of reading on various subjects as well as in finding desired information on certain specific questions.

It would be futile to make any statement of plans for the coming year. Our hope is that we will be able to make it possible to carry out some of the plans which we have had in mind for one or two years past which we have not yet been able to undertake.

The statistical tables follow:

Circulation of books and magazines by months.

	1911-12			1912-13			1913-14		
	Books	Maga- zines.	Total.	Books.	Maga- zines.	Total.	Books.	Maga- zines.	Total.
July.....	2,328	573	2,901	2,033	519	2,552	2,159	677	2,836
August.....	2,447	690	3,137	2,154	559	2,713	2,502	695	3,197
September.....	2,997	716	3,713	2,347	668	3,015	2,691	686	3,377
October.....	3,554	967	4,521	3,120	895	4,015	3,295	702	3,997
November.....	3,018	910	3,928	3,028	971	3,999	3,006	721	3,727
December.....	2,542	654	3,196	2,627	748	3,375	2,981	656	3,637
January.....	3,283	937	4,220	3,552	931	4,483	3,443	892	4,335
February.....	3,429	1,017	4,446	3,528	649	4,177	3,521	848	4,369
March.....	3,399	1,141	4,540	3,023	573	3,596	3,636	802	4,438
April.....	2,875	781	3,656	3,016	590	3,606	2,946	700	3,646
May.....	2,628	640	3,268	2,625	723	3,348	2,478	561	3,039
June.....	2,287	568	2,855	2,184	559	2,743	2,422	689	3,111
Total.....	34,787	9,594	44,381	33,237	8,385	41,622	35,080	8,629	43,709

Circulation of books and magazines by classes.

	1911-12			1912-13			1913-14		
	Books.	Maga- zines.	Total.	Books.	Maga- zines.	Total.	Books.	Maga- zines.	Total.
H. Commerce; business.....	3,552	791	4,343	3,210	622	3,832	3,874	642	4,516
I. Insurance; stocks and bonds; vocational ed- ucation.....				183	66	249	291	96	387
L. Science.....	6,673	175	6,848	6,116	220	6,336	6,021	250	6,271
M. Applied science.....	1,156		1,156	872		872	749		749
Q. Medicine.....		298	298		135	135		111	111
R. { Useful arts.....	7,102	1,993	9,095	6,740	1,720	8,460	6,971	1,310	8,281
S. {	4,674	2,319	6,993	4,657	1,645	6,302	4,613	1,855	6,468
T. {	4,155	980	5,135	4,430	1,073	5,503	4,694	1,315	6,009
W. Architecture; decorative arts.....	5,549	2,300	7,849	5,233	2,329	7,562	5,879	2,335	8,214
Z. Printing; shorthand.....	1,926	738	2,664	1,796	575	2,371	1,988	715	2,703
Total.....	34,787	9,594	44,381	33,237	8,385	41,622	35,080	8,629	43,709

LECTURE-HALL AND STUDY-ROOM USE.

There has been an increased number of organizations using the lecture hall, a wider range of subjects, and a larger attendance. During the year there were 122 meetings, an increase of 54 over the previous year, with an attendance of 15,394, an increase of 8,236. More frequent use of the hall was made for day meetings. The District Federation of Women's Clubs introduced an innovation in the way of open meetings every Saturday morning. Individual clubs took advantage of this opportunity to place before the public the causes they represented, securing as lecturers those persons best informed on the different subjects. The use of the study rooms shows a corresponding increase. The study clubs numbered 31, an increase of 13; the number of meetings held was 277, an increase of 137. Many clubs had lecturers, advertising their meetings open to the public in the same manner as the lectures held in the hall.

Owing to the American Library Association exhibit of labor-saving devices displayed on the second floor of the library May 25-29, all

engagements for the use of the lecture hall and study rooms were canceled during the last two weeks in May.

The following tables record in detail the various organizations using the lecture hall and study rooms, the number of meetings held, their subjects, and the attendance at the public meetings:

Lecture hall.

Date.	Organization.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1913.				
Sept. 2	Woman's Single Tax League...	Several.....	Henry George, sr., memorial.	295
Oct. 4	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Dr. Elnora C. Folkmar	Social hygiene.....	56
8	District of Columbia Library Association.	Dr. Gaillard Hunt....	Manuscript Division of Library of Congress.	58
11	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Dr. Elnora C. Folkmar	Social hygiene.....	48
18	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	54
20	Catholic Women's Christian Art Circle.	Mgr. T. J. Shahan.....	Seville.....	47
21	Washington Peace Society.....	B. N. Langdon-Davies	International peace and war.	121
23	Washington Center of the Drama League.	.....	Business meeting.....	52
25	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Dr. Elnora C. Folkmar	Social hygiene.....	43
31	Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union.	Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts.	Opium and peace conference at The Hague.	40
Nov. 1	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. Della G. Smallwood.	Browning.....	59
6	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Miss Lillian M. Lathrop.	"Snow-white" (2 sessions)..	690
6	.....do.....	Several.....	Greek and Roman drama...	91
7	.....do.....	Miss Lillian M. Lathrop.	Dramatic interest in the education of children.	68
8	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Thomas R. Shipp.....	Forestry and water conservation.	53
10	Woman's Single Tax League...	Hon. Edward Keating.	Doers and dreamers.....	166
14	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Several.....	Annual meeting.....	74
15	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Miss Janet Richards...	Legislative bills.....	249
18	Washington Readers' Club.....	Several.....	Readings.....	335
19	District of Columbia Tax Reform Association.	.....do.....	Tax reform in the District of Columbia.	86
20	Washington Center of the Drama League.	.....do.....	Medieval drama.....	67
22	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Dr. G. F. Bowerman..	Work of the Public Library.	68
24	District of Columbia Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis.	Several.....	Health program for Washington.	117
25	Societa Dante Alighiere.....	Henry S. Washington.	Sardegna (Sardinia).....	58
28	Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union.	Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts...	Immigration studies in Europe.	40
28	Men's League for Woman Suffrage.	Several.....	Organization meeting.....	40
29	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Richard B. Watrous..	Civics.....	60
Dec. 2	Washington Home Economics Association.	Dr. C. H. Lane.....	Vocational education.....	69
4	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Several.....	Pre-Elizabethan and Elizabethan English.	63
5	United States Civil Service Retirement Association.	Hon. R. W. Austin; Hon. Thomas Sterling.	Civil-service reform legislation.	205
6	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Miss Elizabeth V. Brown.	Progressive movement among women of Europe.	60
6	Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving.	Several.....	Useless giving.....	124
8	Woman's Single Tax League...	Mrs. Alice Thatcher Post; Hon. John J. Murphy.	Social unit, tenement-house problem.	141
10	District of Columbia Library Association.	Paul Brockett.....	Some library opportunities..	144
13	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Miss Janet Richards...	Suffrage.....	173
15	Monday Evening Club.....	Several.....	School hygiene and school nurses.	263
18	Washington Center of the Drama League.	.....do.....	Classic French.....	49

Lecture hall—Continued.

Date.	Organization.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1913.				
Dec. 20	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Dr. Gustave Blumenthal.	Vocational guidance.....	79
23	Columbia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.	Fred L. Fishback.....	Old and new Washington...	99
26	Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union.	Several.....	Immigration.....	11
27	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	.....do.....	Symposium.....	20
29	Woman's Educational League..	Miss Sara Parks.....	1 girl against 5,000,000.....	159
1914.				
Jan. 3	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. J. Finney Engle..	Book review.....	69
6	Spanish-American Atheneum..	Hon. F. J. Yanes.....	Latin-American civilization..	113
8	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Several.....	Spanish drama.....	61
10	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Judge J. Wilmer Latimer.	Juvenile court.....	85
12	Woman's Single Tax League...	Hon. Robert Crosser...	Economics of religion.....	41
14	District of Columbia Library Association.	Several.....	Library of Congress and departmental libraries.	77
17	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. Mary Lockwood..	Ancient women.....	185
19	Monday Evening Club.....	Edward J. Ward and others.	Public-school buildings as social and civic centers.	290
22	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Several.....	Dryden through Sheridan...	50
20	Washington Reader's Club.....	.....do.....	Readings.....	250
24	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Hon. Thomas P. Gore; Hon. J. Thomas Heflin.	Sunshine community circle..	103
29	Audubon Society.....	H. H. Cleaves.....	Bird studies along the Atlantic coast.	236
30	Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union.	Dr. David Bosio.....	Italians.....	77
31	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. Kate W. Barrett..	Kenyon red-light bill.....	158
Feb. 2	Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.	Several.....	Mass meeting.....	393
3	Washington Home Economics Association.	{ Dr. W. W. Berg..... L. H. Dewey..... Prof. G. H. Howard...	Pure-food law.....	41
3	Lucy Stone League.....		Pure-textile law.....	
			Generic in musical education.	
4	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Miss Cora M. Patten...	Drama for children.....	98
5	.....do.....	Several.....	German drama.....	69
7	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. William H. Holmes.	English furniture.....	79
9	Woman's Single Tax League...	Edward W. Oyster...	Tax assessment in the District.	87
14	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	{ Mrs. C. W. Richardson. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock.	History of Washington City.	62
			George Washington memorial.	
18	District of Columbia Library Association.	H. H. B. Meyer.....	Fine printing in America....	33
19	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Several.....	English drama of the Victorian period.	63
21	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Dr. Elnora C. Folkmar.	Dress of the business woman.	67
27	Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union.	Mrs. Seraphim Elefsiades.	Smyrna, Asia Minor.....	47
28	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Dr. Alice Downey....	Health.....	41
Mar. 4	Study Club in Economics.....	Hon. Robert Crosser..	Municipal ownership of street railways.	139
5	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Several.....	French drama of the nineteenth century.	50
7	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Edward S. Martin; Mrs. Fred T. Dubois.	Child welfare.....	81
9	Woman's Single Tax League...	Hon. Henry George; Hon. Josiah Wedgewood.	Joseph Fels memorial.....	204
10	Food Reform Society.....	Prof. M. E. Olsen.....	Vegetarianism.....	110
11	Business Woman's Equal Suffrage League.	Miss Constance Leupp.	Eight-hour law.....	78
12	Study Club in Economics.....	Hon. S. F. Prouty; Henry L. West.	Should Congress abolish half-and-half plan?	249
13	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Dr. Mitchell Carroll...	Prehistoric art.....	89

Lecture hall—Continued.

Date.	Organization.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1914.				
Mar. 16	Monday Evening Club.....	Dr. Maximilian Groszman.	The handicapped child.....	294
18	Study Club in Economics.....	Michael I. Weller.....	Self-government for the District.	201
18	District of Columbia Library Association.	Several.....	Principles of good book making.	67
19	Washington Center of the Drama League.	.....do.....	Drama in America to 1870...	49
21	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. Glenna S. Tinnin.	Art of the drama.....	78
25	Woman's Department, National Civic Federation.	Dr. Meyer Bloomfield.	School and the start in life..	272
26	Study Club in Economics.....	Herbert J. Browne; Dr. Thomas E. Will.	Prouty amendment.....	154
27	Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union.	Mrs. G. T. Prewitt....	Immigration.....	80
27	Neighborhood House.....	Mrs. Glenna S. Tinnin.	Spring festival.....	41
28	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Prof. L. H. Wilder....	Concept of the divinity in art.	68
31	District of Columbia Anti-Saloon League.	Miss Edith M. Wills..	Relation of alcohol to health and economics.	89
Apr. 1	Study Club in Economics.....	Hon. W. J. MacDonald; Mrs. Ella R. Bloor.	Labor war in Calumet.....	148
2	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Several.....	First period of American drama.	68
4	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. Mary Gale Davis.	Rhythmic training for better health.	44
7	Home Economics Association..	Several.....	Advancement of women educationally.	207
8	Study Club in Economics.....	Mrs. Rheta C. Dorr...	Should militant English suffragettes be excluded from United States?	210
11	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Housekeepers' Alliance.	Symposium.....	53
13	Woman's Single Tax League...	H. Martin Williams...	Is poverty a divine institution?	158
15	Study Club in Economics.....	Dr. Elnora C. Folkmar.	Abolition of common roller towel and drinking cup.	79
16	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Several.....	Ibsen and the moderns in Europe.	63
16	Ohio State Commission for the Blind	.....do.....	General meeting for delegates.	248
18	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. Anna L. Phillips.	Art of being attractive.....	62
20	Children's Department.....	.....	Story hour.....	213
20	Monday Evening Club.....	Hon. Henry Bruère...	Washington's leadership in municipal government.	188
22	Study Club in Economics.....	Several.....	Model government for the District.	87
22	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Miss Dorothy Hellman.	Story hour (2 sessions).....	765
24	Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union.	Mrs. G. T. Prewitt....	Immigration.....	62
25	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	Mrs. Ada Weiss.....	History of women.....	71
27	Woman's Single Tax League...	Hon. Henry Vollmer; Hon. Louis F. Post.	Joseph Fels memorial.....	100
27	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.	.....	Business meeting.....	37
29	Study Club in Economics.....	Mrs. Jessie H. Stubbs.	The social evil.....	167
30	Washington Center of the Drama League.	Several.....	American drama of the present.	51
May 6	Study Club in Economics.....	Hon. William Kent...	War with Mexico.....	444
8	Young People's Socialist League	Several.....	Debate on socialism.....	205
9	Society for Philosophical Inquiry.	.....do.....	Swedenborg.....	96
11	Woman's Single Tax League...	Arthur P. Davis.....	Principles of taxation.....	78
13	Study Club in Economics.....	Several.....	Noyes plan versus Bailey bill.	120
14	Washington Center of the Drama League.	.....do.....	Stage, actors, and acting of the present.	61
18	Monday Evening Club.....	.....do.....	Business meeting.....	123
20	District of Columbia Library Association.	.....do.....	American Library Association.	46
June 2	Home Economics Association..	Mrs. W. S. Ufford.....	Reconstruction of homes for the poor.	81
3	Street Safety Association.....	Mrs. Jessica McCall...	Price of thoughtlessness.....	450
29	College Equal Suffrage League.	G. A. Warren.....	Suffrage observations.....	30
30	Woman Suffrage Mass Meeting.	Several.....	Mass meeting.....	468
	Total.....	.....	.....	15,394

STUDY-ROOM USE.

Business High School graduating class-----	2
Capital Poultry and Pigeon Association-----	14
Child Study Club-----	4
Children of the American Revolution-----	3
Citizens' Committee of Forty-----	5
Columbia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution-----	6
Columbia Polytechnic Institute for the Blind-----	1
Elementary Graded Sunday School Union-----	41
Emerson Five-Foot Study Club-----	9
Festival committee, Neighborhood House-----	1
Food Reform Society-----	4
High-school debating team-----	2
High-School Teachers' Sorority, Chapter C-----	1
House of Play committee-----	1
Junior department, Drama League-----	1
League of American Pen Women-----	9
Lucy Stone League for Woman Suffrage-----	2
Monday Evening Club committees-----	10
National Catholic Women's Circle-----	8
Public School and Home Association-----	1
Society for Philosophical Inquiry-----	13
Stanton Suffrage Club-----	6
State historic committee, Daughters of the American Revolution-----	6
Study class-----	79
Subcommittee for woman suffrage-----	1
Summer Reading Circle-----	9
Tax Reform Association-----	14
Teachers' Association-----	1
Washington Pet Stock Association-----	1
Woman's Educational League-----	15
Women's Republic-----	7
Total-----	277

PICTURE COLLECTION AND EXHIBITIONS.

Miss Grace B. Finney, chief of the circulating department, also has the supervision of the picture collection and of the exhibitions. She reports as follows on these branches of work:

The work in this division continues to show a marked increase. The total circulation of pictures was 84,924, an increase of 12,474 over the preceding year. The collection now numbers 25,497 mounted pictures, of which 6,693 were mounted during the year. It is now possible to give more attention to pictures for their artistic value and to discard the small, poorly printed ones which serve for pictorial purposes alone. The unmounted, classified material, formerly filed in envelopes, is more readily handled and better protected filed in newly purchased boxes made for this purpose.

The purchases during the year number 419 inexpensive prints, mostly pictures in color of animals and birds and a few Bible subjects. A larger acquaintance with the collection has resulted in numerous small gifts from individuals, the most noteworthy being the gift of 40 colored prints on Biblical subjects. Material obtained from the Library of Congress transfers has furnished some of the best pictures of American scenery in the collection.

The subject of general history has been greatly enlarged by clippings from the accumulated material culled from different sources. There are now on file 1,720 of these historical pictures, including special sets of the history of Austria, China, England, France, Germany, Japan, Persia, Russia, and Greek and Roman history; also very complete sets of the lives of such historical persons as Napoleon, Joan of Arc, Martin Luther, Queen Victoria, etc.

It has been decided to discontinue the mounting of post cards, and hereafter have all cards placed in one collection available for the use of operators of stereopticons, whose orders are invariably for such material. One teacher has

used over 800 pictures, post cards and unmounted pictures the same size as the post cards, to teach geography by means of the stereopticon.

A clearer understanding of the needs of borrowers and the adaptation of the classification to the needs of teachers has resulted in extending the usefulness of the collection among 142 public, 7 high, 2 normal, and 18 private schools, 2 universities, and 1 college, all of which were represented by 463 teachers. The increase in the Sunday-school work has been shown by the fact that teachers from 34 Sunday schools have become regular patrons. The miscellaneous calls come largely from study clubs, newspaper correspondents, lecturers, artists, and costumers.

The library continues to receive the bird bulletins from the United States Biological Survey, which are posted with the pictures of birds noted on the bulletins on the wing frame in the hall on the main floor. This display has been one of the means of increasing this subject by 857 over the preceding year.

During the meeting of the American Library Association the collection received much favorable comment from a number of visitors who had the collection shown and explained to them.

The following table gives the circulation of pictures by months and subjects:

Picture collection circulation.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Authors.....	3	.....	38	363	494	647	351	356	701	259	253	30	3,495
Fine arts.....	130	.....	82	658	772	210	321	444	477	358	383	80	3,915
Geography.....	.....	25	760	3,289	3,278	3,218	5,395	4,034	4,075	2,984	2,379	607	30,044
United States geography.....	.....	5	112	500	1,359	988	1,922	466	887	400	429	148	7,216
General history..	41	11	304	700	616	365	226	353	169	447	287	52	3,571
United States history.....	.....	.....	259	1,316	1,503	477	1,327	1,378	1,175	566	597	209	8,807
Portraits.....	.....	37	.....	41	84	78	168	681	80	191	45	18	1,423
Birds.....	37	12	.....	64	251	92	165	347	592	468	264	80	2,372
Animals.....	4	.....	53	90	702	730	1,622	890	705	236	264	41	5,337
Miscellaneous....	.....	17	409	1,709	1,606	1,214	620	808	1,508	643	490	161	9,275
Industry.....	.....	.....	257	1,032	916	721	591	930	1,629	841	604	156	7,677
Bible.....	14	7	91	116	181	359	348	187	136	164	118	71	1,792
Total.....	229	114	2,455	9,878	11,762	9,099	13,056	10,874	12,134	7,557	6,113	1,653	84,924

EXHIBITIONS.

The usual custom of supplementing the course of lectures given under the auspices of the Washington Society of the Fine Arts was again followed the past year. Since this course of lectures has been given at the New National Museum less interest has been taken in these exhibits, as evidenced by the small number of people who have viewed them and the smaller circulation of pictures on the fine arts. The course of modern masters in art was illustrated by six exhibits covering contemporary artists with special displays of pictures by Josef Israels, La Farge, Puvis de Chavannes, Sorolla, St. Gaudens, and Whistler. The library is indebted to the Library of Congress for the collection of Sorolla prints loaned for the exhibit to supplement the lecture on Sorolla.

By request an exhibit of Biblical pictures was held for the second time for three days during the District of Columbia Interdenominational Sunday School Convention, held this year at Calvary Baptist Church. Choice of location was courteously extended before the placing of other exhibits, by means of which a well-lighted part of the room was secured. One of the assistants in charge of the picture work was in constant attendance. Copies of the outline of the picture collection and book lists from the children's room were displayed to advantage and freely distributed. The exhibition, as during the previous year, aroused much interest and has been most helpful in circulating a large number of pictures among 34 Sunday schools and several mission study clubs.

During the American Library Association Convention the exhibition cases were moved temporarily to the children's room and filled with colored pictures representing general subjects in the collection. Pictures were also loaned to the children's department to supplement their work with the public schools.

While the exhibition cases serve the purpose of displaying with taste the broader principles of art, the wing frame in the hall on the main floor serves an equally important purpose in displaying temporary exhibits. The short time required to place these small exhibits makes it possible to have fresh material on leading topics of the day. These exhibits are of obvious value, as much of the endeavor in this direction has served to call the picture collection to the attention of a large number of persons who seldom, if ever, visit the hall on the second floor.

The small exhibits posted on this frame were portraits of actors and actresses and scenes from plays and operas at the local theaters indorsed by the Drama League; the bird bulletins sent by the United States Biological Survey, with pictures of birds corresponding to the bulletin arrivals; the four seasons, with their sports and pastimes; prints of a number of pictures in the Altman collection; country, people, and battle scenes in Mexico; celebrated birthday anniversaries, etc.

BOOK ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Miss Emma Hance, chief of the order department, reports as follows on the accessions to the library:

At the close of the fiscal year 1913-14 the net strength of the library was 168,187. The total accessions since June 30, 1913, were 20,152; the net withdrawals were 8,228, making the net increase 11,924. Of the volumes accessioned 16,053 were purchases, 1,780 gifts, 2,055 copyright transfers, and 264 serials bound. The number of volumes accessioned was larger than ever before.

The total expenditure for books amounted to \$10,508.83. Of this amount \$7,500 was the congressional appropriation, \$2,792.18 was spent from the desk fund (including \$623.88 for duplicate collection), \$6.65 from the Woman's Anthropological Society fund, and \$210 from the exchange account. The average cost per volume was 65 cents.

There were 879 books reviewed. Of this number, 830 were adult and 49 juvenile. The number of adult books accepted was 615, including 77 French, 221 German, and 1 Italian. The rejected adult books numbered 215, including 20 French and 14 German. Of the juvenile books reviewed 35 were accepted and 14 rejected.

During the past year 178 books were secured for readers leaving recommendations, and 67 books for which "always-out" slips had been left were either found or purchased.

The total number of copyright transfers received from the Library of Congress was 2,493, of which 796 were not accessioned. The cost of 1,494 volumes was estimated at \$1,491.67, had they been purchased. This material received by copyright transfer continues to prove a valuable addition to our collection.

Our policy in regard to the purchase of fiction has been to buy only the new novels which are of distinct merit, but to duplicate freely the best older publications. Many of the volumes of fiction purchased have been in reprint editions, or have been secured at second hand. We continue to buy many books at second hand, and to purchase from dealers offering us reviewers' copies. Often it is necessary to wait several months until desirable nonfiction can be picked up at a reduction. Such economy must be practiced in order to make the book fund go as far as possible.

The following table shows the amount of money spent for the various departments and the per cent of the entire amount spent:

Expenditures by departments.

	Cost.	Per cent.
Adult nonfiction (including industrial department, \$444.07; 4.2 per cent).....	\$2,551.81	24.3
Adult fiction.....	2,014.55	19.2
Duplicate collection.....	623.88	5.9
Children's room.....	2,651.31	25.3
School duplicates.....	2,492.51	23.7
Takoma Park branch.....	98.64	.9
Outside agencies.....	76.13	.7
Total.....	10,508.83	100.0

(For list of donors and their gifts, see pp. 71-73.)

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Julia H. Laskey, head cataloguer, reports as follows on the catalogue department and the annual inventory:

The figures for the past year compare favorably with those of 1912-13, though there were fewer new titles classified and catalogued, owing to the smaller number purchased. The table below gives the record by months:

	1913					
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
Volumes shelf listed.....	4,230	28	1,280	2,135	1,338	3,038
Volumes classified and catalogued.....	616	37	719	1,897	1,091	3,049
New titles catalogued.....	286	35	157	558	632	529
Parts of books catalogued.....	203	.....	18	169	72	424
Cards written and filed.....	2,400	454	970	4,181	4,442	3,723

	1914						
	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Volumes shelf listed.....	1,822	1,872	1,129	1,114	1,135	1,596	20,717
Volumes classified and catalogued.....	1,910	2,137	1,044	1,115	1,222	1,788	16,625
New titles catalogued.....	423	225	383	442	231	475	4,376
Parts of books catalogued.....	186	321	.....	116	95	324	1,928
Cards written and filed.....	4,000	2,300	4,100	3,363	2,806	4,452	37,191

Of the 16,625 volumes classified and catalogued, 4,176 were new titles, 10,258 duplicates, 429 replacements, and the remaining 1,762 added volumes of periodicals, annuals, and incomplete sets.

It is satisfactory to chronicle that considerable headway has been made in the preparation and cataloguing of two collections of music presented to the library some time ago. Prof. Mayo's collection comprised 142 sheets and 26 bound and 96 unbound volumes. A number of the bound volumes of miscellaneous music were ripped up—the binding being in a very poor condition and the volumes too heavy for home circulation—and out of them and a portion of the sheet music about 19 smaller volumes were made.

It required much careful work to put into shape the 208 orchestral scores given to the library by the Georgetown Orchestra Society. The library is much indebted to Miss Lelia V. Lieberman for assistance rendered in the arrangement of the scores. The whole process is nearing completion, including the following plan devised to protect the sheets from mutilation or loss in circulation. Each score, with accompanying parts, is inclosed in a separate case, in which it is circulated. The individual parts are stamped with the same accession number and listed on the inside cover of the case. With this list the desk attendant can easily check up the parts when the music is returned by a borrower.

Preparation of the school duplicate collection for circulation in the fall has become a regular and prominent feature of the early summer work. During the month of July 3,706 books were shelf listed and made ready for the shelves; 18,530 book cards were multigraphed, thus supplying each copy with several duplicate cards. In the future we shall be able to handle this and similar work more speedily, as we have begun to use the pasting machine, and are also using the Willson gummed letter "J" on the backs of all juvenile fiction and the letters "S. D." on all school duplicate fiction.

Among the interesting pieces of work completed mention should be made of the analytical cataloguing done for the James A. Weinberger collection of Washingtoniana, which consisted of about 100 volumes. Much of the material covered the period of American history between 1830 and the Civil War. Analysis of many serial publications has also been a feature of the work. Progress has been made in the readjustment of the old form of many subject headings.

All hand-written cards are being gradually withdrawn from the official catalogue and replaced by typewritten or printed ones. In the process of elimination we have been able to accomplish much needed revision.

For some time it has been an open question whether we were justified in retaining our depository set of Library of Congress catalogue cards, in view of the fact that the current work of the department absorbs more and more time, so that additional filing is a great burden. It was also impossible to provide adequate space for the extra sections of cases needed. It was therefore finally decided to return the set to the Library of Congress. While we regret the loss exceedingly, we are such near neighbors to the National Library that we may always have easy access to its valuable catalogue.

INVENTORY STATISTICS FOR 1914.

The total number of books missing this year is 3,348, an increase over last year of 447. There were 2,029 books missing in 1913; of these 789 were found this year, thus reducing the number of volumes actually missing to 1,240.

Class.	Missing 1914 (including those missing 1913).	Missing 2 years.	Missing 1914 (excluding those missing 1913).	Missing 1913, found 1914.	Class.	Missing 1914 (including those missing 1913).	Missing 2 years.	Missing 1914 (excluding those missing 1913).	Missing 1913, found 1914.
A.....	11	1	10	8	Y.....	183	48	135	70
B.....	27	10	17	9	Z.....	55	15	40	25
C.....	11	3	8	15	Total.....	933	334	599	372
D.....	4	0	4	1	Reference room..	24	5	19	15
E.....	17	5	12	17	Industrial department (reference).....	13	2	11	29
F.....	42	12	30	19	Total reference.....	37	7	30	44
G.....	64	25	39	12	Fiction.....	1,541	583	958	220
H.....	43	16	27	18	Juvenile fiction..	377	147	230	73
I.....	53	26	27	5	Juvenile nonfiction.....	427	169	258	71
J.....	29	11	18	18	Total juvenile.....	804	316	488	144
K.....	15	7	8	7	Grand total	3,315	1,240	2,075	789
L.....	41	16	25	18					
M.....	4	1	3	6					
N.....	7	3	4	1					
O.....	3	2	1	3					
P.....	7	3	4	2					
Q.....	14	2	12	15					
R.....	80	30	50	17					
S.....	58	27	31	1					
T.....	62	30	32	12					
U.....	2	2	0	1					
V.....	35	13	22	33					
W.....	51	23	28	22					
X.....	15	3	12	17					

In addition to the figures of the central library, Takoma Park branch reports 21 volumes missing, of which 10 are fiction and 11 nonfiction. The losses from the stations amount to 308, a total of 97 less than the preceding year.

BINDERY DEPARTMENT.

Miss Elizabeth P. Gray, supervisor of binding, reports as follows:

The system of direct management of our bindery has been continued with good results. Five persons have been employed practically the entire year. The resignation of a skilled sewer made it necessary to employ two apprentices to fill her place. A very satisfactory schedule of wages was adopted for such work. Automatic promotions occur every two months, when the output of their work merits the advance, until they reach the union rate established for local binderies. This has proved an incentive to bring the work to a higher standard.

A perforating machine was purchased in December, which we regard as a decided asset. A sufficient number of needles were removed to overcome the criticism applied to the method employed by some binders, where the paper is much weakened by the unnecessary number of holes cut at the back of the section. The perforation not only makes the sewing easier on heavy paper, but keeps the work even, preventing too deep stitches, and is of material assistance as a guide in teaching a new sewer.

Although the amount of money expended this year is \$389.65 less than in 1911-12, our last year of contract binding, yet we bound 203 volumes more than the number handled that year. There has been a slight decrease in the amount of gilding and reinforcing both books and magazines, due to the revision of purchase lists and change of policy, but this has been more than made up by the quantity of work classed as repair and the pasting done in the department.

The accompanying table shows the amount of work accomplished and the difference in cost of the two systems, and represents a saving of a little over 12 per cent on the money expended. The time repair work and book pasting, although included in the contract list, do not represent any charge for profit, but only actual cost.

Comparative bindery record.

	Amount expended.		Output of plant, contract prices.	
			Volumes.	Cost.
Congressional appropriation:		Binding:		
Services.....	\$2,932.35	Main collection.....	6,833	\$3,486.38
Manufacturers' stock.....	567.64	Duplicate collection.....	565	265.71
Desk fund:		Takoma Branch.....	247	117.40
Services.....	176.30	Total bound.....	7,645	3,869.49
Manufacturers' stock.....	663.79	Reinforcing, gilding, and repair work:		
Emergency fund, manufacturers' stock.....	29.19	Central library:		
Total expended.....	4,369.27	Magazines reinforced....	1,629	114.03
Credit by stock on hand.....	499.15	Call numbers gilded....	2,844	113.76
Actual cost of product.....	3,870.12	Books reinforced.....	29	3.77
		Books repaired (piece-work).....	1,589	159.60
		Books repaired (time work).....	1,443	26.26
		Books pasted for circulation.....	4,810	48.10
		Takoma Branch, books repaired (piecework).....	15	2.17
		Total expenditure for binding.....		4,337.18
		Deduct actual cost.....		3,870.12
		Balance saved by direct management.....		467.06

Since December all rebound volumes have had the plate, charging slip, and pocket pasted in before leaving the bindery. This plan was decided upon to expedite their return to circulation and to relieve the congestion of such work in the catalogue department.

The severe strain that all piano music receives in use led us to adopt a new method of strengthening such publications as the Masters in Music. Before they are used the covers are removed, the inside of each section is stripped with jaconet and sewed through the red rope cover, then the original cover is pasted outside. Where two parts by the same composer are combined the sewing is done in the same manner, but a cloth strip is added to the back and the original covers of the first number used for sides.

A limited number of portfolios for the protection of the orchestral scores have been made of legal buckram. These are gilded on the side, with the exception of the call numbers, which are placed along the back so the desired score can readily be found. Until individual cases can be made for the entire collection, blank standard-size portfolios, into which the music can be slipped when called for, will be used for the convenience of the borrower.

An experiment in binding the Crane and Caldecott picture books by combining four titles in one volume was tried, to prolong the service of some copies used in the school duplicate collection. It has proved such a desirable method for circulation in the schools that the entire orders for the coming year are to be treated in this way.

It would be possible to make a more brilliant financial showing if the work were entirely confined to regular binding, but one of the advantages in having the bindery in the building under direct management is the ability to do the odd types of work the emergency demands and to be able to rush the parts that can not be spared from use.

The close of the year finds our repair room crowded with books to be bound, as far as possible those in least demand, but all of them needed to round out our working collection. With a well-organized force that could be easily enlarged, our ability to meet the condition is only limited by an inadequate binding fund.

STUDENT-APPRENTICE CLASS.

Miss M. Ethel Bubb, in addition to conducting the children's department, has had the supervision of the student-apprentice class. She presents the following report on the class for the past year and gives a table covering the record of all previous classes:

Yearly the question is up for consideration, an apprentice class or no apprentice class, and always since 1904 the final answer has been in the affirmative. Doubt of the expediency of having a class arises from a consideration of the question whether, with no prospective vacancies and a waiting list from former classes, it is justifiable to expend the required time and energy in training more students.

The experience of each year shows conclusively that in a library of the size of this, particularly one in which salaries are so small, a number of resignations may normally be expected. The salaries available will not ordinarily attract persons with college educations and library-school training, and untrained service is worthless. Under present conditions, therefore, the apprentice waiting list seems to be the only alternative. It is true and much to be regretted that often good material is lost through the library's inability to offer positions within a reasonable period after the completion of the student-apprentice course. It follows naturally that at exceptional times of many vacancies the less qualified though eligible student, who has secured no other position and has held herself open to appointment here, must be accepted. One problem is to hold the best material, the other to keep the standards of eligibility at a high level.

The apprentice class of 1913-14, starting with a membership of nine, dwindled finally to four. The usual lectures, professional and literary, were given, and in addition the class had the privilege of attending the weekly lectures of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs in the library lecture hall. The experiment of giving the training in reference, order, catalogue, and repair work through problems was not as satisfactory as had been hoped. A return to the earlier plan of regular assignments in those departments is recommended.

It is further recommended to raise the standard of eligibility to appointment to exclude any student, even of marked abilities, who would not be acceptable as an assistant in every, or practically every, department. This could be effected through requiring a percentage rating rather than the usual "yes" or "no" to the question as put in the form for the regular report submitted from time to time by the heads of the departments. Failure to reach a given average should be understood to bar the apprentice from appointment.

The present high standard of the personal, educational, and physical equipment of apprentices makes desirable a wider advertisement of the training course. Given a large class, all the poorer material should be brought up to the mark or weeded out early in the year. This is the plan now in operation, but it would be furthered by separate instead of over-all report marks on spirit, personality, and practice. In this way the point of failure would be more tangible, therefore more easily remedied.

A table of the records of all student-apprentice classes conducted by the library, including that of the class of the current year, is given below:

Record of apprentice classes, 1905-1914.

	Exam- ined.	Passed.	Failed.	Dropped or with- drew.	Com- pleted course or appoint- ed before completion.	Appoint- ed in Public Library.	Later served in other libraries.	Appoint- ed in other libraries; never served in Public Library.	Now in Public Library.
1904-5.....	10	6	4	3	3	3	3	.....	0
1905-6.....	24	17	7	3	14	13	3	.....	3
1906-7.....	9	9	0	3	6	6	0	.....	5
1907-8.....	27	21	6	6	15	14	7	.....	5
1908-9.....	12	10	2	3	7	6	0	.....	3
1909-10.....	12	10	2	1	9	7	2	2	3
1910-11.....	15	11	4	0	11	8	0	2	7
1911-12.....	16	12	4	0	12	8	3	2	5
1912-13.....	20	14	6	2	12	4	0	2	4
1913-14.....	14	9	5	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	159	119	40	26	93	69	18	8	35

Eligible to appointment, 7 to 10 students, including 4 now doing substitute work.

Further statistics for the class of 1913-14 show 24 applications entered, 10 not admitted to examinations. This number does not cover the many applicants interviewed.

The following were the members of this year's class: Miss Ethel M. Barber, Miss Maude A. Lombard, Miss Emmeline E. Stevens, Miss Helen E. Taylor.

DONORS AND THEIR GIFTS.

The following gifts were received and acknowledged during the year: 2,117 bound volumes, 679 unbound volumes, 4,653 pamphlets, 977 leaflets, 2,790 numbers of magazines, 27 pieces of music, 5 maps, 4 pictures, 1 folio, and 9 miscellaneous items. The copyright transfers are not included in this count. Of the periodicals currently received 215 came as gifts.

A list of donors residing in Washington, and a few others, follows:

Abbe, Prof. Cleveland.
 Alexander, Miss Adelaide A.
 Alexander, Miss Eleanor.
 All Souls' Church.
 Allen, Walter C.
 American National Red Cross.
 American Peace Society.
 Anti-Saloon League of America.
 Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
 Association of Oldest Inhabitants.
 Babcock, H. A.
 Baker, Dr. Frank.
 Baker, Henry E.
 Bates, Rev. William H.
 Berliner, Emile.
 Blackburn, Miss Mary St. Clair.
 Bloomer, Miss Jessie.
 Board of Children's Guardians.
 Boernstein, Henry N.
 Boone, Turin B.
 Bowerman, Dr. George F.
 Brandegee, Frank B., United States Senator.
 Brinton, Mrs. E. L.
 Bushlowitz, Samuel.

Call, Arthur D.
 Calvary Baptist Church.
 Carlin, C. C., Member of Congress.
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.
 Carnegie Institution of Washington.
 Casey, Co., Thomas L.
 Cathedral Library.
 Catholic University of America.
 Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.
 Children's Hospital.
 Christ Child Society.
 Christian Science Committee on Publication.
 Clark, Rev. Lucius C.
 Clarke, Miss Ada E., Woodside, Md.
 Clements, Miss.
 Colburn, Arthur R.
 Collins, Miss S. A.
 Columbia Typographical Union.
 Congressional Club.
 Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association.
 Consumers' League.
 Cook, T. M.

Corcoran School of Art.
 Cosmos Club.
 Cox, W. V.
 District of Columbia Associated Charities.
 Dobkin, Miss M.
 Dougherty, G. S.
 Duke, Miss Emma.
 Dyer, L. C., Member of Congress.
 Eastman, C. R.
 Edmonston, Gabriel.
 Eiseman, Gilbert M.
 Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital.
 Evans, William Francis.
 Evening Star Newspaper Co.
 Ewin, James L.
 Faris, Mrs. G. W.
 Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown.
 Fischer, E. G.
 Freemasons, Lebanon Lodge, No. 7.
 Galloway, Dr. B. T.
 Gambell, H. F.
 George, M. R.
 George Washington University.
 Georgetown Visitation Convent.
 Godfrey, E. D.
 Gonzaga College.
 Gore, Prof. J. H.
 Grimke, Rev. Francis J.
 Hartwell, M. A.
 Heald, Dr. G. H.
 Henley, Miss.
 Heron, Dr. W. H.
 Hicks, Miss Louise.
 Hilworth, T.
 Hopkins, Mrs. Archibald.
 Howard University.
 Hoxie, Gen. R. J.
 Hoyt, John W.
 Hoyt, Kepler.
 Hughes, Miss Ruth.
 Hunneman, James C.
 Hunt, Mrs. A. C. B.
 Iles, George, New York City.
 Imperial Japanese Embassy.
 Industrial Home School.
 Industrial Home School for Colored Children.
 Institute of Industrial Research.
 Ireland, Mrs. Mary E.
 Jackson, Ralph F.
 Johnston, Miss Edith.
 Klakring, Mrs. Alfred.
 Knight, Mrs. Augustus.
 Laskey, Miss Julia.
 Learned, Dr. Henry B.
 Leith, A. T.
 Lewis, David J.
 Lockwood, Mrs. Belva A., LL. D.
 Lodge, Henry C., United States Senator.
 Macrae, Mrs. Annie H.
 Mattingly, Miss Martina.
 Merrill, Dr. Theodore C.
 Meyers, William F.
 Mills, Gen. Anson.

Miner, Leo D.
 Miss Madeira's School.
 Moore, J. Hampton, Member of Congress.
 Moore, Mrs. M. B.
 Mosquiera, Silvano.
 Muhlenburg, Mrs. John.
 Muller, John Paul.
 Munroe, Prof. C. E.
 Nateman, Mrs. F. L.
 National Academy of Sciences.
 National Cathedral School.
 National Metropolitan Bank.
 National Press Club.
 National Training School for Deaconesses and Missionaries.
 National Training School for Girls.
 Neighborhood House.
 Nelson, Justus C.
 Newell, F. H.
 Nixon, Miss E. C.
 Noel House.
 North, Dr. S. N. D.
 Oak Hill Cemetery Co.
 Oriental Esoteric Center.
 Oriental University.
 Owen, R. L., United States Senator.
 P. E. O., Chapter B.
 P. E. O., Chapter C.
 Palmer, Truman G.
 Parsons, A. J.
 Patterson, Miss Marian L.
 Pearson, C. B.
 People's Gardens of Washington.
 Pitcher, E. H.
 The President.
 Radford, William.
 Railway Economics, Bureau of.
 Rockefeller Sanitary Commission.
 Rose, Mrs. Joseph R.
 Rudolph, Cuno H.
 Russell, Miss Lucy V.
 Russell, Right Rev. William T.
 Schneider, Ferd T.
 Schutt, G. F.
 Sewall, Dr. Frank.
 Shimoneck, William C.
 Shufeldt, Dr. R. W.
 Slaymaker, Mrs. William.
 Snow, Charles M.
 Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia.
 Southern Industrial Educational Association.
 Stevens, Waldo W.
 Stoddard, John I.
 Swearingen, H. H.
 Temple, Edward L.
 Thayer, Judge R. H.
 Thompson, Eugene E.
 Tindall, Dr. William.
 Tisdell, Mrs. S. F.
 Towner, Horace M., Member of Congress.
 Townsend, Miss May E.
 Trinity College.
 Trout, Mrs. E. B.

University Club.
 Van Deusen, Albert H.
 Washington Alliance of Jewish Women.
 Washington Chamber of Commerce.
 Washington City Bible Society.
 Washington College of Law.
 Washington Humane Society.
 Washington Peace Society.
 Washington Railway & Electric Co.
 Washington Secular League.
 Washington Society of Fine Arts.
 Watrous, Richard B.
 Westcott, Miss C. L.

White, Mrs. John J.
 White Co.
 Wilcox, Gen. T. E.
 Wolf, Hon. Simon.
 Woman's Army and Navy League.
 Wood, D. W.
 Wood, E. C.
 Wood, Mrs. H. E.
 Woods, Hon. Elliott.
 Woodward, Horace L.
 Woodward, S. W.
 Wright, Miss Eleanor.
 Young, Miss H. M.

Libraries regularly sending bulletins.

Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie Library.
 Baltimore, Md., Enoch Pratt Free Library.
 Boston, Mass., Public Library.
 Brockton, Mass., Public Library.
 Brookline, Mass., Public Library.
 Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute Free Library.
 Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library.
 Burlington, Iowa, Free Public Library.
 California State Library.
 Cambridge, Mass., Public Library.
 Chicago, Ill., Public Library.
 Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Library.
 Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.
 Detroit, Mich., Public Library.
 Fairhaven, Mass., Millicent Library.
 Fitchburg, Mass., Public Library.
 Galveston, Tex., Rosenberg Library.
 Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library.
 Haverhill, Mass., Public Library.
 Helena, Mont., Public Library.
 Indiana Public Library Commission.
 Iowa State Library Commission.
 Jersey City, N. J., Free Public Library.
 Los Angeles, Cal., Public Library.
 Manila, P. I., Philippine Library.
 Massachusetts Library Club.
 Michigan State Library.
 Minnesota Public Library Commission.
 New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library.
 New Haven, Conn., Free Public Library.
 New Jersey Public Library Commission.
 New Orleans, La., Public Library.

New York, N. Y., Board of Education.
 New York, N. Y., Public Library.
 North Carolina Library Association.
 Norwich, Conn., Otis and Peck Library.
 Omaha, Nebr., Public Library.
 Peabody, Mass., Peabody Institute Library.
 Pennsylvania Free Library Commission.
 Pittsburgh, Pa., Carnegie Library.
 Portland, Oreg., Library Association.
 Providence, R. I., Public Library.
 Queens Borough, N. Y., Public Library.
 Riverside, Cal., Public Library.
 Rockford, Ill., Public Library.
 Russell Sage Foundation Library.
 St. Louis, Mo., Public Library.
 Salem, Mass., Public Library.
 San Antonio, Tex., Carnegie Library.
 San Francisco, Cal., Public Library.
 Scranton, Pa., Public Library.
 Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Springfield, Mass., City Library.
 Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library.
 Texas Library and Historical Commission.
 Toronto, Canada, Public Library.
 Vermont Library Commission.
 Waltham, Mass., Public Library.
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Osterhout Free Library.
 Wilmington, Del., Wilmington Institute Free Library.
 Wisconsin Free Library Commission.
 Worcester, Mass., Free Public Library.

Technical periodicals purchased from the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

Aeronautics.
 Aircraft.
 American Architect.
 American Machinist.
 American Printer.
 American Society of Civil Engineers, Transactions.
 Architectural Record.
 Automobile.
 Breeders' Gazette.
 Brickbuilder.
 Electric Journal.
 Gas Engine.

Horseless Age.
 Ice and Refrigeration.
 Inland Printer.
 International Marine Engineering.
 Iron Age (weekly).
 Keith's Magazine on Home Building.
 Keramic Studio.
 Merchants' Record and Show Window.
 Motor Boat.
 Municipal Engineering.
 Municipal Journal and Engineer.
 Power.

Periodicals purchased from the Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.	Psychological Review and Bulletin.
American Journal of Psychology.	Records of the Past.

Periodicals given by the United States Bureau of Education.

Architecture and Building.	Missionary Herald.
Christian Advocate.	Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications.
Christian Advocate, Methodist Episcopal Church South.	Musical Courier.
Electrical Review and Western Electrician.	New Philosophy (Swedenborg).
Electrical World.	Reform Advocate.
Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Proceedings.	Stenographer.
	Woodworker.
	Youth's Companion.

Other periodicals regularly received as gifts.

[Unless otherwise stated, they are given by publishers.]

Advocate of Peace.	Billboard.
Aero and Hydro.	Boston Ideas.
Agricultural Advertising.	Brewer's Journal.
All Outdoors.	British Esperantist.
Alumni Record.	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers' Magazine.
American Annals of the Deaf (Dr. E. A. Fay).	Buddhist Review (Miss Haines).
American Blacksmith.	Builder.
American Bottler.	Bureau of Railway Economics, Bulletin.
American Carpenter and Builder.	Bureau of Railway News and Statistics.
American Carpet and Upholstery Journal.	Business Journal.
American Druggist.	Business Philosopher.
American Federation of Labor Weekly News Letter.	Canal Record.
American Federationist.	Carpenter.
American Gas Light Journal.	Carriage Monthly.
American Industries.	Catholic Book News.
American Institute of Architects' Journal.	Catholic University Bulletin.
American Iron and Steel Institute.	Cement World.
American Journal of Care for Cripples.	Census and Statistics Monthly (Ottawa).
American Journal of Public Health (Dr. G. H. Heald).	Chautauqua Quarterly.
American Marine Engineer.	Children of the American Revolution (Gov. Thomas Wells Society, C. A. R.).
American Medicine.	Christian Register.
American Penman.	Christian Science Journal.
American Poultry Advocate.	Christian Science Sentinel.
American Poultry World.	Clothier and Furnisher.
American Red Cross Magazine (Mr. S. W. Woodward).	Compressed Air.
American Shoemaking.	Cook's American Traveler's Gazette.
American Theosophist.	Courier, Davos.
American University Courier.	Decorative Furnisher.
American Water Works Association Journal.	Electric Traction.
Annals of the Propagation of the Faith (Monsignor Russell).	Esperanto Monthly (Mr. J. W. Cheney).
Art and Archæology.	Factory.
Arts and Decoration.	Flying and Aero Club of America Bulletin.
Association Monthly (Y. W. C. A.).	Forerunner.
Association of Collegiate Alumnae Bulletin (Dr. G. F. Bowerman).	Fruit-Grower and Farmer.
Bicycling World.	General Electric Review.
	Girls.
	Gleanings from Bee Culture.
	Grafico (Cuba).
	Grand Rapids Furniture Record.
	Gregg Writer.

Hardware Dealers' Magazine.
Herald of the Golden Age.
Hoard's Dairyman.
Holland American Line, Monthly.
Home Mission Monthly.
Horseshoers' Journal.
Horticulture.
Hotel Reporter.
Howard University Journal.
Hub.
Intercollegiate Socialist.
International Language (Mr. W. H. Allen).
Interstate Commerce Commission, Division of Statistics. Bulletin of Steam Roads.
Inventive Age.
Joseph Fels Fund Bulletin.
Journal of Agricultural Research.
Legal Aid Review.
Liberal Magazine.
Life and Health.
Living Church.
Lumber Trade Journal.
Lutheran Observer.
Machinist's Monthly Journal.
Mail Order Journal.
Marine Journal.
Master Printer.
Merck's Report.
Metal Worker.
Mid-Pacific Magazine.
Mill Supplies.
Mining World.
Missionary Survey (Mrs. Fisher).
Missionary Tidings.
Missions (Mrs. Gaskell).
Modern Farming.
Modern Methods.
Modern Sanitation.
Monthly List of State Publications.
Monthly Musical Record.
Monthly Record of Current Scientific Literature.
Motorcycle.
Moving Picture World.
Musical Observer.
National Engineer.
National Hibernian.
National Humane Review.
National Laundry Journal.
National Printer Journalist.
Nation's Business.
Navy.
New Church League Journal.
New Church Review.
New Review.
North German Lloyd Bulletin.
Numismatist.
Office Appliances.
Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.
One Hundred Dollar Bond News.
Outlook of Missions.
Over Sea and Land.
Painter and Decorator.
Pan American Union.
Paper.

Pathfinder.
Peace Forum.
Peace Movement.
Pearson's Magazine.
Pharmaceutical Era.
Phonographic Magazine.
Phonographic Monthly.
Pitman's Journal.
Pitman's Shorthand Weekly.
Popular Electricity.
Postal Information.
Postal Record.
Pottery and Glass.
Poultry Husbandry.
Practical Electricity.
Practical Engineer.
Presbyterian of the South (Mrs. Charles Light).
Protestant Magazine.
Public Service.
Publisher's Guide.
Reclamation Record.
Reliable Poultry Journal.
Remonstrance (Woman Suffrage).
Reply (Woman Suffrage).
Reporter's Magazine.
Revista del ateneo Hispano Americano.
Sabbath Recorder.
Safety Engineering.
Sample Case.
School.
Sheet Metal Shop.
Shoe Retailer.
Shorthand Writer.
Sibley Journal.
Signs of the Times.
Simplified Spelling.
Single Tax Review.
Southern Planter.
Southern Workman.
Spirit of Missions (Miss S. B. Hanson).
Steam Machinery.
Stone.
Students' Journal.
Suffrage Bulletin (District of Columbia).
Suffragist.
Temperance Educational Quarterly.
Textile American.
Theosophical Quarterly.
Trades Unionist.
Training School.
Trinity College Record.
Typographical Journal.
Union Labor Advocate.
Union Signal.
United States Army List and Directory.
United States Bureau of Labor Bulletins.
United States Bureau of Standards Bulletin.
United States Congressional Record (Senator J. H. Gallinger).
United States Department of Agriculture Weekly News Letter.

United States Diplomatic List.
 United States Monthly List of Publications.
 United States Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance.
 United States Monthly Weather Review.
 United States Patent Office Alphabetical List and Patent Gazette.
 United States Public Documents Catalogue.
 University of Illinois Bulletin.
 Violin World.
 Volta Review.
 Washington Academy of Sciences Journal and Proceedings.
 Washington Evening Star.

Washington Herald.
 Washington Medical Annals (Dr. D. S. Lamb).
 Washington News Letter.
 Washington Post.
 Washington Times.
 Watchman Examiner.
 Water and Gas Review.
 Weekly People.
 Wellesley College News (Miss Tayler).
 Western Architect.
 Woman's Missionary Friend.
 Woman's Missionary Magazine.
 Woman's Protest (Woman Suffrage).
 Woman's Work (Mrs. F. E. Edington).
 Wood Worker.
 Writer's Bulletin.

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH.

Periodicals given by Dr. George H. Heald.

American City.
 American Economist.
 American Journal of Public Health.
 American Medicine.
 British Journal of Inebriety.
 Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine.
 Child-Welfare Magazine.
 Cleveland Medical Journal.
 Cooking Club Magazine.
 Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.
 Forecast.
 Garden Cities and Town Planning.
 Gleanings in Bee Culture.
 Good Health.
 Guide to Nature.
 Housewives League Magazine.
 Interstate Medical Journal.
 Journal of Inebriety.
 Journal of the Outdoor Life.
 Juvenile Court Record.
 Life and Health.
 Long Island Medical Journal.
 Medical Fortnightly.
 Medical Review.

Medical Review of Reviews.
 Medical Standard.
 Medical Summary.
 Medical Temperance Review.
 Medical Times.
 Metropolitan.
 National Advocate.
 National Food Magazine.
 New York State Journal of Medicine.
 Our Dumb Animals.
 Outer's Book.
 Outlook.
 Pacific Medical Journal.
 Pediatrics.
 Playground.
 Practical Medicine.
 Scientific Temperance Journal.
 Sainté.
 Southern Medical Journal.
 Sunset.
 Survey.
 Training School.
 Western Woman's Outlook.
 Young's Magazine.

Other periodicals received as gifts.

Christian Science Monitor (from the publishers).
 Congressional Record (Hon. David J. Lewis).
 Joseph Fels Fund Bulletin (from the publishers).
 Maryland Suffrage News (from the publishers).
 Protestant Magazine (from the publishers).

Public (from the publishers).
 Single Tax Review (from the publishers).
 Christian Endeavor World (from Takoma Park Presbyterian Church).
 Woman's Protest (from Mrs. Homer Guerry).

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the Free Public Library of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

Receipts, desk fund.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913	\$182. 98
Fines:	
Adult (central library)	\$3, 013. 88
Juvenile (central library)	419. 17
Takoma Park branch	154. 74
Stations	87. 18
Total	3, 674. 97
Duplicate collection	1, 054. 20
Reserves	102. 09
Reissued cards	112. 15
Books lost and injured	185. 35
Refund on magazine subscription	. 38
Received from sale of duplicate numbers of magazines	38. 27
Interest on deposit, American Security & Trust Co.	14. 17
Total	5, 364. 56

Expenditures, desk fund.

Books (main collection)	2, 168. 30
Books (duplicate collection)	623. 88
Periodicals (subscriptions)	1, 032. 52
Periodicals (back numbers)	5. 90
Binding supplies	663. 79
Binding services	176. 30
Membership fees in learned societies	70. 00
Reimbursing emergency fund	125. 00
Post cards for overdue notices, etc.	200. 00
Book catalogues	13. 50
Pictures	7. 46
Traveling expenses	54. 65
Premium on bond of treasurer	6. 25
Auditing books	10. 00
Refund on lost book returned	1. 00
Building supplies	18. 09
Miscellaneous	6. 60
Total disbursements	5, 183. 24
Balance on hand June 30, 1914	181. 32
Total	5, 364. 56

392 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Donation fund, including Henry Pastor memorial fund and Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Treasurer.*

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CR.				DR.
	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
1913.				
July 1	To balance on hand.....	\$363.60	Memberships in learned societies....	\$28.44
16	To check, Georgetown Conference, Associated Charities.....	48.00	Periodical subscriptions.....	89.75
16	To cash.....	3.00	Books.....	6.65
Oct 2	do.....	1.50	Services of assistants at stations.....	182.25
21	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.....	25.00	To balance on hand June 30, 1914....	331.13
21	To coupon, Washington Railway & Electric Co.....	20.00		
Nov. 11	To check, Georgetown Conference, Associated Charities.....	27.75		
Dec. 16	do.....	33.50		
17	To coupon, Washington Railway & Electric Co.....	20.00		
1914.				
Mar. 4	To check, Georgetown Conference, Associated Charities.....	20.50		
May 19	do.....	43.50		
19	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.....	25.00		
	To credit, interest on deposit.....	6.87		
	Total.....	638.22	Total.....	638.22

IN ACCOUNT WITH HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

1913.				
July 1	To balance on hand.....	\$54.65	Periodicals.....	\$73.15
Oct. 21	To coupon, Washington Railway & Electric Co.....	20.00	To balance on hand June 30, 1914....	21.50
Dec. 17	do.....	20.00		
	Total.....	94.65	Total.....	94.65

IN ACCOUNT WITH WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY FUND.

1913.				
July 1	To balance on hand.....	\$50.17	Membership fees in learned societies..	\$28.44
Oct. 21	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.....	25.00	Periodical subscriptions.....	16.60
1914.			Books.....	6.65
May 19	do.....	25.00	Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	48.48
	Total.....	100.17	Total.....	100.17

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The library is supported principally from congressional appropriations, which are disbursed on pay rolls and vouchers audited by the District of Columbia auditor. A complete statement of library receipts and expenditures would therefore combine these appropriations with the funds controlled by the library trustees. Appropriations revert unless expended within the fiscal year, so that there are no balances from them to carry forward. The following summary combines receipts and expenditures from appropriations and from the desk and donation funds:

RECEIPTS.

Congressional appropriations:

Central library and Takoma branch—

Salaries, regular roll	\$42,180.00
Salaries, Sunday and holiday roll	1,700.00
Salaries, employment of substitutes	1,000.00
Books	7,500.00
Binding	3,500.00
Contingent expenses	8,000.00

Total congressional appropriations \$63,880.00

Desk fund:

Balance, June 30, 1913	182.98
Receipts, including interest	5,181.58

Donation fund:

Balance, June 30, 1913	363.60
Receipts, including interest	274.62

Total library funds 6,002.78

Total receipts 69,882.78

EXPENDITURES.

Central library and Takoma branch:

Salaries (exclusive of bindery)	45,062.25
Books	10,298.83
Subscriptions to periodicals	1,122.27
Periodicals, back numbers	5.90
Membership fees in learned societies	98.44
Binding, services	3,108.65
Binding, supplies	1,231.44
Contingent expenses	8,442.55

Total expenditures 69,370.33

Balance, desk and donation funds 512.45

Total 69,882.78

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

AUDIT BY FINANCE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 28, 1914.*

We, the finance committee of the board of library trustees, hereby certify that we have had the accounts of the treasurer of the board audited, so far as the same relate to the desk fund and the donation fund, including the Henry Pastor memorial fund and the Woman's Anthropological Society fund, receipts and disbursements, and find that all the receipts have been collected and accounted for; that the disbursements are represented by canceled checks and vouchers, and that the same are correct. We also certify that the balances shown by the report of the treasurer correspond to the balances in bank.

JOHN B. LARNER, *Chairman,*
C. J. BELL,
Finance Committee.

The BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 28, 1914.*

I hereby certify that I have audited the books of the Public Library, so far as the same relate to the desk fund and the donation fund, including the Henry Pastor memorial fund and the Woman's Anthropological Society fund, receipts and disbursements, and find that all the receipts have been collected and accounted for; that the disbursements are represented by canceled checks and vouchers, and that the same are correct. I also certify that the balances shown by the report of the treasurer correspond with the balances in bank.

A. S. VIPOND.

APPENDIX.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia was created by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, as follows:

AN ACT To establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a free public library and reading room is hereby established and shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, which shall be the property of the said District and a supplement of the public educational system of said District. All actions relating to such library, or for the recovery of any penalties lawfully established in relation thereto, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and the commissioners of the said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive, as component parts of said library, collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of said library, including the use of the books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, subject to such rules and regulations as may be lawfully established in relation thereto.

SEC. 3. That the said library shall be in charge of a board of library trustees, who shall purchase the books, magazines, and newspapers and procure the necessary appendages for such library. The said board of trustees shall be composed of nine members, each of whom shall be a taxpayer in the District of Columbia, and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall hold office for six years: *Provided*, That at the first meeting of the said board the members shall be divided by lot into three classes. The first class, composed of three members, shall hold office for two years; the second class, composed of three members, shall hold office for four years; the third class, composed of three members, shall hold office for six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the District Commissioners. Said board shall have power to provide such regulations for its organization and government as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the said board shall have power to provide for the proper care and preservation of said library, to prescribe rules for taking and returning books, to fix, assess, and collect fines and penalties for the loss of or injury to books, and to establish all other needful rules and regulations for the management of the library as the said board shall deem proper. The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library. The said board of library trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the management of the said library.

SEC. 5. That the said library shall be located in some convenient place in the city of Washington, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the recommendation of the trustees of said library: *Provided*,

That in any municipal building to be hereafter erected in said District suitable provision shall be made for said library and reading room sufficient to accommodate not less than one hundred thousand volumes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations for the organization and government of the board of library trustees of the Free Public Library and reading room in the District of Columbia, constituted by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896:

ARTICLE I. The board of trustees shall hold regular meetings on the second Friday of each month, at an hour and place to be designated by the trustees.

ART. II. The president of the board may, and on request of three members shall, call a special meeting, of which three days' notice in writing, and specifying the object of the call, shall be given. No other than business relating to such specified object shall be transacted at such special meeting.

ART. III. At the regular meeting in January of each year, which shall be called the annual meeting, the officers of the board shall be elected, except the librarian.

ART. IV. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to every member of the board three days previous to the time of such meetings.

ART. V. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The officers of the board shall consist of a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a librarian, who shall also act as treasurer and assistant secretary of the board. At each annual meeting the board shall elect by ballot from its own number a president, a vice president, and a secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are chosen. A majority of the votes cast shall elect.

ART. VII. Any vacancy occurring in these offices shall be filled at any regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, by election, as aforesaid.

ART. VIII. At the regular meeting in June of each year the board of trustees shall elect by viva voce a librarian to serve for the fiscal year beginning with the 1st day of July subsequent to said election. It shall require a majority of the whole board to elect a librarian, and he shall at all times be subject to removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the whole board of trustees.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to sign all papers, communications, and instruments which may require his official signature. He shall also, in conjunction with the librarian, prepare for the consideration and approval of the board, at its October meeting of each year, the annual report of the board required by the organic act. He shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the library and shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

ART. X. In the absence of the president, the vice president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and shall generally discharge all duties of the president in case of the latter's absence from the city or inability to act, or in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president.

ART. XI. The duty of the secretary is to keep a neat, exact, and permanent record of the meetings of the board, to have the custody of the records and general papers of the board, and to perform the other functions usual in his office. The duty of the librarian as assistant secretary of the board shall be to keep the formal minutes of the meetings of the board under the supervision of the secretary, and to prepare the same in form for submission to the secretary, and, in the absence of the secretary, to act as secretary of the board. The duties of the librarian as treasurer of the board shall be to keep the financial account of the library, and to lay before the board at each regular meeting a statement of the amount in the treasury to its credit. He shall have the custody of all moneys and accompanying papers of the board, and shall deliver the same to his successor upon the termination of his term of office. All payments of any sums in the custody and control of the board shall be made by checks of the librarian, countersigned by the president of the board. He shall give bond to the board in the penal sum of \$2,500 for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the custody and disbursement of money.

ART. XII. The duties of the librarian shall be as follows: To take charge of the library and reading room, and he shall be responsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein; to submit to the board of trustees, and to the proper committees, measures for securing the proper management and fullest efficiency of the library and reading room; to obtain for the library public documents of all kinds, as well as the publications of libraries, library associations, and other bodies whose proceedings and reports may afford information of value to the board or the users of the library; to keep carefully arranged for the use of the board lists of new books and publications, both American and foreign; to prepare for the use of the board lists of books and periodicals required to complete sets, to fill out such departments as are deficient, and to supply the place of books which have been lost; to keep a list of all books and publications donated to the library, stating the name and residence of the donor and date when received; to classify and arrange all books and publications as soon as received, and to keep the same catalogued according to such plan or plans as may be approved by the board; to report promptly all flagrant cases of theft, mutilation, or injury of books and periodicals; to be responsible for the preservation of order in the rooms, and to be present, so far as may be practicable, in the library during library hours; to exercise control over the library and reading room, and all employees of the board, and to promptly report to the trustees any delinquency on the part of the employees; to keep exact and detailed accounts of all moneys received from fines and other sources, and report the same monthly to the board at the regular meeting; to submit monthly a report of all books added to and loaned by the library; to prepare and submit to the board an annual report, giving a full account of the working of the library during the fiscal year; to discharge such other duties as fall within the province of librarian and may from time to time be prescribed by the board.

ART. XIII. The standing committees of the board shall be as follows, each consisting of three members, to be appointed by the president: A committee on books, on finance, on employees, on buildings, on rules, and on bookbinding and printing.

ART. XIV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on books and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the selection, purchase, and exchange of books and periodicals, the sale and exchange of duplicates, and of all old magazines and papers not kept for filing and binding; and said committee shall make written recommendations to the board as to all matters referred to it. It shall be the duty of this committee to examine from time to time the books in the library, and to temporarily, pending the order of the board, exclude from circulation any and all books which it may deem offensive to good morals, and promptly after such action report the same to the board for its action. No purchase of books or periodicals to an amount exceeding \$100 shall be made except by authority of the board—entered upon its record—and all purchases made under this rule shall be reported to the board at its next meeting.

ART. XV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on finance shall be referred all matters relating to the library funds and all claims, and it shall audit all accounts, including the report of the librarian, provided for in Article XI, and if such claims, accounts, and reports are correct certify them to the board, and in any event report thereon with their recommendation.

ART. XVI. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on employees and librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of employees of the library, who shall report thereon to the board for its action; and all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of the librarian shall be referred to said committee for its report to the board for its action thereon.

ART. XVII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on buildings shall be referred all matters relating to the rental, construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating, and lighting of the building and branch buildings to be used for the purpose of the library for its report and recommendation.

ART. XVIII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on rules shall be referred all matters relating to the rules for the government of the board, and to the same committee and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the government of the library and its employees, who shall promptly report thereon, with recommendations for the action of the board.

ART. XIX. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on bookbinding and printing shall be referred all matters relating to the binding and repair of books, the arrangement, printing, sale, and disposition of catalogues and finding

lists, and statistics of circulation, and all matters relating to stamps, plates, labels, printed forms used in the library, and publications or printed matter issued by authority of the board, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XX. In addition to the above, such special committees may from time to time be appointed as the board at its regular meeting shall direct.

ART. XXI. All reports of the committees shall be in writing and signed by the proper committee. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business.

ART. XXII. The order of business at regular meetings of the board shall be:

- (1) Call of roll.
- (2) Reading of the minutes.
- (3) Reports of officers.
- (4) Reports of standing committees.
- (5) Reports of special committees.
- (6) Reading of communications.
- (7) Presentation of claims.
- (8) Election of officers, when proper.
- (9) Unfinished business.
- (10) New business.

ART. XXIII. No money in the hands of the treasurer of the board shall be drawn from the treasury unless by special authority of the board, except in the case of the purchase of books, not exceeding \$100 in value, as provided in Article XIV.

ART. XXIV. None of these regulations shall be amended until the said amendments have been proposed in writing to a regular meeting of the board, whereupon the succeeding regular meeting shall act upon such amendments, and a majority vote of the whole board of trustees shall be required to adopt such amendments.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF LECTURE HALLS.

The public use of the library's lecture halls shall be confined to such free public lectures and discussions as are clearly designed to foster interest in education, literature, history, art, science, and general civic improvement and the like, and the books in the library relating thereto. All such public lectures and discussions shall be nonpartisan, nonsectarian, and popular in scope, and general public attendance shall be invited by advance announcements and invitations through the local press. It is not designed to use the lecture halls for meetings of private organizations or for lectures or discussions that are likely to attract few auditors or to provoke controversy.

Applications for permission to use the lecture halls shall be addressed to the board of library trustees in writing and shall set forth the facts concerning the nature of the proposed lecture or discussion and pledges that these rules will be fully complied with. Each application must, before consideration by the trustees, bear the indorsement of the librarian that the hall is free for the date specified, and that the proposed use seems to conform with the purpose of these rules. Such applications shall be acted upon by the board at regular meetings on favorable report from the committee on building. In emergency cases, however, where a lecture hall is needed in advance of the next meeting of the board the president is authorized to grant the requested permission if the written application for such use is presented in due form, with the unqualified indorsement of the librarian and three members of the committee on building.

In addition to the strictly public use of the lecture halls by outside organizations, the librarian is authorized, at his discretion, to grant the nonpublic use of the lecture halls or other suitable library rooms to the District of Columbia Library Association and to organizations and groups of public-school teachers, and to use any of the library rooms for invited audiences, in cases where the meetings are directly conducted by the library as part of its educational work. Such meetings would include the readings and entertainments for the blind, children's story hours, etc.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF STUDY ROOMS.

Resolved, That it is declared to be the policy of the library trustees to confine the public use of the library's study rooms to the use by individuals or groups of individuals as places of quiet study. That in accordance with this policy

the librarian is authorized to assign such study rooms to individuals, committees, or clubs for limited periods, in order that such individuals, committees, or clubs may better avail themselves of the resources of the library by having books, periodicals, etc., sent to such study rooms on request. That such study rooms shall not be used by clubs having a regular order of business or any programmes that are not closely connected with the study of the books and periodicals of the library.

LIBRARY RULES.

ARTICLE 1. The central library shall be open for the delivery and return of books and for reading and reference every week day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., July 4 and December 25 excepted. The central library shall be open for reading and reference every Sunday from 2 to 9 p. m.

ART. 2. All persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia, including as temporary residents those who have regular business or employment in the District, shall be entitled to the privileges of the central library or of any branch library, including the use of books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, by signing the proper application and agreement. Applications must be signed in person at the library, and must be renewed every three years.

ART. 3. Minors under 18 years of age will be required to furnish the written consent and guaranty of parent, guardian, or some person satisfactory to the librarian.

ART. 4. Temporary residents not owning real estate or regularly employed or doing business in the District of Columbia shall furnish a guaranty of some resident satisfactory to the librarian, or shall, at the discretion of the librarian, make a deposit of \$5, this sum to be increased if, in the opinion of the librarian, the value of the books borrowed exceeds that sum. On surrender of cards issued on such deposits, the sums so deposited shall, after deducting unpaid charges or cost of replacing books lost or damaged, be refunded.

ART. 5. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be supplied with two cards inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. On the green card two books (other than fiction) may be taken out at a time. On the white card one book (either fiction or nonfiction) and a magazine may be borrowed. These cards must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. If lost, cards will be replaced upon payment of 10 cents after seven days. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the library. The registered holder of a card is in all cases responsible for books drawn by means of the card, by whomsoever presented, and for all charges accrued on the same. Books and magazines may not be transferred from one reader's card to another. No card shall be lent outside the household of the holder. Both reader's card and book are stamped with the date they are due.

ART. 6. Very popular books and current magazines are called "Seven-day books," and are so designated by a notice on the inside and outside covers. These books may be retained seven days and may not be renewed. Other books may be retained two weeks and may be renewed once for two weeks unless reserved by other persons. Two or more volumes of the same book will be considered as one book.

ART. 7. Books may be renewed by mail by sending the reader's card (on which the book was drawn), the author and the title of the book, and the call number, which will be found on the pocket on the back cover of the book. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be inclosed for the return of the cards. Books may not be renewed by telephone. After one renewal a book may not be taken out again by the same borrower or by any other member of the same household until it has remained on the library shelves for 24 hours.

ART. 8. Any book in the library (except fiction and seven-day books) may be reserved by the payment of 2 cents. Pay duplicate copies of new fiction may also be reserved.

ART. 9. Books of reference and those deemed by the library committee or librarian unsuitable for general circulation shall not be loaned for home use except upon special permission of the committee or librarian. Such books will be designated in printed catalogues by the abbreviation "Ref." and in card catalogues by the words "Reference book, does not circulate," stamped on the face of the card.

ART. 10. A charge of 2 cents a day for each book will be made for books kept overtime. No charge will be made for days on which the library is not open for the circulation of books for home use. Borrowers must take notice of the

expiration of the time allowed. After due notice has been sent by mail, if the book is not returned, a messenger will be sent for it, who shall have authority to collect the amount incurred and an additional fee of 20 cents for such messenger service. No claim to exemption can be established because of failure of any notice to or from the library. No book will be delivered to persons allowing such charges to remain unpaid. Whenever a borrower will not pay such charges as may be against him his guarantor will be held responsible.

ART. 11. Books are not to be exchanged the same day they are taken out, unless mistakes have been made by the library attendants.

ART. 12. If any borrower lose or materially injure a book, paper, or magazine belonging to the library, he shall pay the cost of replacement. If the book so lost or injured be part of a set, he shall pay for the entire set if single volumes can not be bought separately, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property. A book retained for more than four weeks shall be considered lost, and the person detaining it shall, in addition to accrued fines, pay the full cost of replacing such book.

ART. 13. A neglect to comply with any of these rules shall work a forfeiture of the privileges of the library.

ART. 14. Teachers' cards may be issued on which 10 books relating to their work in school may be drawn at a time and retained 28 days without renewal. Normal-school students' cards may be issued on which 5 books (other than fiction) relating to their work in school may be drawn at a time and retained 28 days without renewal. Books issued on teachers' and normal school students' cards are subject to recall if required by other readers.

ART. 15. The librarian may at his discretion cause to be issued special privilege cards entitling readers who satisfy him of their need for such special privileges to 10 or more books other than fiction and recent purchases for use in pursuing courses of reading. Such privileges may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 16. Works of special rarity and value shall be consulted only at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 17. The readers' card must be surrendered at the library when the holder ceases to be a resident of the District of Columbia.

ART. 18. No library book or periodical shall be removed from the library buildings without formal record.

ART. 19. All books and periodicals belonging to the library may be used in the library buildings by any suitable person, in such places and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the officer in charge of the reading room or of the department to which the book belongs. In all cases such books, periodicals, and other works must be returned to the desk before the borrower leaves the room where they are used.

ART. 20. The use of inks is not permitted in the reading rooms. Writing in books or marking the same is strictly prohibited under penalty of the law.

ART. 21. No dogs or other animals shall be permitted in the library buildings.

ART. 22. The use of tobacco or the eating of viands of any kind, and all conversation or other conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the library, are prohibited in all parts of the library buildings.

ART. 23. Men and boys shall remove their hats and remain uncovered within the buildings.

ART. 24. These rules may be amended by a vote of a majority of the trustees at any regular meeting of the board.

SECTION 849, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Stealing or injuring books, and so forth.—Any person who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, or manuscript, or any portion thereof belonging to the Library of Congress, or to any public library in the District of Columbia, whether the property of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or of any individual or corporation in said District, or who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, document, manuscript, print, engraving, medal, newspaper, or work of art, the property of the United States, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall, when the offense is not otherwise punishable by some statute of the United States, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, for every such offense.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Charities has the honor to submit its fourteenth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Changes in the personnel of the board since our last annual report have occurred as follows: The vacancy existing at the time of our last annual report was filled by the appointment of Mr. Emile Berliner. The terms of office of Mr. Myer Cohen and Mr. George E. Hamilton expired June 30, 1914. Mr. Hamilton was reappointed to succeed himself, and Rev. John Van Schaick, jr., was appointed to succeed Mr. Cohen.

The present membership of the board is as follows:

	Term expires—
George E. Hamilton.....	1917
John Van Schaick, jr.....	1917
Emile Berliner.....	1916
John Joy Edson.....	1915
George M. Kober.....	1915

Officers.

John Joy Edson.....	President.
George M. Kober.....	Vice president.
George S. Wilson.....	Secretary.

Standing committees.

On medical charities.....	George M. Kober, <i>Chairman.</i> John Van Schaick, jr.
On child-caring work.....	John Van Schaick, jr., <i>Chairman.</i> George E. Hamilton.
On reformatories and correctional institutions.....	George E. Hamilton, <i>Chairman.</i> Emile Berliner.
On miscellaneous institutions.....	Emile Berliner, <i>Chairman.</i> George M. Kober.

The president of the board is ex-officio a member of all standing committees.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

In reviewing the history of the year's activities the board is pleased to be able to report two important appropriations made by Congress in furtherance of the general policy consistently advocated by this board for the development of a complete system of charitable and correctional institutions controlled and operated by the Government. The appropriations referred to are those providing for the preparation of plans and specifications for a municipal hospital and for the preparation of plans for and preliminary work upon the proposed reformatory recommended by the penal commission in its report in 1908.

The Board of Charities has for many years in its annual reports and at the hearings before committees of Congress pointed out the necessity of a modern municipal hospital to take the place of the old, dilapidated institution known as the "Washington Asylum Hospital," and designed to provide ultimately hospital care for all charitable cases not provided for by private charity. In 1900 appropriation was made for a site, and the property since known as the "Municipal Hospital site," between Georgia Avenue and Fourteenth Street, north of Upshur Street, was acquired. It consists of 35 acres and is in every way admirably adapted for the purposes of a general municipal hospital. In 1906 Congress provided for the erection on this site of a building for the care of indigent tuberculosis patients, which class of patients had up to that time been cared for in tents, in shacks, and on porches at the old Washington Asylum Hospital. The authorization of additional buildings for municipal hospital purposes is the most important step taken toward adequate provision for the care of the indigent sick since the erection of the Tuberculosis Hospital. With the appropriation of \$15,000 granted last year the commissioners are now having prepared plans and specifications and have requested of Congress an appropriation to begin work on the erection of buildings. The Board of Charities has submitted suggestions to the commissioners as to the character of buildings needed. It is submitted that the buildings of this institution should be simple but dignified in architecture, of fire-proof construction, and equipped with every modern device for the efficient care and treatment of the sick. It is earnestly urged that Congress make prompt and adequate provision for the construction of these hospital buildings in order that they may be available at the earliest possible time for the accommodation of patients. The board expresses its great satisfaction at the action of Congress in providing for plans for this hospital and submits that there is no more important project in our municipal service than the early completion of this institution.

By the appropriation of \$15,000 for preliminary work on the proposed reformatory Congress has taken another step in the plan of reorganizing the penal system of the District of Columbia, which was begun when legislation was enacted in 1909 providing for the carrying out of plans recommended by the penal commission in its report to the President in December, 1908.

The important recommendations of that commission, so far as institutions were concerned, were the establishment of a workhouse, the establishment of a reformatory, and the conversion of the jail into a place of detention for those awaiting trial or transfer to places of punishment and its discontinuance as a place to which persons should be committed to serve sentences of imprisonment.

WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY AUTHORIZED.

In legislation enacted in 1909, following the recommendation of the penal commission's report, provision was made for the purchase of two tracts of land of not less than 1,000 acres each, one for a reformatory and the other for a workhouse, and the organization of a commission to construct the necessary buildings was authorized. In accordance with this legislation two tracts of land were purchased and the commission undertook immediately the organization of the

workhouse as the first institution in the development of the plan. It was decided to locate this institution on the tract of 1,100 acres near Occoquan, Va., purchased for that purpose. Congress has made appropriations for the development of this plant from time to time until to-day it may be said to be well established and to be fully meeting the expectations of those who urged its creation. It will be described more in detail in reviewing the work of the several institutions.

The workhouse having been established, the commission then endeavored to obtain appropriations for beginning work upon the proposed reformatory, a site for which had been purchased at Belvoir, near Accotink, Va.; but unfortunately at this time an agitation was started to prevent the establishment of the institution at this place on the plea that it was improper to locate a penal institution so near to Mount Vernon. This agitation resulted in legislation prohibiting the establishment of the institution at this place and authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to purchase a new site. This caused considerable delay, but a site has now been acquired consisting of about 1,500 acres of land and located near Lorton, Va., contiguous to the land occupied by the workhouse. These tracts of land are of such an extent that it will be possible to locate the group of buildings for the reformatory as much as from 1 to 2 miles distant from the workhouse group. Having acquired title to this site, the commissioners, on the recommendation of the Board of Charities, last year requested an appropriation of \$15,000 for preliminary work looking to the establishment of the reformatory. This appropriation was granted by Congress, and the prison commission, consisting of Commissioner Newman, Mr. Justice Stafford, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, and Mr. Edson, the president of our board, is now giving consideration to plans for the institution.

The Board of Charities is pleased to report the progress above indicated and expresses the hope that the prison commission may be as successful in planning and organizing the proposed reformatory as it was in the case of the workhouse.

WORK OF YEAR REVIEWED.

We now submit a brief review of the work of the various institutions and organizations subject to our supervision, inviting attention to certain recommendations for enlargement and improvement. Full detailed reports of the activities of the various institutions are set forth in the statistical tables accompanying this report and in the appended detailed reports made by the institutions themselves.

In reviewing the work of the year the subject is considered under four general heads representing the work assigned to the supervision of the different standing committees: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions; (2) medical charities; (3) child-caring institutions; (4) miscellaneous institutions.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

WORKHOUSE.

Satisfactory progress has been made during the year at the new penal farm or workhouse at Occoquan, Va. Additional land has been cleared and put under cultivation and further development of our industrial plant has taken place.

The tugboat authorized by Congress last year was purchased and is rendering satisfactory service. An unexpended balance of \$10,569.68 of the appropriation of \$25,000 for tugboat is now being used for the building of additional barges. With the completion of the barges now under construction we will have an efficient and adequate floating plant sufficient for all purposes until there is a very considerable increase in our manufacturing industries.

WHARF FOR THE USE OF OCCOQUAN.

The commissioners have assigned for the exclusive use of the institution a wharf at the foot of Tenth Street SW. This wharf has a water frontage of 200 feet and will afford adequate facilities for the receipt and shipment of supplies going to and coming from the institution.

BRICK FOR NEW CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The institution is just now engaged in making brick to be used in the erection of the new Central High School. It is estimated that approximately 5,000,000 brick from the workhouse will be used in the erection of this school. Already about 1,000,000 have been shipped to our wharf, and there are ready for shipment at Occoquan 2,000,000 more. The institution is also shipping crushed stone for work on the streets and roads of the District and has made some paving brick which have proved satisfactory.

FARM AND DAIRY.

Farm products to the extent of over \$10,000 have been raised during the year, and dairy products worth about \$2,500. Since the 1st of July, 1914, 30 gallons of milk per day have been shipped to the Washington Asylum Hospital. Complete details in regard to the products of the institution in all of its departments are set forth in the report of the superintendent submitted herewith.

POSSIBILITY OF SELF-SUPPORT.

The history of the institution thus far, so far as its industrial side is concerned, has been largely a history of organization and initiation of new projects. As was to be expected, during the early years much of the labor of the prisoners has been devoted to the reclamation of the land, building of roads, and the construction of necessary buildings. All of the lumber sawed, much of the stone crushed, and much of the brick made has been used for the purposes of the institution itself. The time has now come, however, when to an increasing degree it may be expected that the products of the institution can be sold to other branches of the District government, and the credits thus represented will to an increasing degree offset the cost of maintaining the workhouse. It must always be borne in mind, however, that the primary purpose of the institution is not the earning of income. As was pointed out in our report last year:

The institution is planned and conducted for the improvement of the prisoners committed thereto. The purposes of the institution are the protection of society from those whose conduct has made them unfit to live with their fellow men in freedom, and, so far as possible, to make of those committed to the institution useful and law-abiding men and women before their return to society. The industries which

have been and are being developed, in so far as they are made profitable, lessen the burden of support which society must bear, and more important still they afford the most wholesome and helpful means of reformation for the prisoners. The present system of steady employment largely in the open air has proven most beneficial, both to mind and body. It is an incalculable improvement upon the old conditions when vagrants and other short-term prisoners were locked up in idleness, with resultant deterioration of both body and mind.

It is hardly to be expected that the class of prisoners committed to the workhouse can be made wholly self-supporting. Many of them are derelicts, wrecked in mind and in body. They are the mere fragments of men. They are the halt and the blind. No very considerable proportion of them are able to perform hard labor, and the present system of short-term sentences renders less efficient those who might be classed as the able-bodied. This is so not only because of the frequent changes, but because most prisoners when received are in poor physical condition on account of dissipation, and it takes some time to restore them to such condition as fits them for hard work. When at the expiration of their short sentences they are released, in many instances they return a few days later, once more bankrupt in body and soul.

NEED OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCE.

To help correct these conditions we urge the enactment of an indeterminate sentence and parole law, and in this connection we quote from our report of last year:

The greatest barrier to the reformation of the prisoners at present is the system of short sentences. Many prisoners are sent for periods of from 15 to 30 days, and the same men and women are sent repeatedly at frequent intervals. It is hopeless to expect to establish substantial change of habits within such a short period, and the result is that men and women are sent over and over again to the institution within short periods, at a considerable expense to the community, on account of frequent arrests and trials and with but little if any benefit to the prisoners. To overcome this condition it is recommended that the indeterminate sentence and parole system be introduced for the prisoners now sent to Occoquan. Under this system prisoners might be sentenced for a maximum of, say, two years, and be subject to parole upon good conduct at any time prior to the expiration of the maximum period. We are pleased to note that the commissioners have already given consideration to this subject and have appointed a committee to study and report upon it, with a view to recommending desired legislation.

POPULATION.

The population of the institution shows only a slight increase over the preceding year, the daily average number of persons for the past year being 644, while for the preceding year it was 620. The actual number of commitments as compared with the preceding year increased from 4,889 to 6,590, thus resulting in a shorter average sentence. This is probably due to the fact that for some time following the going into effect of the new liquor law on July 1, 1913, a very large number of men were committed to the workhouse for 30 days. The number of men committed for 30 days during the fiscal year 1913 was 1,189, whereas the number of men committed for 30 days during 1914 was 3,408.

VISITORS TO INSTITUTION.

The workhouse continues to attract visitors from all section of the country and even from foreign countries. These visitors are usually penologists or persons immediately interested in the organization

or development of penal institutions. It may be said that the institution at Occoquan stands to-day as the most advanced experiment in the way of handling prisoners with the largest degree of freedom from restraint. It is the only institution of any considerable size without bars or bolts or other means of physical restraint either day or night. Over and over again visitors have expressed surprise and even astonishment at the degree of freedom from restraint that is permitted, and all who have seen the place have commended this feature. The institution at Occoquan seems to have demonstrated the fact that a great majority of prisoners can be handled with safety without resort to the old dehumanizing cell system, with continual clang of bolts and bars. This change alone distinguishes the institution as marking the most conspicuous forward step in penal management in recent times.

OPINION OF A FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Amos W. Butler, secretary of the Board of State Charities of Indiana and a former president of the American Prison Association, writing under date of November 4, 1914, says:

You may be interested in an abstract from the report of State Representative Mord Carter to the legislative commission to inquire into the desirability of the establishment of a State farm for misdemeanants in this State. It was made on behalf of himself and State Senator John J. Hibberd—both members of the commission—as a result of their visit to the District of Columbia workhouse farm at Occoquan, Va.:

"My conclusions are that this institution is a decided success, and is not only humane but practical and economical and a great improvement in prison reform.

"The one idea that stands out is the comparatively small expense that is needed to make a start with an institution of this kind, and the sure return of much of the outlay when the farm is well established, in the increased value of the land when improved and sale of road material, brick, coal, and farm products, which could be largely taken by other State institutions, and make the prisoner self-sustaining and some support for his family, taking the burden from the taxpayer."

I am sending you herewith copy of our prison Sunday pamphlet, in which, on page 18, the next to the last paragraph, you will see that our committee on corrections of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Memphis made a report concerning it.

In addition to that, on behalf of myself, I can say that I regard the District of Columbia workhouse farm as a colony for misdemeanants. It is simply another expression of the growing public opinion in favor of farm and industrial colonies for different groups of public wards. This workhouse farm was started on the right plan and it has been carried out along the right lines. It commends itself to thoughtful people who have observed it, and commissions, officials, and private citizens from many States have come there to study it. From this State we have had three different official bodies, including the trustees of our new State farm for misdemeanants, and more recently the newly appointed superintendent accompanied me to visit it and get all the ideas he could to incorporate in the plans for our own new institution.

PROPOSED NEW REFORMATORY.

As before indicated, Congress, by an appropriation of \$15,000, has taken another definite step toward the establishment of the proposed reformatory. As above explained, the planning and construction of this institution is not under the direction of this board, but is committed to a special commission created by the law authorizing the establishment of the institution.

JAIL.

Since the organization of the new workhouse at Occoquan the jail has become principally a place of detention. The only marked change in the number or character of the prisoners during the past

year is that indicated in discussing the population of the workhouse. The total number of prisoners received at the jail during the past year was 9,324, as compared with 6,900 received during the preceding year. The increase was probably due to the new liquor law, and it appears to have been more or less temporary in character, for the daily average population has not, either at the jail or the workhouse, been materially increased. The daily average number in the jail was 250, as compared with 237 during the preceding year. It will be recalled that before the organization of the new workhouse the jail population was above 600, as it then contained a large number of prisoners serving short sentences.

NEW HEATING PLANT.

The new heating plant authorized last year by an appropriation of \$15,000 has been installed and is proving most efficient and economical. Steam pipes from this new plant are now being extended to reach the hospital buildings, and this will effect a still further economy by rendering unnecessary the two heating plants now in use. Not only will a saving be effected, but two engineers were dropped from the roll in the estimate submitted to Congress last year.

NEW LAUNDRY PLANT.

In the room formerly occupied by the old boilers there is now being installed a modern laundry plant, which will result in still further efficiency and economy. The laundry work for the jail proper is now done in an old plant in the basement of the jail building, and the work for the hospital department of the institution is done in the old building formerly occupied as a workhouse for females. With the installation of the new machinery the two plants will be combined and a reduction in the force will be accomplished. We have in the estimates submitted for next year reduced the number of laundresses from six to three.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The daily average number of boys at the National Training School was 386, of which 296 were District boys and 90 were United States boys. The equipment of this institution has been improved in recent years by the addition of several new cottages, a new hospital, new shops, new stable and barns, and within the past year by the completion of a large school building and gymnasium. This permits the school work for the whole institution to be conducted in a separate building, whereas the school work heretofore has been carried on under great disadvantages in rooms in the several cottages. Much of the work of construction of the new buildings has been done by the boys themselves, and as a result the improvements have cost very much less than would have otherwise been the case.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The daily average number of girls in this school was 78, which was practically the same as it has been for many years, the school at all times being crowded to its utmost capacity. There has recently been completed a new cottage, which will permit of an increase of

19 in the number of girls. Because of the overwhelming proportion of colored girls committed to this institution, it has for many years been in fact an institution for the care and training of colored girls only. As pointed out in a special report under date of November 29, 1912, the Board of Charities is of the opinion that there should be erected at this school an additional cottage for the reception of white girls exclusively.

Both the National Training School for Boys and the National Training School for Girls are managed under the direction of separate boards of trustees, appointed by the President on the nomination of the Attorney General, and are not subject to the immediate control and direction of the commissioners and the Board of Charities.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

AUTHORIZATION FOR MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

As set forth in the beginning of this report, the board regards the appropriation and authorization for plans and specifications for a municipal hospital as the most important step in recent years in the development of facilities for the care of the indigent sick. The past year's experience has only served to emphasize the need for that institution, heretofore so keenly recognized and so frequently pointed out in these reports.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INDIGENT PATIENTS CARED FOR.

The daily average number of indigent patients cared for in the several hospitals during the year 1914 was 849, as compared with 820 in 1913, an increase of 29. This increase is wholly accounted for in the increase at the Tuberculosis Hospital and the Washington Asylum Hospital, the number of persons provided for under contract in the various institutions having remained practically the same as during the preceding year. The daily average number of patients cared for in the Washington Asylum Hospital during the past year was 181, as compared with 160 the preceding year, thus indicating the continued pressure upon this most inadequate and poorly equipped institution.

PATIENTS NOT ACCEPTABLE IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

As pointed out in previous reports, the population of Washington Asylum is made up of those patients which are not acceptable to other institutions. They consist largely of patients suffering from chronic and specific diseases, and in considerable part of inebriates and suspected insane persons. They also comprise sick prisoners from the jail and persons held by the police. Many of the chronic patients are incontinent and dirty and require the most untiring effort to keep them in clean and wholesome condition.

IMPROVED DIETARY.

The management at the asylum hospital is doing everything possible under adverse circumstances to maintain a decent standard of service. During the past year the dietary has been materially improved at the request of the visiting physician and medical staff.

ENLARGED VISITING STAFF.

A very much enlarged visiting staff has been organized within the year, and we now have a visiting staff consisting of 35 men, specialists in their several lines, and they, in cooperation with the visiting physician, are rendering most faithful and efficient service to a class of patients too often liable to be neglected in this respect.

PSYCHOPATHIC BUILDING.

The psychopathic building at the institution continues to render most valuable service, notwithstanding the inadequate facilities available. During the year some improvements of a temporary character have been made, which afford a slightly better opportunity for the segregation of the different classes of patients. By the erection of a high fence an inclosure has been provided, making it possible to provide outdoor exercise for the mental patients. Of course it must be recognized that the physical limitations at this institution are such that no satisfactory arrangements can be made for the care of patients until new buildings are provided at the municipal hospital.

PROVISION FOR INEBRIATES.

The necessity for suitable provisions for the care and treatment of indigent alcohol and drug habitués has been repeatedly pointed out. Among the large number of arrests for drunkenness during the last five years the average number classified by the police as habitual drunkards was 509 per annum. The board, recognizing that the alcohol and drug habit are two of the best-known causes of insanity and commitment for nonsupport of families, in 1907 made provision in connection with the Washington Asylum Hospital for the care and treatment of such habitués among the dependent classes. During the past year 578 alcoholic cases were treated in this institution. These patients are admitted to the hospital upon request of friends or by the authorities for the relief of their acute suffering and not by virtue of a court commitment. As a result, as soon as the patient gets over the acute effects of his morbid habit he leaves the hospital and is subject to disappointing relapses. The board in 1908 recommended the enactment of a law making habitual drunkenness and the habitual use of opium or other habit-forming drugs a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine or incarceration in a hospital for inebriates for not longer than two years. The enactment of such a law is urgently needed in order to accomplish permanent remedial results. Such a law should contemplate rational care and treatment of the acute cases followed by compulsory restraint in a custodial institution. Such an institution might be located on some of the farm lands already owned by the District. The need for compulsory restraint has been pointed out by the chief of police over and over again, and the appeal for humane and scientific treatment for such cases is not of recent date. As a matter of fact, Congress in an act approved March 30, 1876, approved the principle of compulsory restraint and treatment of inebriates. This act provided for the organization of a private institution authorized to receive both free and pay patients and provided for commitment by court to said institution. Apparently the incorporators never organized the institution as authorized in the act.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

The daily average population at the Tuberculosis Hospital for the past year was 103, as compared with 93 during the preceding year. This is the largest number of patients ever accommodated at this hospital. The increased population was rendered possible by the erection of six portable buildings provided for by an appropriation of \$2,000 made two years ago. It is to be noted that the increased daily average population is to be accounted for by the fact that the patients have remained in the hospital a longer average time than heretofore and not by an increased number of patients received. In fact, there was a slight reduction in the number of admissions. The number admitted during the past year was 349, as compared with 369 the preceding year. The average number of days that each patient remained in the hospital was 74.38 in 1913 and 87.62 in 1914.

INCREASED NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND DECREASED DEATH RATE.

While it is well understood that the great majority of patients who are received at such an institution as our Tuberculosis Hospital can not hope for ultimate recovery, it is nevertheless encouraging to note that during the past year, with a daily average nearly 11 per cent greater than during the preceding year, the death rate diminished by 23 per cent. In 1913 the number of deaths was 231 and during 1914, 178.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Twenty-five of the patients treated were in the incipient stage of the disease. Of these, 3 were discharged apparently cured, in 2 the disease was quiescent, 4 were improved, 3 were unimproved, and 13 remained in the hospital at the end of the year.

One hundred and two moderately advanced cases were treated. Of these, 8 were apparently arrested, in 7 the disease was quiescent, 28 were improved, 10 were unimproved, 17 died, and there were 32 remaining at the close of the year.

Two hundred and ninety-one cases were treated in the advanced stage of the disease. Of these, 4 were discharged with the disease apparently quiescent, 20 were improved, 44 were unimproved, 159 died, and 64 remained in the hospital.

During the past year the hospital has had for the first time the services of a dietician, who has devoted her entire time to the study and preparation of diets and the general supervision of the food service. This service has very greatly increased the value of the food supply without a corresponding increase in cost, as the dietician has been able to study the individual patients and, so far as possible, to render the food acceptable to all. As set forth in the annual report of the superintendent, transmitted herewith, it will be noticed that the dietary furnished by this institution is both varied and abundant.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

The detailed report of the work of the physicians to the poor shows that this service has been carried on efficiently, as in former years, and has been ably supplemented by the work of the instructive visiting nurses, who are maintained by a voluntary organization without con-

tribution from the District. The only expense involved to the District in connection with this nursing is the purchase of supplies, such as dressings, disinfectants, etc., used by the nurses.

III. CHILD CARING.

As pointed out in our last annual report, the three most urgent needs of the immediate future in the child-caring service of the District are (1) an addition to the working force of the Board of Children's Guardians; (2) the creation of an institution for the care of feeble-minded children; (3) a new plant for the Industrial Home School for White Children, to be located on a larger tract of land, more removed from the center of population than the present old and inadequate plant.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

Several changes in the membership of the Board of Children's Guardians have been made following the occurrence of vacancies due to death or resignation. During the year the agent, who was the chief executive officer of the board, resigned and his place has been filled by the appointment of a young man who has had the advantages of good training in this field. The membership of the board is showing commendable activity, but is hampered by the lack of an adequate visiting and inspecting force. We have submitted estimates for an increase in the force of visiting and investigating officers, and we urge the importance of this estimate. It is much more economical and it is better for the children that, in so far as they are fitted for life in family homes, they should be placed in such homes rather than kept in institutions where, under the best conditions, the life must be to a large extent artificial and mechanical. There is no doubt about the advantages of the home-placing method of providing for dependent children, but this method requires the most careful investigation of homes before placement, and vigilant supervision thereafter. We are not warranted in placing children in family homes, often far remote from the District, unless we are in a position to give adequate supervision to insure that the children in such homes are properly cared for and trained. The present force of inspectors is entirely inadequate for this purpose, and we earnestly urge that appropriation be made to provide for an increase in accordance with the estimate submitted.

NUMBER OF DEPENDENT WARDS.

The total number of wards under the care of the Board of Children's Guardians on June 30 was 1,804, an increase of 92 as compared with the preceding year, when the total number enrolled at the end of the year was 1,712. This increase of 92, however, does not represent a corresponding increase in the number of dependent children, but is due in large part to the fact that children who heretofore were admitted to the Industrial Home School for White Children, the National Association for Colored Children, the Home for Foundlings, and St. Ann's Infant Asylum were admitted to those institutions as public dependents without being made wards of the Board of Children's Guardians. In accordance with a recent ruling of the juvenile court, all children now committed as public dependents are made wards of the Board of

Children's Guardians, so that all children sent to the institutions above mentioned are now sent by that board after having been duly committed by the courts to its guardianship. Of the 1,804 wards of the board on June 30, 1914, 1,166 were in family homes, and all of these children should be visited frequently in order to insure proper and humane care. Of these 1,166 in family homes, 759 are in the District of Columbia and 407 in homes outside the District. These outside homes are located largely in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and a few in more remote communities.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR WHITE CHILDREN.

This institution, located in an old plant in Georgetown, formerly the Georgetown poorhouse, has a capacity of 140 children and it is always crowded beyond its normal capacity. The daily average number present last year was 142, and many cases seeking admission were denied because of lack of room. As we pointed out in previous reports, the present plant is entirely inadequate. The buildings are old and dilapidated and not adapted to the purposes to which they are devoted. The amount of land available is much too small, the whole tract consisting of about 13 acres and only about 7 or 8 acres available for cultivation. Many needed improvements to buildings and plant have been brought to our attention, but we have withheld our approval because we are of the opinion that no money should be expended in improving this plant, except to meet the most immediate and pressing needs.

REMOVAL TO NEW SITE RECOMMENDED.

We recommend that legislation be enacted authorizing the commissioners to sell the present site and to use the money obtained from such sale for the purchase of a tract of land and the erection of necessary buildings in a suitable location where sufficient arable land can be obtained to afford ample facilities for agricultural and horticultural purposes. Pending the carrying out of this plan we have recommended an appropriation of \$5,000 for temporary buildings to relieve the present congested condition.

The management of this school is satisfactory and efficient in every way, considering the physical limitations under which it is conducted. The work in the greenhouses affords a most useful training for the boys, and the income from the sale of flowers from year to year is sufficient to substantially reduce the cost of maintenance. The amount received from such sales last year was \$4,680.74.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

The daily average number of children cared for at this institution was 64, as compared with 63 the preceding year. This school is always filled and has a waiting list of applicants seeking admission. The superintendent of the school recently resigned and a new appointment has been made. We have submitted an estimate of \$5,000 for the erection of a cottage for the residence of the superintendent and we urge the importance of this appropriation in order to make available all the cottages for the reception of children. The superintendent has heretofore occupied as a residence one of the cottages

intended for children, but recently the superintendent and his family have moved into two rooms in the administration building in order to make room for some of the children which the Board of Children's Guardians desired to place in the institution. This will make possible an increase of about 20 in the population and will correspondingly reduce the average cost of maintenance. It does not, however, afford proper accommodations for the superintendent and his family, and we urgently recommend the appropriation requested for the building of the cottage.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT TO PLANT.

There has never heretofore been provided an adequate repair fund for this institution, and the buildings have not been kept in a proper state of repair. Last year Congress provided a repair fund of \$2,500 and it is hoped that with this appropriation much can be done during the current year in restoring the buildings to proper condition. It is important that this institution should be adequately equipped and efficiently administered, for it deals with a class of boys requiring the most effective disciplinary training in order that in later life they may become self-supporting citizens.

CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

We again urge the importance of providing proper facilities for the segregation and care of the feeble-minded. This is a question which is receiving active attention throughout the entire country. It is now generally realized that the only effective method of handling this problem is to provide permanent custodial care where this class may be safely segregated from the community and prevented from reproducing their kind. The District of Columbia has at present no provision within its confines for the care of this class. About 100 are cared for under contract in institutions located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia, and a few older persons are cared for in the hospital for the insane.

COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS AGITATE QUESTION.

We are pleased to note the increased community interest in this problem. Last winter there was organized a citizens' committee of about 40 persons, under the leadership of the Monday Evening Club, and comprised of representatives of various philanthropic and social agencies. This committee is now considering the draft of a proposed law for the establishment of a suitable institution and, with the cooperation of the children's bureau, is making a census of feeble-minded persons in the District. It is believed that it will be possible for the commissioners to submit to Congress this winter a bill designed to provide for this class of persons, accompanied by accurate statistics showing the extent of the need.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

This institution continues to afford most satisfactory care for that large class of persons who in their old age and infirmity are obliged to seek care at the hands of the public authorities. The institution

is most efficiently and economically conducted by the superintendent, who has proved himself a most efficient man in the position. The land of the institution, by a thorough system of drainage, fertilization, and general improvement, has been brought to a high degree of fertility, and the farm, which is now one of the best conducted in this section of the country, affords an abundant supply of vegetables and other farm products for the use of the institution. The additional dormitory and enlargement of the dining room have been completed and occupied during the year and have reduced the congestion due to inadequate quarters. Additional barns and outbuildings have been constructed, and the enlargement and improvement of the power house has been completed. The plant as a whole is now in a most satisfactory condition. Very much of the improvement carried on at this institution has been done at practically no cost to the District. The superintendent has used in the construction of buildings old material obtained from schoolhouses and other abandoned public buildings, which material, but for its utilization in this way, would have been condemned and disposed of as waste material.

IMPORTANCE OF SECURING ADDITIONAL LAND.

The board recommends an appropriation of \$7,500 for the purpose of procuring by purchase or condemnation a tract of 15 acres located immediately in front of the buildings of the institution and surrounded on three sides by the land now owned by the District. A glance at the map will show the importance of securing this piece of land. It is located at our very door and is used as a home and farm by the man who owns it. It is unfortunate to have outside interests located in the very heart of our farm. With a population of over 300 persons, it is practically impossible to prevent trespass on our neighbors' lands thus located.

WISDOM OF PURCHASING OTHER LANDS.

In this connection we desire to urge upon Congress the wisdom of acquiring not only the land above referred to, but other tracts of land contiguous to that now owned by the District of Columbia at this place. Land could be secured there now more cheaply than it will ever be possible to secure it in the future. The District will continue to need additional lands for its institutions, because undoubtedly institutions in the future will generally be located in the country rather than in the thickly settled portion of the District, and there would be distinct advantages in having one large tract where various institutions could be located from time to time as necessity arises. Numerous economies in the way of saving overhead expenses, transportation, etc., can be effected by the grouping of institutions in this manner. When this tract at Blue Plains was purchased it was felt by many that the location was too remote from the center of population, but the purchase of this land has proven to be one of the wisest things the District has ever done, and the need for additional land becomes more and more evident. It is not possible now to secure land as cheaply as it was when this tract was purchased, but it can be secured now more cheaply than will be the case in the future, and unless it is secured soon it will probably not be possible to secure adjoining land, and when new institutional needs arise it will be necessary to go to other quarters of

the District, or probably to go even outside the District, as was found necessary in the case of the lands purchased for the location of the new penal institutions.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

This institution continues to afford shelter to homeless men stranded in the city who in former times were frequently lodged in police stations or in cheap, insanitary commercial lodging houses. There were 7,427 lodgings furnished during the year, as compared with 5,357 lodgings furnished the preceding year. The institution is conducted in an old building, a dilapidated, insanitary structure, entirely inadequate for the purpose. The commissioners last year recommended an appropriation for the erection of a new lodging house. We have frequently called attention to the cramped and insanitary conditions at the present building, and there is urgent necessity for the provision of better quarters, but on account of pressing needs in other directions—particularly the need of hospital buildings—we have been unable, within the limitations imposed as to total amount of appropriations to be estimated for, to include an estimate for a new building for this institution.

INSANE.

The average number of persons in the Government Hospital for the Insane chargeable to the District during the year was 1,563. This apparent increase of 105, as compared with the preceding year, when the daily average was 1,458, is explained in part by the fact that, in accordance with the act approved March 4, 1913, all District patients at the institution are now made a charge upon the District of Columbia and are not divided into free and pay patients, as was formerly the case. The District pays the hospital in the first instance for all patients sent to the institution by the commissioners. Then the District collects the cost of maintenance, in so far as possible, from the estates of patients or from persons who are responsible for their care. The total collections made in this manner during the year were \$18,206.64.

There are still pending before the corporation counsel's office a number of cases in which there appear to be estates, and in which it is hoped further collections may be made through legal processes.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

In addition to the work of investigation by agents of the Board of Charities to determine whether insane persons have estates, the board has continued its activity in the investigation of nonresident persons committed to the hospital who are a charge upon the District until they are returned to their homes or the places of their legal residence. During the year the number of persons taken from the roll was 103, as follows: Ninety-five were nonresident persons returned to their homes or turned over to their friends to be taken home; four were patients transferred to the Navy roll; two were patients transferred to the Soldiers' Home roll; two were resident patients turned over to their relatives in instances where it was found the relatives could properly

care for the patients in their own homes. The number of persons taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia as the result of investigation on the part of the board's agents since the work was undertaken in 1901 is as follows:

1901.....	16	1909.....	58
1902.....	33	1910.....	92
1903.....	96	1911.....	90
1904.....	78	1912.....	83
1905.....	84	1913.....	92
1906.....	71	1914.....	103
1907.....	66		
1908.....	67	Total.....	1,029

The number of persons deported, as compared with the number admitted since 1905, is as follows:

	Number admitted.	Number deported.
Year ending June 30—		
1905.....	384	60
1906.....	347	54
1907.....	327	65
1908.....	316	63
1909.....	309	55
1910.....	317	83
1911.....	330	82
1912.....	391	70
1913.....	375	66
1914.....	432	95
Total.....	3,528	693

Number of deportations 19.64 per cent of number of admissions.

The formal estimates for the year 1916 are transmitted herewith, together with the report of the secretary containing sundry information and statistical tables and reports of the various institutions subject to our supervision.

The board acknowledges the courtesy and cooperation of the officers and representatives of the various institutions, and expresses its appreciation of the cooperation and support it has received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. JOY EDSON,
GEORGE M. KOBER,
EMILE BERLINER,
GEORGE E. HAMILTON,
JOHN VAN SCHAICK, Jr.,

Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.		
Board of Charities:		
Secretary.....	\$3,500	\$3,500
Stenographer.....	1,400	1,400
Clerk.....	1,200	1,500
Messenger.....	600	600
Inspector.....	1,200	1,200
3 inspectors, at \$1,000 each.....	3,000	3,000
2 inspectors, at \$900 each.....	1,800	1,800
2 inspectors, at \$840 each.....	1,680	1,680
Driver.....	780	900
3 drivers, at \$720 each.....	2,160	
3 drivers, at \$840 each.....		2,520
Hostler.....	540	540
Traveling expenses, including attendance on conventions (expended during 1914, \$315.95).....	400	400
	18,260	19,040
For the purchase and equipment of 3 motor ambulances.....		6,750
3 chassis, at \$1,750 each.....	\$5,250.00	
2 ambulance bodies, at \$450 each.....	900.00	
1 ambulance body.....	600.00	
	6,750.00	
	18,260	25,790
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
Washington Asylum and Jail:		
Superintendent.....	1,800	1,800
Visiting physician.....	1,200	1,200
Resident physician.....	480	480
2 assistant resident physicians, at \$120 each.....	240	240
Roentgenologist.....		600
Pathologist.....		600
Anæsthetist.....		300
Stenographer and typewriter.....		600
Clerk.....	840	840
Engineer.....	900	900
3 assistant engineers, at \$600 each.....	1,800	1,800
Night watchman.....	480	480
Blacksmith and woodworker.....	500	500
Driver for dead wagon.....	365	365
Hostler and driver.....	240	240
Driver for supply and laundry wagon.....	240	240
Hospital cook.....	600	720
Assistant cook.....	300	300
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....	360	360
Trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing.....	900	1,200
2 graduate nurses, at \$425 each.....	850	
2 graduate nurses, at \$480 each.....		960
Graduate nurse for receiving ward.....	425	480
2 nurses for annex wards, at \$480 each.....	960	
2 nurses for annex wards, at \$540 each.....		1,080
8 orderlies, at \$300 each.....	2,400	2,400
2 orderlies for annex wards, at \$300 each.....	600	600
Pupil nurses, not less than 21 in number (nurses to be paid not to exceed \$120 per annum during first year of service and not to exceed \$150 per annum during second year of service).....	3,000	3,000
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk.....	720	720
Gardener.....	540	540
Seamstress.....	300	300
Housekeeper.....	300	420
Laundryman.....	600	600
Assistant laundryman.....	365	365
6 laundresses, at \$360 each.....	2,160	
3 laundresses, at \$360 each.....		1,080
2 chambermaids, at \$180 each.....	360	360
3 waiters, at \$180 each.....	540	540
7 ward maids, at \$180 each.....	1,260	1,260
Temporary labor, not to exceed (appropriation for 1914, \$1,200).....	1,200	1,200
	27,825	29,670
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.
Laborer, at 50 cents per day.....		\$168.75
Laborer, at \$1.25 per day.....	\$455.00	413.13
Laborer, at \$20 per month.....		35.33
Painter, at \$2 per day.....	445.00	462.00
Graduate nurse, at \$35 per month.....	300.00	108.40
Graduate nurse, at \$1.25 per day.....		6.25
	1,200.00	1,193.86

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Washington Asylum and Jail—Continued.		
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items (appropriation for 1914, \$35,000; deficiency appropriation for 1914, \$7,000; total, \$42,000).....	\$35,000	\$44,000
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Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Washington Asylum and Jail—Continued.		
Payments to destitute women and children: For payment to beneficiaries named in section 3 of "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or willfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved Mar. 23, 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District (appropriation for 1914, including deficiency, \$6,900; expended during 1914, \$6,795.50; balance, \$104.50)	\$5,000	\$7,500
Support of prisoners: For expenses of maintenance of jail prisoners of the District of Columbia at the Washington Asylum and Jail, including pay of guards and all other necessary personal services, and for support of prisoners therein (appropriation for 1914, \$44,000)	46,000	46,000
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.
Deputy superintendent	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00
Superintendent of building	1,200.00	1,200.00
Clerk	1,200.00	1,200.00
3 captains of the watch, at \$1,080 each	3,240.00	3,240.00
12 guards, at \$1,020 each	12,240.00	12,240.00
Substitute guard	1,020.00	.....
2 engineers, at \$1,020 each	2,040.00	2,040.00
2 matrons, at \$900 each	1,800.00	1,800.00
Substitute matron	206.00	74.17
Steward	720.00	720.00
Stenographer	360.00	.....
	25,426.00	23,914.17
For salaries and services	25,426.00	23,914.17
Fresh meat	3,000.00	2,898.27
Salt meat	3,000.00	2,804.50
Flour	75.00	72.42
Corn meal	65.00	63.01
Bread	3,000.00	3,001.04
Groceries and provisions	2,000.00	2,012.61
Vegetables	1,200.00	1,178.94
Codfish	220.00	220.80
Ice	460.00	457.32
Laundry and cleaning supplies	480.00	367.49
Clothing	210.00	206.16
Shoes	670.00	671.89
Dry goods	1,120.00	1,061.34
Fuel	2,200.00	2,180.10
Gas	400.00	396.98
Electric current	1,300.00	1,385.40
Engineers' supplies	100.00	72.60
Forage	110.00	109.13
Stationery, printing, and office supplies	120.00	113.67
Telephone	165.00	161.64
Lumber	25.00	17.63
Electrical supplies	17.00	8.69
Hardware	75.00	76.04
Paint, brushes, oils, etc.	60.00	60.42
Kerosene oil	28.00	28.25
Miscellaneous	474.00	407.02
	46,000.00	43,947.53
Balance		52.47
For repairs to jail roof and chimney	500	.....
For installing laundry plant in jail, including dry box, washing machine, and other appurtenances	1,500	.....
For material and labor for piping, conduit work, and extension of central heating plant	4,500	.....
For new kitchen outfit, including steam kettles, urns, and range, and other appurtenances		1,500
Range		\$340
Hood		125
2 cast-iron kettles		320
2 cast-iron steamers		113
1 cook table		72
2 drain tables		75
Cook work table		50
Coffee roaster		30
Coffeeurn, tea urn, and water urn		375
		1,500

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Washington Asylum and Jail—Continued.		
Transportation of prisoners: For conveying prisoners to Washington Asylum and Jail, including salary of driver, not to exceed \$720, and purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness.....	\$2,000	\$2,000
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.
Salaries.....	\$720.00	\$720.00
Forage.....	501.42	501.42
Fuel.....	9.54	9.54
Gas.....	21.59	21.59
Harness.....	75.00	75.00
Horseshoeing.....	139.75	139.75
Repairs.....	313.15	313.15
Miscellaneous.....	219.55	85.89
	2,000.00	1,866.34
Balance.....		133.66
NOTE.—This estimate is submitted by the board because the item appears in this section of the bill for the current year, but the work of conveying prisoners to Washington Asylum and Jail is not carried on under the supervision of this board, and this item should be included in the section of the bill relating to the police department.		
	125,325	135,450
Home for the Aged and Infirm:		
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,600
Clerk.....	900	900
Matron.....	600	600
Chief cook.....	720	720
Baker.....	540	540
Laundryman.....	540	540
Chief engineer.....	1,000	1,000
Assistant engineer.....	720	720
Physician and pharmacist.....	480	480
Second assistant engineer.....	480	480
2 male attendants, at \$360 each.....	720	720
2 nurses, at \$360 each.....	720	720
2 female attendants, at \$300 each.....	600	600
3 firemen, at \$300 each.....	900	
3 firemen, at \$360 each.....		1,080
Assistant cook.....		300
Do.....	300	180
Blacksmith and woodworker.....	540	720
Farmer.....	540	600
3 farm hands, at \$360 each.....	1,080	1,080
Dairyman.....	360	360
Tailor.....	360	360
Seamstress.....	240	300
Laundress.....	240	240
Hostler and driver.....	240	240
3 servants, at \$144 each.....	432	432
Temporary labor.....	1,000	1,000
	15,632	16,512
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.
Laborers, at \$20 to \$30 per month, with board and lodging, and mechanics, at \$3 to \$5 per day.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items.....		
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.
Food.....	\$12,316.13	\$12,316.18
Clothing and shoes.....	1,196.84	1,196.84
Medical and surgical supplies.....	304.04	304.04
Stationery and office supplies.....	24.40	24.40
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	324.23	324.23
Furniture and household supplies.....	1,635.57	1,625.23
Engineer's supplies.....	1,135.73	1,135.73
Fuel.....	5,843.55	5,843.55
Forage.....	3,176.78	3,176.78
Farm tools, fertilizers, seed, etc.....	569.65	569.65
Purchase of wagons, harness and repairs to same.....	102.73	102.73
Horseshoeing and blacksmithing.....	284.30	284.30
Telephone.....	66.00	66.00
Car tickets.....	20.00	20.00
	27,000.00	26,989.66

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Continued.		
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds	\$2,500	\$3,000
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Painting, repairing, plumbing, steam fitting, cement work, carpenter work, brickwork, plastering, grading, ditching, draining, fence building, etc., laborers at from \$20 to \$30 per month with board and lodging, mechanics at from \$3 to \$5 per day—		
Labor.....	\$1,000	\$782.96
Materials.....	2,000	1,713.10
	3,000	2,496.06
For purchase of material for permanent roads.....	500	300
For purchase of 2 high-grade rubber and leaded electric-light cables and installation in underground conduit now in place.....	1,965	.....
For purchase and installation of 2 electric generators (purchase price, \$4,700; installation, \$175).....	.....	4,875
For purchase of material and erection of permanent fence (laborers, at \$20 to \$30 per month, \$150; material, \$350).....	.....	500
For purchase of automobile delivery wagon.....	.....	1,000
For purchase or condemnation of a tract of land containing 15.90 acres, and now described on the assessment and taxation records as parcel 262-1, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	.....	7,500
	47,597	60,687
National Training School for Boys:		
For care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Charities with the authorities of said National Training School for Boys, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	48,000	72,000
Maintenance of boys, at \$4 50 per week, 1916 (estimated) ..	\$72,000.00	
Maintenance of boys, at \$3 per week, 1914.....	46,137.00	
National Training School for Girls:		
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,200
Treasurer.....	600	600
Matron.....	600	600
3 teachers, at \$600 each.....	1,800	.....
4 teachers, at \$600 each.....	.....	2,400
Overseer.....	720	720
Parole officer.....	600	600
7 teachers of industries, at \$480 each.....	3,360	3,360
Engineer.....	720	720
Assistant engineer.....	600	600
Night watchman.....	480	480
2 laborers, at \$300 each.....	600	.....
2 laborers, at \$360 each.....	.....	720
	11,280	12,000
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, typewriting, stenography, and other necessary items, including compensation, not exceeding \$350 for additional labor or services, for identifying and pursuing escaped inmates, and for rewards for their recapture, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls, not exceeding \$150.....	13,500	13,500
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Engineer, at \$1.66½ per day.....	\$43.33	\$33.33
Watchman and assistant engineer, at \$1.33½ per day.....	8.00	8.00
Laborers, at from \$1.25 to \$1 75 per day.....	206.67	164.26
Skilled laborers, at from \$3 to \$4 per day.....	92.00	92.00
	350.00	297.59
Extra services.....	350.00	297.59
Groceries and provisions.....	4,142.56	3,690.86
Shoes and repairs.....	365.72	365.72
Medical attention.....	566.50	566.50
Medicines.....	71.00	71.00
House furnishings, furniture, etc.....	750.83	750.83
Forage.....	915.32	915.32

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
National Training School for Girls—Continued.	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.		
For groceries, etc.—Continued.				
Repairs to vehicles.....	\$17.50	\$17.50		
Horseshoeing.....	71.50	71.50		
Farm tools and appliances.....	75.50	75.50		
Repairs to harness.....	8.45	8.45		
Fertilizers, seeds, trees, etc.....	201.87	201.87		
Veterinary services.....	15.00	15.00		
Fuel.....	2,002.10	2,002.10		
Lighting.....	392.46	392.46		
Carriage hire.....	2.00	2.00		
Stationery and office expenses.....	187.65	187.65		
School expenses.....	19.12	19.12		
Live stock.....	25.00	25.00		
Car tickets.....	110.00	110.00		
Hardware.....	171.71	171.71		
Electrical and plumbing supplies, etc.....	127.73	127.73		
Sand, glass, oil, paint.....	90.03	90.03		
Lumber.....	8.25	8.25		
Telephone.....	79.60	79.60		
Postage.....	109.82	109.82		
Ice.....	61.70	61.70		
Advertising and newspapers.....	38.54	38.54		
Current repairs.....	598.75	598.75		
Stenography and typewriting.....	74.98	74.98		
Improvements.....	477.71	477.71		
Dry goods and clothing.....	1,261.48	1,261.48		
Miscellaneous.....	109.62	109.62		
	13,500.00	12,995.89		
Balance.....		4.11		
Repairing roofs, gutters, and spouting, administration building, preparatory building, male dormitory, and stable, to be done under contract.....				\$220
For painting, to be done under contract.....				1,450
For remodeling fire escapes and approaches thereto, to be done under contract.....				250
For providing centrally controlled locking means for bedroom doors, to be done under contract.....				395
			\$24,780	27,815
MEDICAL CHARITIES.				
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Freedmen's Hospital by the Board of Charities, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	35,000	38,000
Adults, at \$1.10 per day.....	\$34,405.80	\$30,690.00		
Children, at 65 cents per day.....	2,727.40	2,388.75		
Infants, at 40 cents per day.....	866.80	782.00		
	38,000.00	33,860.75		
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	20,000	20,000
Adults, at \$1.20 per day.....	\$17,956.80	\$17,956.80		
Infants, at 40 cents per day.....	2,043.20	2,043.20		
	20,000.00	20,000.00		
For new washer in laundry.....			500	
For repairs to Columbia Hospital.....			600	
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, at 65 cents per day (expended during 1914, \$13,747.25), not to exceed.....				
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with National Homeopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	14,000	14,000
Adults, at \$1.10 per day.....	\$7,650.50	\$7,623.00		
Infants, at 40 cents per day.....	849.50	845.70		
	8,500.00	8,468.70	8,500	8,500

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
For emergency care and treatment of and free dispensary service to indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital by the Board of Charities.....	\$17,000	\$17,000
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Ward cases, at \$1.20 per day.....	\$10,540.80	\$10,522.80
Emergency cases, at 65 cents each.....	2,556.70	2,553.20
Prescriptions, at 10 cents each.....	212.70	212.40
Redressings, at 20 cents each.....	167.80	167.60
Ambulance runs, at \$1 each.....	2,899.00	2,895.00
Radiographs, at \$1 each.....	623.00	622.00
	17,000.00	16,973.00
For emergency care and treatment of and free dispensary services to indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with Eastern Dispensary by the Board of Charities.....	12,500	12,500
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Ward cases, at \$1.20 per day.....	\$7,369.40	\$7,218.00
Emergency cases, at 65 cents each.....	1,411.80	1,383.45
Prescriptions, at 10 cents each.....	624.70	612.20
Redressings, at 20 cents each.....	396.10	387.80
Ambulance runs, at \$1 each.....	2,074.00	2,032.00
Radiographs, at \$1 each.....	624.00	612.00
	12,500.00	12,245.45
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Washington Home for Incurables by the Board of Charities, at \$5 per week (expended during 1914, \$5,000).....	5,000	5,000
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Georgetown University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....	5,000	6,000
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Adults, at \$1 per day.....	\$5,896.00	\$4,913.00
Infants, at 40 cents per day.....	104.00	87.00
	6,000.00	5,000.00
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with George Washington University Hospital by the Board of Charities.....	5,000	6,000
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Adults, at \$1 per day.....	\$5,884.00	\$4,904.00
Infants, at 40 cents per day.....	116.00	96.00
	6,000.00	5,000.00
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Garfield Memorial Hospital by the Board of Charities.....	19,000	19,000
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Adults, at \$1.10 per day.....	\$18,573.50	\$18,573.50
Infants, at 40 cents per day.....	426.50	426.50
	19,000.00	19,000.00
For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with Providence Hospital by the Board of Charities.....	19,000	19,000
NOTE.—The items for Garfield and Providence Hospitals, while new items in this bill, are not new appropriations. These items have been carried in the sundry civil bill, and the appropriations were formerly paid wholly from the United States Treasury. Now these appropriations are paid on the half-and-half basis, and these institutions are by law placed under the supervision of the District authorities. Hence these items are inserted in the estimates for the District bill.		
Gallinger Hospital:		
Superintendent.....	1,800	1,800
Resident physician.....	480	600
Assistant resident physician.....		300
Roentgenologist.....		300
Pharmacist and clerk.....	720	720
Superintendent of nurses.....	720	720
Engineer.....	720	720
Pathologist.....	300	300
Matron.....	600	600
Dietician.....	600	600
Chief cook.....	600	600
Assistant engineer.....	600	600
Laundryman.....	600	600
7 graduate nurses, at \$600 each.....	4,200	4,200
Assistant cook.....	360	360
2 assistant cooks, at \$240 each.....	480	480
Assistant engineer.....	480	480

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
Callinger Hospital—Continued.		
Elevator conductor.....	\$300	\$300
3 laundresses, at \$240 each.....	720	720
Farmer.....	360	360
Laborer.....	360	360
Night watchman.....	360	360
3 orderlies, at \$360 each.....	1,080	1,080
Assistant laundryman.....	360	360
2 ward maids, at \$180 each.....	360	
2 ward maids, at \$240 each.....		480
4 servants, at \$240 each.....	960	960
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, books, and periodicals not to exceed \$50, temporary services not to exceed \$1,000, and other necessary items.....	18,120	18,960
	32,000	33,000
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.
Provisions.....	\$21,000.00	\$20,603.40
Fuel.....	3,100.00	3,056.38
Forage.....	350.00	369.41
Harness and vehicles and repairs to same....	75.00	16.25
Gas and electricity.....	1,150.00	1,146.40
Ice.....	1,000.00	902.91
Shoes.....	100.00	41.38
Clothing.....	500.00	510.52
Dry goods.....	1,500.00	1,330.34
Drugs and medical supplies.....	1,500.00	1,131.96
Furniture and bedding.....	800.00	259.64
Kitchen utensils.....	100.00	89.55
Books and periodicals.....	25.00	19.30
Other necessary items, such as soaps, paper napkins, paper bags, office supplies, etc....	800.00	1,346.06
Temporary services.....	1,000.00	676.50
	33,000.00	31,500.00
Temporary services itemized:		
Laborers, at \$1 to \$1.50 per day.....	750.00	469.00
Orderlies, at \$1 to \$1.50 per day.....	220.00	195.50
Seamstress, at \$1.50 per day.....	30.00	12.00
	1,000.00	676.50
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, including roads and sidewalks.....	4,000	2,000
Persons employed:	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.
Laborers, at \$1, \$1.50, and \$1.75 per day..	\$300.00	\$154.75
Painters, at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, and \$3.50 per day.....	500.00	236.50
Plumbers, at \$4 and \$4.50 per day.....	100.00	41.25
Carpenters, at \$3.50 per day.....	70.00	35.00
Electrician, at \$4 per day.....		8.00
Plasterers, at \$2 and \$4 per day.....	30.00	27.00
Total for persons employed.....	1,000.00	502.50
To putting in electric lights on approach to hospital (contract).....		325.00
To filling in valley to create a permanent road (contract).....		730.00
To purchase of supplies, such as paint, lumber, plaster, etc.....	500.00	442.50
To building roadway and walks and repairing same (contract).....	500.00	
Total for repairs and improvements....	2,000.00	2,000.00
For erection of residence for superintendent.....		
For purchase of X-ray machine and accessories.....		6,000
1 Waite & Bartlett Solace interrupterless X-ray machine, including automatic time switch, switch-board for control, wave selector, milliamperemeter, 3 reels, synchronous motor.....	\$950	
Less allowance on present coil outfit.....	200	
Two 7-inch tungsten target radiographic tubes.....		750.00
1 Scheidel-Western radio stereoscopic table.....		70.00
1 lead screen.....		245.00
1 lead box for plates.....		50.00
		25.00
	1,140.00	
	60,120	55,100

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
Gallinger Hospital—Continued.		
For the preparation of plans and specifications for the erection of hospital buildings, including power-house and domestic-service building, for municipal purposes, to be located and erected on the site now owned by the District of Columbia at Fourteenth and Upshur Streets, and hereafter to be known as Gallinger Hospital, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	\$15,000	\$150,000
Toward the construction of Gallinger Hospital, including grading of the site.		
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.		
Board of Children's Guardians:		
For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, purchase of books of reference and periodicals not exceeding \$25, and all office and sundry expenses.....	3,500	
For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, sending the agent and 1 member of the board to the annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, city directory, purchase of books of reference and periodicals not exceeding \$25, an allowance to the agent of the board of not exceeding \$360 per annum for maintenance of a vehicle for use in the discharge of his official duties, and all office and sundry expenses (appropriation for 1914, \$3,100).....		4,500
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.
Car tickets.....	\$400.00	\$325.00
Furniture and equipment.....	275.00	134.45
Newspapers and periodicals.....	25.00	9.00
Stationery and supplies.....	300.00	250.20
Telephone.....	125.00	101.00
Telegrams.....	10.00	5.22
Transportation.....	3,005.00	1,853.15
Maintenance of automobile.....	360.00	
	4,500.00	2,678.02
Balance.....		421.98
Agent.....	1,800	1,800
Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
Placing and investigating officer.....	1,200	1,200
1 placing and investigating officer.....	1,000	
5 placing and investigating officers, at \$900 each.....	4,500	
9 placing and investigating officers, at \$1,000 each.....		9,000
Record clerk.....	900	900
Clerk.....	720	720
Messenger.....	360	360
For maintenance of feeble-minded children (white and colored).....	11,680	15,180
	20,000	25,000
	1916.	1914.
Appropriation.....		\$18,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....		3,103.64
Payments by friends of children.....		469.00
Estimated appropriation.....	\$25,000.00	
Estimated payments by friends.....	469.00	
	25,469.00	21,572.64
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.
In institutions, at \$250 and \$300 per annum.....	\$22,000.00	\$18,671.08
In boarding homes, at \$15 per month.....	3,469.00	2,656.61
	25,469.00	21,327.69
Balance.....		244.95
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board.....		
	1916.	1914.
Appropriation.....		\$45,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....		23,287.82
Payments by friends of wards.....		1,246.42
Estimated appropriation.....	\$70,000.00	
Estimated payments by friends.....	1,246.42	
	71,246.42	69,534.24

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Board of Children's Guardians—Continued				
To board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, etc.—Continued.				
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.		
Care of children in institutions.....	\$27,000.00	\$26,031.80		
Care of children in boarding homes.....	38,600.00	37,527.73		
Clothing.....	2,800.00	2,738.50		
Medical attendance and supplies.....	2,400.00	2,285.89		
Burial of wards.....	400.00	255.00		
Miscellaneous.....	46.42	39.38		
	71,246.42	68,878.30		
Balance.....		655.94		
			\$90,180	\$114,680
The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the commissioners, sums of money not to exceed \$200 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within 1 month on itemized vouchers properly approved.				
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:				
Superintendent.....			1,200	1,200
Matron of school.....			480	480
2 caretakers, at \$360 each.....			720	
3 caretakers, at \$360 each.....				1,080
2 assistant caretakers, at \$360 each.....			720	720
Nurse.....			360	360
Sewing teacher.....			360	360
Clerk.....				600
2 teachers, at \$480 each.....			960	960
Manual-training teacher.....			600	600
Farmer.....			480	540
Blacksmith and wheelwright.....			480	540
Stableman.....			300	300
Watchman.....			300	300
Cook.....			240	300
Laundress.....			240	300
Temporary labor (laborers, estimated for 1916, at from \$1 to \$2 per day), not to exceed.....			300	500
			7,740	9,140
			9,000	11,500
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness.				
Appropriation.....	1916.	1914.		
Deficiency appropriation.....		\$8,000.00		
Earnings.....		1,750.00		
Estimated appropriation.....	\$11,500.00	362.51		
Estimated earnings.....	350.00			
	11,850.00	10,112.51		
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.		
Food supplies.....	\$4,350.00	\$3,310.56		
Ice.....		24.00		
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....		150.38		
Clothing.....	200.00	461.38		
Shoes and repairs to same.....	700.00	629.34		
Dry goods.....	850.00	307.55		
Fuel.....	450.00	1,340.01		
Furniture and household furnishings.....	1,350.00	276.24		
Medical supplies and attendance.....	400.00	58.91		
Harness and repairs to same.....	65.00	110.11		
Blacksmithing and materials.....	75.00	237.77		
Farm tools, appliances, fertilizers, and seeds.....	275.00	488.24		
Forage.....	580.00	1,908.40		
School expenses.....	1,800.00	58.60		
Materials used in industries.....	75.00	154.60		
Street car tickets.....	200.00	55.00		
Telephone.....	70.00	66.00		
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	66.00	35.21		
Miscellaneous items.....	44.00	440.21		
	300.00			
	11,850.00	10,112.51		
For manual-training equipment.....				

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children—Continued.		
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds (appropriation for 1914, \$1,000).....	\$2,500	\$2,000
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Laborers, at \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2 per day.....		\$285.00
Plumber, at \$3 per day.....		60.00
Mechanics, at from \$2 to \$4 per day.....	\$250.00	
Materials.....	1,750.00	654.87
	2,000.00	999.87
Balance.....		.13
For materials for construction of roads and sidewalks.....	300	
For fire protection, including fire plugs (appropriation for 1914, \$300).....		200
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Fire plug.....	\$80.00	\$80.00
Pipe and other materials.....	120.00	219.58
	200.00	299.58
Balance.....		.42
For erection of residence for superintendent.....		5,000
Provided, That all moneys received at said school as income from sale of products and from payment of board, of instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the commissioners, to be expended by them in the support of the school during the fiscal year 1916.		
	19,790	27,840
Industrial Home School:		
Superintendent.....	1,500	1,500
Supervisor of boys.....	720	720
Matron.....	480	600
3 matrons, at \$360 each.....	1,080	
3 matrons, at \$420 each.....		1,260
Housekeeper.....	360	420
Sewing teacher.....	360	420
2 assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....	600	600
Nurse.....	360	360
Manual-training teacher.....	660	660
Florist.....	840	840
Engineer.....	720	720
Farmer.....	540	540
Cook.....	300	300
Laundress.....	300	300
2 housemaids, at \$180 each.....	360	360
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....	400	500
	580	10,100
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Substitutes for absent employees, at \$1 per day.....	\$180.00	\$128.00
Boys' supervisor, at \$1.33½ per day.....		110.66
Night watchman, at \$1 per day.....		161.00
Night watchman, at \$1.50 per day.....	240.00	
Laborers, at \$1 per day.....	80.00	
	500.00	399.66
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horse, wagon, and harness..	16,000	16,000
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Appropriation.....		\$16,000.00
Earnings.....		5,504.23
Estimated appropriation.....	\$16,000.00	
Estimated earnings.....	5,504.23	
	21,504.23	21,504.23
Estimated, 1916. Expended, 1914.		
Food.....	\$10,786.63	\$10,786.63
Dry goods and clothing.....	3,491.01	3,491.01
Heat and light.....	3,024.80	3,024.80
Ice.....	282.50	282.50
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	357.97	357.97
Furniture and house furnishings.....	1,180.58	1,180.58
Medical and surgical supplies.....	146.28	146.28
Medical attendance.....	175.00	175.00
Stable, greenhouse, etc.....	1,449.42	1,449.42
Stationery, printing, etc.....	100.32	100.32
Street car tickets.....	20.00	20.00
Traveling expenses.....	26.97	26.97
Miscellaneous.....	462.75	147.34
	21,504.23	21,188.82

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS—continued.				
Industrial Home School—Continued.				
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds (appropriation for repairs for 1914, \$1,700).....	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	\$1,700	\$2,000
Lumber.....	\$434.38	\$434.38		
Paints, oils, and glass.....	314.46	314.46		
Plumbing and hardware supplies.....	368.66	368.47		
Skilled labor, at \$2.50 per day.....	32.50	32.50		
Plumbing and roofing.....	550.00	550.00		
100 yards crushed surfacing stone.....	100.00			
Labor in laying gutters, at \$3 per day.....	200.00			
	2,000.00	1,699.81		
Balance.....		.19		
For new boiler.....				2,000
For erection of temporary cottage.....				5,000
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	27,280	35,100
Children, at \$2.25 per week.....	\$9,900.00	\$9,662.14	9,900	9,900
Balance.....		237.86		
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with Washington Home for Foundlings by the Board of Charities.....	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	6,000	6,000
Children, at 65 cents per day.....	\$6,000.00	\$5,314.40		
Balance.....		685.60		
For care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	6,000	6,000
Children, at \$2.25 per week.....	\$6,000.00	\$4,186.93		
TEMPORARY HOMES.				
Municipal lodging house and wood yard:				
Superintendent.....			1,200	1,200
Foreman.....			480	480
Cook.....			360	360
Night watchman for 6 months, at \$25 per month.....			150	150
Maintenance (appropriation for 1914, \$1,820).....	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	2,190	2,190
Food.....	\$1,366.77	\$1,186.48	1,820	2,000
Fuel.....	136.80	136.80		
Gas.....	131.92	131.92		
Electric current.....	4.05	4.05		
Laundry.....	58.64	58.64		
Telephone.....	60.00	60.00		
House furnishings.....	135.10	135.10		
Stationery.....	1.68	1.68		
Repairs.....	55.04	55.04		
Miscellaneous.....	50.00	50.00		
	2,000.00	1,819.71		
Balance.....		.29		
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, Grand Army of the Republic:			4,010	4,190
Superintendent.....			1,200	1,200
Janitor.....			360	360
Cook.....			360	360
Maintenance (appropriation for 1914, \$4,000).....	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	1,920	1,920
Food.....	\$1,866.14	\$1,856.05	4,000	4,000
Ice.....	40.74	40.74		
Laundry.....	51.47	51.47		

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.				
Temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, etc.—Continued.				
Maintenance—Continued.				
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.		
Dry goods.....	\$20. 23	\$20. 23		
Fuel.....	253. 99	253. 99		
Light.....	182. 20	182. 20		
House furnishings.....	107. 20	107. 20		
Medical supplies.....	26. 72	26. 72		
Hardware.....	86. 72	86. 72		
Stationery and office supplies.....	11. 05	11. 05		
Telephone.....	66. 00	66. 00		
Car tickets.....	15. 00	15. 00		
Rent.....	1,200. 00	1,200. 00		
Miscellaneous.....	72. 54	72. 54		
	4,000. 00	3,989. 91		
Balance.....		10. 09		
			\$5,920	\$5,920
In all, \$5,920, to be expended under the direction of the commissioners; and ex-soldiers and sailors of the Spanish War and the War with Mexico shall be admitted to the home.				
Southern Relief Society: For care and maintenance of indigent and infirm men, women, and children under a contract to be made with the Southern Relief Society for the support of those under its care by the Board of Charities.....				
			5,000	5,000
For care and maintenance of women and children under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission by the Board of Charities, maintenance.....				
			3,000	3,000
	Estimate, 1916.	Expended, 1914.		
Women, at \$3 per week.....	\$2,082. 57	\$1,682. 57		
Children, at \$2 per week.....	917. 43	803. 43		
	3,000. 00	2,486. 00		
Balance.....		514. 00		
Hospital for the Insane:				
For support of indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane, as provided by law (appropriation for 1914, \$350,000; deficiency appropriation for 1914, \$22,000; total, \$372,000) ..				
	Estimate, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	385,000	395,000
Insane patients, at \$240 per annum.....	\$395,000. 00	\$371,987. 18		
For deportation of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 31, 1899 (appropriation for 1914, \$3,000; expended during 1914, \$2,576.50)				
			3,000	3,000
In expending the foregoing sum the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as the commissioners may require of said secretary, sums of money, not exceeding \$300 at one time, to be used only for deportation of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officer of the District of Columbia.				
Relief of the poor: For relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor at not exceeding \$1 per day each, who shall be appointed by the commissioners on the recommendation of the health officer.....				
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.	12,000	12,000
Salaries of 22 physicians, at \$1 per day each..	\$8,030. 00	\$8,021. 00		
Prescriptions.....	500. 00	474. 05		
Medicines in tablet form.....	122. 00	108. 02		
Surgical supplies (trusses, crutches, artificial limbs, etc.).....	750. 00	502. 00		
Homeopathic medicines.....	288. 00	288. 00		
Antitoxin.....	100. 00	98. 72		
Nurses supplies.....	1,090. 00	975. 27		
Coffins.....	50. 00	39. 31		
Printing.....	70. 00	41. 01		
Woman's Dispensary.....	400. 00	400. 00		
Aid Association for the Blind, for care of 5 blind persons, at \$10 per month.....	600. 00	571. 17		
	12,000. 00	11,518. 55		
Balance.....		481. 45		
Transportation of paupers: For transportation of paupers (appropriation for 1914, \$3,000; expended during 1914, \$1,546.35).....				
			3,000	2,000

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.		Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.			
Workhouse:			
Administration—			
Superintendent.....		\$2,500	\$2,500
Chief clerk.....		1,200	1,200
Assistant superintendent.....		900	900
Stenographer.....		720	720
Stenographer and officer.....		600	600
Operation—			
Foreman, construction.....		900	900
Foreman, stone-crushing plant.....		900	900
Foreman, sawmill.....		900	900
Chief engineer and electrician.....		1,100	1,100
Superintendent brick kiln.....		1,500	1,500
Clay worker.....		480	480
Superintendent tailor shop.....		480	480
Maintenance—			
Physician.....		1,350	1,350
Superintendent of clothing and laundry.....		720	720
Storekeeper.....		660	720
Steward.....		900	900
Stewardess.....		480	480
Veterinary and officer.....		780	780
Captain of guards.....		1,200	1,200
Captain of night watch.....		900	900
2 receiving and discharging officers, at \$1,000 each.....		2,000	2,000
Superintendent laundry.....		480	480
2 day guards, at \$720 each.....		1,440	1,440
30 day guards, at \$660 each.....		19,800	19,800
15 night guards, at \$600 each.....		9,000	9,000
2 day officers, at \$480 each.....		960	960
4 night officers, at \$480 each.....		1,920	1,920
Hospital nurse.....		480	480
Captain of steamboat.....		900	900
Engineer of steamboat.....		840	840
For maintenance, including superintendence, custody, clothing, guarding, care, and support of prisoners; rewards for fugitives; provisions, subsistence, medicine and hospital instruments, furniture, and quarters for guards and other employees and inmates; purchase of tools and equipment; purchase and maintenance of farm implements, live stock, tools, equipment, and miscellaneous items; transportation; maintenance and operation of means of transportation, and means of transportation; supplies and personal services, and all other necessary items (appropriation for 1914, \$70,000).....		56,990	57,050
Estimate, 1916.			
Expended, 1914.			
Meats and fish.....	\$11,098.76	\$11,098.76	
Butter.....	818.70	818.70	
Groceries and provisions.....	8,180.36	8,180.36	
Tobacco.....	777.00	777.00	
Flour.....	7,317.30	7,317.30	
Clothing.....	5,520.55	5,520.55	
Shoes.....	5,058.56	5,058.56	
Tailor and sewing-room supplies.....	75.02	75.02	
Furniture and household furnishings.....	1,171.84	1,171.84	
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	709.40	709.40	
Stationery and printing.....	618.24	618.24	
Medical and surgical supplies.....	536.04	536.04	
Library and newspapers.....	272.40	272.40	
Postage, telegraph, and telephone.....	713.61	713.61	
Transportation.....	4,410.45	4,410.45	
Freight.....	1,630.84	1,630.84	
Engineer supplies.....	237.02	237.02	
Light.....	223.49	223.49	
Forage.....	15,051.63	15,051.63	
Vehicles and repairs.....	55.82	55.82	
Harness and repairs.....	279.74	279.74	
Blacksmith supplies.....	753.71	753.71	
Farm tools.....	1,258.54	1,258.54	
Fertilizers and seeds.....	591.56	591.56	
Repairs.....	490.13	490.13	
Horses and cattle.....	941.14	941.14	
Dynamite.....	505.20	505.20	
Miscellaneous.....	702.95	702.95	
70,000.00		70,000.00	
For fuel for maintenance (appropriated for 1914, \$11,000; expended, \$14,976.96; balance, \$23.04).....			
		15,000	15,000

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.			Appropriation, 1915.	Estimate, 1916.
TEMPORARY HOMES—continued.				
Workhouse—Continued.				
Fuel for manufacturing and construction, dynamite, oils, and repairs to plant (appropriation for 1914, \$30,000).....			\$30,000	\$30,000
	Estimated, 1916.	Expended, 1914.		
Tools.....	\$804.72	\$804.72		
Lumber.....	2,668.34	2,768.34		
Cement and lime.....	2,837.63	2,937.63		
Paint.....	1,933.32	1,933.32		
Plumbing supplies.....	2,960.72	3,060.72		
Machinery and oils.....	2,856.20	2,956.20		
Brick plant.....	2,865.95	2,965.95		
Boats and scows.....	4,724.09	4,724.09		
Fuel.....	7,491.71	7,491.71		
Freight.....	208.69	208.69		
Dynamite.....	500.00	-----		
Miscellaneous.....	148.63	148.63		
	30,000.00	30,000.00		
For material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks.....			4,000	5,000
For farm implements, including wagons, harness, plows, planters, harrows, and drills.....			1,500	-----
In all, for workhouse, \$177,050, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.				
			177,490	177,050
Reformatory:				
For grading, fencing, road making, water supply, sewerage, draining, and other necessary work of preparation for the erection of buildings for a reformatory, and for the beginning of construction of such buildings to be erected on the site authorized to be acquired for that purpose, to be construed in accordance with the provisions of the act approved Mar. 3, 1909, authorizing the acquirement of land and the construction of buildings for a reformatory and workhouse and all acts amendatory thereof, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....			15,000	-----
For construction of roads, grading of sites, and other development work.....			-----	75,000
That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to sell to the various departments and institutions of the government of the District of Columbia and of the United States the products of said workhouse and said reformatory, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.				
Total.....			1,272,752	1,573,522

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1914, as follows:

1. A series of tables showing the number of free patients admitted to the various hospitals subject to our supervision. These tables are arranged by months and summarized for the entire year. They show the number of persons admitted, classified by sex and color; also the daily average of free patients maintained in the various hospitals and the average number of days that each patient was maintained.

2. A statement in reference to the work of the physicians to the poor, showing the number of persons treated by these physicians during the year and the number of families represented; and a table showing the number of visits made, office consultations held, and the cost of the service, including cost of medicine and physicians' salaries.

3. A statement in reference to the work of the ambulance service, setting forth the number of calls responded to and the nature of the service rendered.

4. A statement in reference to the transportation of paupers, showing the number of instances in which transportation was granted. The cost of this transportation is borne in part by the appropriation and in part by relatives and friends of the beneficiaries.

5. A statement in reference to the work of the deportation of non-resident insane chargeable to the District of Columbia, together with a table showing the number of District indigent patients cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

6. Tables covering all the institutions subject to our supervision, as follows:

(a) *Finances*.—These tables show the receipts of the various institutions from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes.

(b) *Movement of population*.—These tables show the number of persons admitted and discharged during the year and the daily average population of each of the institutions.

(c) *Comparative population table*.—This table shows the daily average number of persons cared for by the various institutions and organizations for each year from 1901 up to the present year.

(d) This table shows the per capita cost per day, classified by items, at each of the institutions.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary*.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 12 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1914.

CASUALTY.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	32	9	26	12	79	14.48
August.....	19	9	22	13	63	12.48
September.....	28	13	17	11	69	17.67
October.....	33	8	18	6	65	18.35
November.....	25	7	15	10	57	16.40
December.....	23	4	12	9	48	17.97
January.....	16	7	13	9	45	20.81
February.....	17	5	11	4	37	17.29
March.....	18	5	11	8	42	15.35
April.....	11	6	12	7	36	16.03
May.....	16	7	14	10	47	16.55
June.....	20	9	14	11	54	17.87
Total.....	258	89	185	110	642	16.76

CHILDREN'S.

July.....	22	13	15	15	65	47.64
August.....	14	12	13	12	51	51.61
September.....	24	18	18	11	71	47.97
October.....	8	16	21	13	58	52.45
November.....	13	20	15	18	66	73.03
December.....	12	20	8	14	54	70.77
January.....	16	8	12	11	47	67.16
February.....	8	11	23	6	48	52.36
March.....	23	19	21	20	83	57.45
April.....	20	14	20	14	68	58.33
May.....	17	13	22	23	75	57.81
June.....	17	12	21	20	70	61.07
Total.....	194	176	209	177	756	58.16

COLUMBIA.

July.....	2	14	15	62	93	58.42
August.....	1	8	8	54	71	54.22
September.....	1	12	9	32	54	44.10
October.....	2	16	12	52	82	58.06
November.....	1	11	4	36	52	48.10
December.....		17	9	44	70	50.16
January.....	1	23	5	46	75	45.16
February.....	2	15	9	57	83	64.96
March.....	3	12	11	62	88	68.35
April.....	3	16	7	30	56	48.47
May.....	8	32	9	62	111	68.06
June.....	6	20	7	40	73	66.57
Total.....	30	196	105	577	908	56.20

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 12 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

EMERGENCY.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	39	16	24	6	85	21.55
August.....	41	19	19	11	90	25.29
September.....	29	12	14	14	69	26.57
October.....	36	10	11	7	64	24.90
November.....	29	7	15	5	56	24.47
December.....	35	15	20	3	73	25.23
January.....	25	12	11	4	52	25.23
February.....	23	8	12	5	48	27.79
March.....	24	9	16	10	59	26.13
April.....	33	15	17	10	75	27.30
May.....	27	9	17	9	62	29.84
June.....	25	8	14	11	58	27.03
Total.....	366	140	190	95	791	25.94

FREEDMEN'S.

July.....	7	.....	96	122	225	177.23
August.....	4	1	112	136	253	177.77
September.....	4	.....	107	141	252	188.63
October.....	.....	1	127	137	265	173.90
November.....	7	.....	104	122	233	197.50
December.....	3	.....	103	129	235	189.58
January.....	8	.....	125	171	304	198.94
February.....	6	1	98	127	232	208.07
March.....	2	1	95	127	225	196.26
April.....	1	2	91	142	236	167.83
May.....	6	2	101	125	234	173.16
June.....	1	1	90	130	222	178.73
Total.....	49	9	1,249	1,609	2,916	185.48

GARFIELD.

July.....	9	12	29	48	98	45.13
August.....	9	15	18	33	75	52.71
September.....	14	9	22	33	78	56.30
October.....	11	8	13	23	55	51.61
November.....	11	11	11	30	63	50.00
December.....	10	13	20	27	70	43.35
January.....	16	8	25	39	88	57.74
February.....	15	10	25	41	91	59.96
March.....	13	17	28	42	100	61.19
April.....	12	11	32	33	88	49.03
May.....	12	9	26	39	86	56.19
June.....	18	15	24	37	94	59.00
Total.....	150	138	273	425	986	53.47

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 12 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	12	10	9	9	40	29.06
August.....	7	12	10	13	42	30.65
September.....	12	5	4	12	33	26.90
October.....	16	13	10	8	47	30.74
November.....	5	14	10	10	39	35.67
December.....	10	15	11	6	42	38.68
January.....	18	12	12	16	58	37.29
February.....	14	11	10	16	51	41.68
March.....	12	26	11	21	70	50.81
April.....	12	13	14	22	61	49.80
May.....	14	13	12	19	58	39.32
June.....	10	8	9	10	37	33.80
Total.....	142	152	122	162	578	36.95

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

July.....	8	8	.....	.....	16	4.81
August.....	2	7	.....	.....	9	5.03
September.....	8	9	.....	.....	17	10.40
October.....	7	10	.....	.....	17	12.71
November.....	14	17	.....	.....	31	16.70
December.....	8	17	.....	.....	25	17.55
January.....	8	16	.....	.....	24	17.29
February.....	8	13	.....	.....	21	18.82
March.....	13	23	.....	.....	36	22.94
April.....	6	10	.....	.....	16	17.17
May.....	11	21	.....	.....	32	17.52
June.....	7	10	.....	.....	17	11.07
Total.....	100	161	.....	.....	261	14.30

HOMEOPATHIC.

July.....	3	5	9	45	62	26.58
August.....	9	3	11	34	57	27.16
September.....	2	4	8	36	50	25.63
October.....	3	4	10	26	43	22.94
November.....	4	7	4	38	53	20.27
December.....	4	7	8	21	40	19.10
January.....	4	5	12	42	63	29.10
February.....	2	4	8	41	55	31.64
March.....	1	4	10	42	57	27.87
April.....	4	4	4	26	38	20.70
May.....	1	4	14	48	67	28.45
June.....	1	2	4	19	26	17.10
Total.....	38	53	102	418	611	24.70

436 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 12 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

PROVIDENCE.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	53	41	11	14	119	91. 39
August.....	45	35	11	17	108	86. 52
September.....	59	45	20	12	136	96. 13
October.....	51	40	5	14	110	95. 19
November.....	46	37	9	14	106	90. 87
December.....	48	35	11	16	110	89. 97
January.....	56	31	18	13	118	94. 58
February.....	49	22	9	12	92	101. 21
March.....	81	33	8	17	139	96. 23
April.....	54	27	14	15	110	94. 90
May.....	48	39	13	18	118	84. 45
June.....	62	25	13	18	118	91. 10
Total.....	652	410	142	180	1,384	92. 64

TUBERCULOSIS.

July.....	19	6	13	8	46	100.45
August.....	10	4	13	5	32	102.39
September.....	7	6	6	7	26	98.80
October.....	6	3	7	4	20	93.77
November.....	9	3	7	3	22	95.23
December.....	12	3	8	6	29	99.81
January.....	11	3	12	5	31	105.81
February.....	4	4	7	3	18	108.43
March.....	9	4	12	5	30	104.13
April.....	18	4	4	5	31	108.93
May.....	11	5	9	7	32	110.90
June.....	6	6	9	11	32	110.50
Total.....	122	51	107	69	349	103.20

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

July.....	69	24	42	59	194	152.55
August.....	59	36	62	42	199	157.93
September.....	76	35	48	52	211	164.90
October.....	95	23	45	42	205	160.58
November.....	75	24	51	50	200	165.13
December.....	84	36	60	50	230	170.48
January.....	97	41	68	44	250	192.77
February.....	67	28	79	39	213	211.50
March.....	86	25	65	57	233	230.58
April.....	66	20	64	43	193	198.30
May.....	79	33	69	41	222	189.29
June.....	76	27	66	60	229	183.37
Total.....	929	352	719	579	2,579	181.24

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the 12 hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Institutions.	Number of admissions.				Total.	Average daily number in hospital.	Average number days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty.....	258	89	185	110	642	16.76	9.34
Children's.....	194	176	209	177	756	58.16	26.60
Columbia.....	30	196	105	577	908	56.20	21.41
Emergency.....	366	140	190	95	791	25.94	11.62
Freedmen's.....	49	9	1,249	1,609	2,916	185.48	21.87
Garfield.....	150	138	273	425	986	53.47	19.19
Georgetown.....	142	152	122	162	578	36.95	21.89
George Washington.....	100	161	.....	.....	261	14.30	19.92
Homeopathic.....	38	53	102	418	611	24.70	14.06
Providence.....	652	410	142	180	1,384	92.63	22.83
Tuberculosis.....	122	51	107	69	349	103.20	87.62
Washington Asylum.....	929	352	719	579	2,579	181.24	24.13
Total.....	3,030	1,927	3,403	4,401	12,761	849.04	22.94

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 3,385 persons, as against 3,761 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them, through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

As indicated in the table below, a special baby service is now being carried on by one of the physicians to the poor assigned to this work in the hope of lessening infant mortality.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

A sufficient supply of ice was again available for free distribution to the indigent sick. The ice was furnished through the benevolence of a private individual and was distributed by the visiting nurses.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:

White.....	955
Colored.....	2,430
Total.....	3,385

Number of families represented in above list:

White.....	760
Colored.....	2,180
Total.....	2,940

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1914—Contd.

Month.	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Baby service consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicines. ¹
July.....	488	0	3	\$682.00	.....
August.....	508	3	19	682.00	.....
September.....	409	0	5	660.00	.....
October.....	393	0	40	678.00	.....
November.....	598	1	47	659.00	.....
December.....	477	7	35	682.00	.....
January.....	695	1	47	682.00	.....
February.....	611	2	24	616.00	.....
March.....	712	10	35	682.00	.....
April.....	523	1	49	660.00	.....
May.....	595	1	47	682.00	.....
June.....	329	3	44	656.00	.....
Total.....	6,338	29	395	8,021.00	\$474.05

¹ Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.

Materials furnished:

Nurses' supplies.....	\$975.27
Homeopathic medicines.....	288.00
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc.....	502.00
Printing, etc.....	41.01
Medicines in tablet form, supplied from office.....	108.02
Antitoxin.....	98.72
Total.....	2,013.02

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during the year ended June 30, 1914.

Abscess.....	52	Hemorrhoids.....	10
Abortion.....	17	Hernia:	
Appendicitis.....	11	Inguinal.....	3
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	9	Umbilical.....	4
Apoplexy.....	17	Herpes.....	12
Alcoholism.....	18	Injuries, slight.....	104
Arteriosclerosis.....	16	Infections, slight.....	20
Bronchitis.....	366	Impetigo.....	7
Cystitis.....	32	Insanity.....	47
Conjunctivitis.....	22	Indigestion.....	122
Chicken pox.....	8	Influenza.....	230
Choli-cystitis.....	7	Labor.....	18
Constipation.....	67	Locomotor ataxia.....	4
Cerebral concussion.....	2	Laryngitis.....	16
Cardiac disease.....	183	Menopause.....	18
Cold.....	57	Malaria.....	60
Cancer:		Malnutrition.....	20
Breast.....	6	Measles.....	55
Cervix.....	5	Meningitis.....	2
Stomach.....	2	Migraine.....	7
Clubfoot.....	3	Neuralgia.....	29
Diarrhea.....	32	Neurasthenia.....	21
Diphtheria.....	10	Nephritis.....	42
Debility.....	14	Ophthalmia.....	20
Gastroenteritis.....	175	Otitis media.....	24
Epilepsy.....	15	Pharyngitis.....	15
Erysipelas.....	6	Pneumonia.....	89
Eczema.....	25	Pleurisy.....	37
Fractures.....	7	Pregnancy.....	67
Feeding cases.....	53	Puerperium.....	15
Goiter.....	3	Pelvic trouble.....	75
Gonorrhea.....	22	Pertussis.....	14
Heat exhaustion.....	2	Parotitis.....	4
Hysteria.....	15	Paralysis.....	40

Pellagra.....	1	Tonsillitis.....	160
Rheumatism.....	110	Tuberculosis:	
Ringworm.....	5	Pulmonary.....	117
Senility.....	27	Hip joint.....	1
Stillbirth.....	3	Ulcers.....	18
Subluxation:		Typhoid fever.....	23
Shoulder.....	2	Undiagnosed.....	116
Sarco-iliac joint.....	2	Vaccination.....	189
Scabies.....	4	Varicose veins.....	15
Syphilis.....	25	Uterine fibroids.....	16
Stomatitis.....	22	Referred to family physician.....	21
Scarlet fever.....	15	Not at home, not sick, no such ad-	
Sciatica.....	20	address, or could not find.....	58

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Month.	To hos- pitals.	To insane asylum.	To city hall, po- lice sta- tions, etc.	To alms- house.	To rail- road sta- tions and wharves.	To pri- vate homes.	When no service was ren- dered.	Total.
July.....	218	13	4	5	1	9	22	272
August.....	195	15	1	9	6	11	20	257
September.....	190	15	2	1	1	4	23	236
October.....	171	17	5	9	4	10	18	234
November.....	180	13	4	6	4	11	30	248
December.....	200	13	2	5	6	4	29	259
January.....	238	13	6	6	3	14	25	305
February.....	221	8	3	2	7	9	34	284
March.....	238	14	4	6	.....	13	42	317
April.....	189	11	3	4	2	7	20	236
May.....	212	9	3	6	3	14	29	276
June.....	180	19	3	3	4	12	23	244
Total.....	2,432	160	40	62	41	118	315	3,168

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Males, white.....	139
Females, white.....	55
Males, colored.....	35
Females, colored.....	32
Total.....	261
Number sent free.....	179
Where part or all was paid.....	82
Total.....	261

CARE OF THE INSANE.

Number of patients on hospital roll July 1, 1913:	
Patients in the hospital.....	1, 469
Patients out on visit.....	8
Patients out on elopement.....	1
	<hr/> 1, 478
Number of admissions.....	442
Readmitted of this number.....	10
	<hr/>
Actual number of patients admitted.....	432
Patients formerly known as "independents" not carried in former reports and transferred to this list at the beginning of this fiscal year.....	68
Omitted by error on last annual report.....	1
	<hr/>
Total.....	1, 979
	<hr/>
Number of discharges.....	231
Readmitted of this number.....	10
	<hr/>
Actual number of patients discharged.....	221
Died.....	151
Number out on visit.....	16
Number out on elopement.....	2
Number of patients in the hospital.....	1, 589
	<hr/>
Total number on hospital roll.....	1, 607
	<hr/>
Total.....	1, 979

Daily average number in the hospital during the year, 1,563.

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

During the year ending June 30, 1914, as a result of our investigations, 103 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number 95 were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 2 were residents released to their friends, 2 were transferred to the Soldiers' Home roll, and 4 to the Navy roll.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Workhouse.	Washington Asylum and Jail.		National Training School for Boys.	National Training School for Girls.
		Jail.	Hospital.		
RECEIPTS.					
Balance of appropriation for building.....					\$20,071.23
Appropriation:					
Salaries.....	\$55,610.00		\$28,335.00		9,960.00
Maintenance.....	70,000.00	\$44,000.00	42,000.00	\$44,776.00	13,000.00
Repairs.....	4,000.00		2,000.00	1,000.00	
Transportation.....				800.00	
New buildings.....				17,122.22	
New porch.....					350.00
District of Columbia under contract ..				46,136.98	
Fuel for maintenance.....	15,000.00				
Fuel for manufacturing.....	30,000.00				
Tugboat.....	25,000.00				
Barges.....	12,000.00				
Earnings.....	12,954.78			332.30	
Total.....	224,564.78	44,000.00	72,335.00	110,167.50	143,381.23
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Salaries and extra services.....	54,956.82	23,914.17	26,870.40	35,149.31	10,155.55
Food.....	27,415.12	12,251.59	22,689.98	22,515.69	3,690.86
Ice.....		457.32	947.34	498.10	61.70
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	709.40	367.49	* 340.00		
Dry goods and clothing.....	10,654.13	1,939.39	3,513.21	8,099.58	1,627.20
Fuel.....	14,976.96	2,180.10	3,632.79	5,341.57	2,002.10
Light.....	223.49	1,782.38	2,614.61	² 1,725.38	392.46
Engineer's supplies.....	237.02	72.60			
Furniture and household furnishings.....	1,171.84		261.84	1,234.10	766.58
Medical and surgical supplies.....	536.04		3,888.11	³ 2,052.72	³ 637.50
School expenses.....					19.12
Materials used in industries.....					12.30
Stationery and printing and office supplies.....	618.24	113.67			297.47
Stable, live stock, farm, and garden.....	18,932.14	109.18	1,975.76	8,012.31	1,337.14
Telephone.....		161.64			79.60
Current repairs and materials for same.....	490.13	78.05	1,932.29	1,859.69	697.03
Transportation.....	4,410.45			564.40	
Freight.....	1,630.84				
Miscellaneous.....	2,971.16	519.75	1,548.67	3,225.28	524.55
Building and improvements.....				6,587.26	13,580.49
Covered into United States Treasury.....	12,954.78			332.30	
Extraordinary repairs.....	3,979.92			999.82	477.71
Fuel for manufacturing, etc.....	30,000.00				
Fire engine.....				505.68	
Tugboat.....	14,430.32				
Barges.....	12,000.00				
Total.....	213,298.80	43,947.33	70,215.00	98,703.19	36,359.36
Balance.....	11,265.98	52.67	2,120.00	11,464.31	7,021.87
Daily average number.....	644	250	181	⁴ 386	78
Cost per capita.....	\$217.29	\$175.79	\$387.93	\$233.02	\$285.97

¹ Received also \$118.31 interest on legacy of \$6,398.89; but this interest was not expended.² Light and power.³ Includes medical attendance.⁴ 296 were District boys.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Provi- dence Hospital.	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital.	George- town Univer- sity Hospital.	Chil- dren's Hospital.	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incura- bles.	Women's Dispen- sary.	Tubercu- losis Hos- pital.	Wash- ington Asylum Hospital.
RECEIPTS.														
Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....		\$170.59	\$5,684.00		\$1,529.72		\$3,862.29	\$5,035.64	\$25,364.41	\$637.18	\$680.83	\$216.66		
Pay patients.....	\$5,307.85	17,794.42	54,849.06		16,657.15	\$35,613.57	42,567.04	4,304.15	5,622.30	2,004.53	4,997.50			
Emergency cases.....							9.75		64.75	77.30				
Dispensary.....		73.25	26.80		741.44	955.80	305.25		935.06	189.20		287.37		
Use of operating room.....					1,255.00	6,653.25	2,665.00	722.50	343.00	97.00				
X-ray.....					25.50	196.00	234.00	5.00	402.35	343.00				
Hydropathic department.....							7.00							
Ambulance.....									142.50	94.00				
Nurses.....					1,282.00	2,912.73	2,633.00	166.00	155.00					
Ladies' aid societies.....		400.00			954.52	1,623.91	503.75	11,646.63		625.87	351.48			
Interest and dividends.....		6.62	595.06		339.59		5.54	9,411.87	379.00	237.50	6,450.41			
Rent.....								319.66	89.76		35.61			
Contributions.....					278.21		533.83	530.00		139.62	11,060.50			
Telephone receipts.....			301.84		118.20		115.92	13.37		2.55				
Board of nurses.....					666.21				166.00	171.25				
Medical and surgical supplies.....										136.63				
Miscellaneous sources.....					264.67	2,843.80	131.10		30.85	1.25	64.84			
Legacies and endowments.....					543.75	1,136.30	2,154.00	4,500.00	10,489.76		10,500.00			
Sale of property.....								240.80				4.92		
Loans.....											4,000.00			
Refund.....							629.14	73.35						
Transferred from special build- ing fund.....									47,324.70					
Insurance.....														
Appropriation under contract.....	33,860.75	20,255.20	19,000.00	\$19,000.00	8,925.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	12,556.45	16,883.65	12,066.15	5,000.00			
Appropriation for maintenance.....	58,040.00											1,400.00	\$49,320.00	\$70,335.00
Appropriation for repairs.....		400.00											2,000.00	2,000.00
Appropriation for improvements.....	3,000.00												5,000.00	
Total.....	100,208.60	39,100.08	80,456.76		33,580.96	56,935.36	61,469.21	49,525.42	108,393.09	16,888.03	43,141.17	908.95	56,320.00	72,335.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and extra services.....	33,538.48	15,974.10	20,101.50	.....	9,776.66	16,174.56	11,262.70	12,222.24	10,622.00	5,037.27	6,472.53	180.00	18,470.50	26,870.40
Food.....	26,041.90	10,557.76	23,666.73	.....	11,165.29	16,530.22	21,429.32	8,960.68	11,236.22	4,834.33	7,472.76	.....	20,603.40	22,689.98
Ice.....	874.07	585.51	1,138.55	.....	401.90	1,035.60	644.52	929.46	.....	177.49	297.05	.....	902.91	340.00
Laundry and cleaning.....	1,244.22	333.84	.....	.....	.....	1,874.64	582.41	.....	919.56	533.25	277.53	18.00	.....	340.00
Dry goods and clothing.....	3,107.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212.63	585.96	.....	.....	929.76	.....	1,330.34	3,513.21
Fuel.....	11,896.88	1,853.54	5,518.83	.....	1,874.44	1,697.40	2,344.45	2,525.14	917.90	457.49	1,569.05	21.20	3,056.38	3,632.79
Light.....	964.56	1,342.49	3,520.50	.....	2,282.37	2,389.11	2,503.28	21,465.79	21,444.88	880.58	2,937.82	.....	1,146.40	2,614.61
Power.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	335.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers' supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159.57	122.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and household furnishings.....	576.63	1,029.20	.....	.....	648.52	1,721.27	2,764.91	774.06	.....	280.72	.....	.....	259.64	261.84
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	9,509.07	2,987.92	5,874.77	.....	2,297.79	5,784.28	3,773.88	1,600.40	3,232.26	1,834.45	333.69	163.51	1,131.96	3,888.11
Stationery, printing, and office supplies.....	358.11	473.77	554.17	.....	417.62	455.57	614.08	365.03	.....	182.17	118.10	.....	.....	.....
Expenses of ambulance, stable, etc.....	395.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569.64	.....	.....	.....	31,975.76
Telephone.....	417.67	78.87	615.62	.....	.....	4571.50	505.90	251.50	110.68	55.33	178.04	.....	66.00	.....
Current repairs and materials for same.....	4,254.51	1,467.39	6,504.15	.....	823.25	1,790.11	1,799.62	1,919.10	203.46	503.17	1,851.64	.....	1,999.64	1,932.29
Interest.....	.....	.....	3,875.00	.....	975.00	700.00	5,075.64	3,750.00	.....	.....	39.92	360.00	.....	.....
Rent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.78	46.16	387.96	.....	.....	.....	40.73	.....	.....	.....
Water rent.....	.....	.....	246.69	.....	104.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taxes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279.76	180.00	367.00	.....	37.50	.....	839.45	15.71	2,336.47	1,548.67
Insurance.....	.....	28.79	413.55	.....	587.40	570.38	617.51	2,405.98	410.36	687.44	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	2,910.69	1,322.00	3,376.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703.50	.....	.....	.....
Payment of loan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375.30	116.25	77.00	.....	99.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refund.....	214.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purchase of property.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building and improvements.....	3,000.00	.....	1,985.18	.....	.....	3,193.37	1,260.76	5,149.78	.....	.....	3,526.25	.....	4,684.88	.....
Investment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	.....	.....	11,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous items not for annual maintenance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,835.52	.....	528.00	.....	.....	.....
Transferred to special building fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,324.70	172.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toward new ambulance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	99,303.78	38,035.18	77,391.50	.....	32,260.90	55,548.22	57,262.82	46,482.12	97,295.04	16,311.08	41,115.82	758.42	55,988.52	70,215.00
Balance.....	904.82	1,064.90	3,065.26	.....	1,320.06	1,387.14	4,206.39	3,043.30	11,098.05	576.95	2,025.35	150.53	331.48	2,120.00

1 Allotment from appropriation for relief of the poor.

2 Stable, garden, etc.

3 Telegrams also.

4 Includes small amount on principal.

Finances—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued.

	Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Provi- dence Hospital.	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital.	George- town Univer- sity Hospital.	Chil- dren's Hospital.	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incura- bles.	Women's Dispen- sary.	Tubercu- losis Hos- pital.	Wash- ington Asylum Hospital.
PER CAPITA COST, CONTRACT RATES, ETC.														
Percentage of private income, exclusive of legacies.....		46.94	74.59		71.67	91.04	90.88	68.35	33.04	25.45	82.12	41.81		
Percentage of public income.....		53.06	25.41		28.33	8.96	9.12	31.65	66.96	74.55	17.88	58.19		
Daily average number of patients.	195	75	110		45	64	114	71		18	60		103	181
Daily average number of free patients.....	185	56	53	93	25	20	45	58	26	17				
Cost per capita per annum.....	\$492.77	\$507.14	\$685.51		\$716.91	\$812.16	\$490.23	\$531.77			\$355.97		\$498.09	\$387.93
Whole amount paid under con- tract.....	\$33,860.75	\$20,000.00	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00	\$8,468.70	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$13,747.25	\$16,973.00	\$12,245.45	\$5,000.00			
Contract rates:														
Adults, per day.....	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.10		\$1.10	\$1.00	\$1.00		\$1.20	\$1.20				
Babies, per day.....	\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.40		\$0.40	\$0.40	\$0.40							
Children, per day.....	\$0.65							\$0.65						
Emergency cases, each.....									\$0.65	\$0.65				
Redressings, each.....									\$0.20	\$0.20				
Prescriptions, each.....									\$0.10	\$0.10				
Ambulance runs, each.....									\$1.00	\$1.00				
Radiographs, each.....									\$1.00	\$1.00				
Physical examinations, each.....									\$1.00	\$1.00				
Physical and laboratory ex- aminations, each.....									\$2.00					

Finances—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.	Indus- trial Home School.	Indus- trial Home School for Colored Children.	National Associa- tion for the Re- lief of Desti- tute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Wash- ington Home for Found- lings.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....		\$158. 92		\$2,316. 82	\$559. 13	\$840. 44
Board of children.....	\$1,715. 42	645. 00	\$124. 00	344. 00	5,044. 36	2,325. 90
Labor of inmates.....		4,697. 26	238. 51			
Interest.....				1,125. 00		2. 94
Contributions.....					1,609. 57	1,091. 00
Legacies and endowments.....					5,449. 52	
Nurse.....						35. 00
Entertainments.....					3,818. 62	
Miscellaneous.....		3. 05		23. 00		
Refund.....						7. 00
Appropriation under contract.....				9,662. 16	4,206. 22	5,178. 55
Appropriation for salaries.....	9,880. 00	8,620. 00	7,440. 00			
Appropriation for maintenance.....	92,491. 46	16,000. 00	9,750. 00			
Appropriation for repairs.....		1,700. 00	1,000. 00			
Appropriation for manual-training equip- ment.....			250. 00			
Appropriation for fire protection.....			300. 00			
Total.....	104,086. 88	31,824. 23	19,102. 51	13,470. 98	20,687. 42	9,480. 83
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries and extra services.....	9,705. 00	8,616. 66	7,421. 67	3,578. 00	3,869. 33	3,458. 00
Food.....		10,786. 63	3,310. 56	4,732. 07	4,430. 11	2,874. 43
Ice.....		282. 50	24. 00	62. 40	15. 00	58. 11
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....		357. 97	150. 38			110. 57
Dry goods and clothing.....		3,491. 01	1,398. 27	821. 39	302. 62	
Fuel.....		2,258. 00	1,340. 01	857. 00	671. 40	718. 56
Light.....		766. 80		129. 18	109. 35	245. 62
Power.....					130. 73	84. 22
Furniture and household furnishings.....		1,180. 58	276. 24	119. 17	387. 69	
Medical and surgical supplies and instru- ments.....		² 362. 78	² 58. 91	² 183. 06	87. 95	119. 43
School expenses.....		40. 32	58. 60			
Amusements.....		34. 35				
Materials used in industries.....		12. 04	154. 60			
Stationery and printing and office sup- plies.....		100. 32	35. 21	6. 50	59. 61	38. 52
Stable, live stock, farm, and garden.....		1,449. 42	2,744. 52		495. 44	126. 32
Telephone.....			66. 00	23. 84	80. 27	106. 21
Current repairs and materials for same.....		1,699. 81	1,128. 31	576. 41	2,158. 42	529. 27
Water rent.....						37. 68
Taxes.....				130. 44	6. 55	
Insurance.....					180. 75	347. 50
Miscellaneous.....	92,884. 01	66. 10	328. 28	241. 63	2,069. 71	5. 00
Furniture and manual-training equip- ment.....			249. 70			
Fire protection.....			299. 58			
Total.....	102,589. 01	31,505. 29	19,044. 84	11,461. 09	15,054. 93	8,859. 44
Balance.....	1,497. 87	318. 94	57. 67	2,009. 89	5,632. 49	621. 39
Percentage of private income exclusive of legacies.....				13. 38	71. 34	40. 02
Percentage of private income.....				86. 62	28. 66	59. 98
Daily average number.....	1,779	142	64	91	128	42
Cost per capita.....		\$188. 79	\$285. 27	\$125. 95	\$117. 62	\$210. 94
Whole amount paid under contract.....				\$9,662. 16	\$4,186. 93	\$5,314. 40

¹ Heat and light furnished through power house at Home for Aged and Infirm.² Includes medical attention.

Finances—Continued.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Tempo- rary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittent- on Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Asso- ciation for the Blind.	Govern- ment Hos- pital for the Insane— District of Columbia patients.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance June 30, 1913.....				\$354.97	\$5,934.97	
Board of inmates.....				923.31	76.00	
Entertainments.....				1,062.55	1,521.24	
Interest.....					202.56	
Rent.....				339.55	112.00	
Earnings.....	\$122.50				318.32	
Contributions.....				4,800.87	1,489.81	
National Florence Crittenton Mission.				2,464.37		
Telephone.....				48.50	6.10	
Loan.....					10,000.00	
Legacies.....					2,500.00	
Sale of property.....					15,479.32	
Insurance.....					66.63	
Board of Children's Guardians.....				148.16		
Appropriation under contract.....				2,370.43	¹ 571.17	\$372,000.00
Appropriation for salaries.....	1,710.00	\$1,920.00	\$15,632.00			
Appropriation for maintenance.....	1,820.00	4,000.00	27,000.00			
Appropriation for repairs.....			2,500.00			
Appropriation for road construction.....			850.00			
Appropriation for improvement to power plant.....			8,700.00			
Refund.....				22.50		
Total.....	3,652.50	5,920.00	54,682.00	12,535.21	38,278.12	
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Salaries and extra services.....	1,710.00	1,920.00	15,441.24	3,715.71	215.00	
Food.....	1,186.48	1,856.05	12,316.28	1,941.44	1,904.30	
Ice.....		40.74		142.12		
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	58.64	51.47	324.23			
Dry goods and clothing.....		20.23	1,196.84			
Fuel.....	136.80	253.99	5,843.55	1,504.18	430.90	
Light.....	131.92	182.20		530.33	11.20	
Power.....	4.05					
Engineers' supplies.....			1,135.73			
Materials used in industries.....					357.15	
Stationery, printing, and office sup- plies.....	1.68	11.05	24.40	163.09	27.25	
Stable, live stock, farm, and garden.....			4,133.36			
Telephone.....	60.00	66.00	66.00	235.55	30.47	
Current repairs and materials for same.....	55.04	23.03	2,496.06	1,374.84	13.37	
Interest.....				90.00	358.93	
Rent.....		1,200.00				
Water rent.....				15.55		
Taxes.....					101.84	
Insurance.....					124.00	
Furniture and household furnishings.....	135.10	107.20	1,625.23		128.25	
Medical and surgical supplies.....		26.72	304.04	224.13	10.30	
Miscellaneous.....	50.00	151.23	20.00	1,815.43	167.50	
Building and improvements.....			8,685.99		31,287.79	
Road construction.....			850.00			
Entertainment.....					133.00	
Payment on loan.....					1,000.00	
Turned in to collector of taxes.....	122.50					
Total.....	3,652.21	5,909.91	54,462.95	11,752.37	36,301.25	371,987.18
Balance.....	.29	10.09	219.05	782.84	1,976.87	12.82
Percentage of private income, ex- clusive of legacies.....				79.28	86.71	
Percentage of public income.....				20.72	13.29	
Daily average number.....	20	30	294	112	15	² 1,563
Cost per capita.....	\$170.36	\$197.00	\$152.81	\$104.93	\$258.70	
Whole amount paid under contract.....				\$2,486.03		

¹ Allotment from appropriation for relief of the poor.² Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Work-house.	Washington Asylum and Jail.		National Training School for Boys.	National Training School for Girls.
		Jail.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1913.....	593	166	163	382	79
Received during the year.....	6,590	9,324	2,575	147	29
Recaptured.....	17	.....	.....	4	.....
Readmitted.....	.....	.....	.....	38	6
Total.....	7,200	9,490	2,738	571	114
Discharged.....	6,508	2,423	2,305	154	32
Transferred.....	.....	6,811	.....	.....	4
Escaped.....	45	.....	.....	10	.....
Died.....	10	.....	272	2	.....
Number remaining June 30, 1914.....	637	256	161	405	78
Total.....	7,200	9,490	2,738	571	114
Daily average number.....	644	250	181	1 386	78

¹ 296 were District boys.

Movement of population—Continued.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Provi- dence Hos- pital. ¹	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital.	George- town Univer- sity Hos- pital.	Chil- dren's Hospital.	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incur- ables.	Women's Dispen- sary.	Tubercu- losis Hos- pital.	Washing- ton Asy- lum Hos- pital.
Number of patients June 30, 1913.	191	68	74	97	53	49	106	54	29	15	60	.....	81	163
Admitted during year.....	2,843	953	1,802	1,384	932	1,591	2,083	1,110	1,035	606	32	.....	349	2,515
Births.....	301	412	173	.....	216	159	251	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	60
Total.....	3,335	1,433	2,049	1,481	1,201	1,799	2,440	1,164	1,064	623	92	.....	430	2,738
Discharged.....	2,872	1,302	1,855	1,325	1,118	1,648	2,220	989	950	570	15	.....	143	2,305
Deaths.....	276	62	78	59	54	81	112	97	77	30	16	.....	178	272
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	187	69	116	97	29	70	108	78	37	23	61	.....	109	161
Total.....	3,335	1,433	2,049	1,481	1,201	1,799	2,440	1,164	1,064	623	92	.....	430	2,738
Number of emergency cases.....	775	.....	104	.....	100	158	1,431	.....	7,147	4,643	.....	.....	.....	218
Daily average number of patients	195	75	110	.....	45	64	114	71	.....	18	60	.....	103	181
Daily average number of free	185	56	53	93	25	20	45	58	26	17	.....	.....	103	181
patients.....	6,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,965	.....	3,365	.....	.....
Number of cases treated in dis- pensary.....	.....	824	.....	.....	.....	1,178	3,572	.....	4,944	.....	.....	1,983	.....	.....
Number of new cases treated in dispensary.....	.....	1,866	.....	.....	.....	4,814	.....	.....	12,833	6,498	.....	2,907	.....	.....
Number of visits to dispensary by patients.....	15,021	787	.....	.....	.....	1,766	.....	.....	8,690	4,929	.....	3,281	.....	.....
Number of prescriptions com- pounded.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Charity cases only.

Movement of population—Continued.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.			Industrial Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Washington Home for Foundlings.
	Permanent wards.	Temporary wards.	Feeble-minded children.					
Number under care June 30, 1913.....	1,515	197	90	139	61	95	93	36
Inmates or wards received.....	426	166	18	126	87	60	163	67
Total.....	1,941	363	108	265	148	155	256	103
Discharged, etc.....	192	291	13	130	86	63	109	46
Died.....	17						19	5
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	1,732	72	95	135	62	92	128	52
Total.....	1,941	363	108	265	148	155	256	103
Daily average number cared for.....	1,616	71	92	142	64	91	128	42

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.	Government Hospital for the Insane—District of Columbia cases.
Number in institutions June 30, 1913.....		19	290	99	11	1,479
Admitted during year.....	7,427	254	107	1,351	5	* 500
Readmissions.....		302	132	70		
Total.....		575	529	520	16	1,979
Discharged.....		556	185	441	1	221
Died.....			51	5		151
Remaining June 30, 1914.....		19	293	74	15	1,607
Total.....		575	529	520	16	1,979
Daily average number.....	20	30	294	112	15	* 1,563

¹ 26 were births.² 68 were transfers from "independent" list.³ Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

450 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Daily average number of persons cared for during 12 years, 1903-1914.

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.												
Workhouse.....	357	323	324	335	373	403	484	436	448	534	620	644
Jail.....										214	237	250
National Training School for Boys.....	257	275	304	260	248	303	333	350	369	387	371	386
National Training School for Girls.....	67	80	.....	85	83	77	79	80	79	79	79	78
MEDICAL CHARITIES.												
Freedmen's Hospital.....	139	134	136	142	146	141	154	161	168	198	192	185
Columbia Hospital.....	58	56	58	53	52	53	54	56	48	59	55	56
Garfield Hospital.....	55	53	50	54	52	51	53	52	51	54	55	53
George Washington University Hospital.....					9	11	10	10	10	15	14	20
Georgetown University Hospital.....					11	11	13	15	25	33	35	45
Providence Hospital.....	117	108	98	95	92	102	98	93	94	91	93	93
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....	15	16	16	15	15	15	17	19	17	24	24	26
Children's Hospital.....	72	65	62	57	53	58	57	59	64	57	64	58
Homeopathic Hospital.....	24	24	24	21	23	21	21	22	24	23	22	25
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....		1	2	6	6	9	13	16	15	16	16	17
Home for incurables.....	40	41	40	43	41	43	52	56	55	59	60	60
Tuberculosis Hospital.....							83	84	81	94	93	103
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	103	119	113	116	131	142	123	124	151	174	160	181
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES.												
Board of Children's Guardians.....	1,171	1,255	1,373	1,471	1,471	1,564	1,747	1,711	1,625	1,621	1,699	1,779
Industrial Home School.....	124	123	127	127	132	134	133	126	138	143	138	142
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....						24	42	51	52	65	63	64
National Association for Colored Women and Children.....	108	98	93	99	99	100	89	86	88	90	95	91
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	36	40	35	36	26	28	28	34	37	40	38	42
St. Ann's Infant Asylum...	113	126	131	125	131	124	127	129	130	136	.....	128
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.												
Almshouse.....	230	219	233	242	209	227	262	276	294	282	296	294
Municipal Lodging House..	6	15	16	14	15	21	19	13	18	20	14	20
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.....	29	43	43	42	34	45	32	34	26	30	31	30
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	92	124	118	95	84	95	102	93	113	103	124	112
Aid Association for the Blind.....	10	10	11	11	11	10	11	10	9	9	11	15
Government Hospital for the Insane—District of Columbia patients.....	1,107	1,138	1,205	1,231	1,260	1,317	1,373	1,376	1,373	1,406	1,458	1,563

¹ Includes those patients for whose care the District is reimbursed.

		For salaries and extra serv- ices.	Food.					Ice.	
			Meats, fish, etc.	Flour.	Bread.	Grocer- ies and provi- sions.	Milk.		Total.
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTI- TUTIONS.									
1	Workhouse.....	\$0.2338						\$0.1166	
2	Jail.....	.2621	\$0.0649	\$0.0015	\$0.0329	\$0.0350		.1343	\$0.0050
3	National Training School for Boys.....	.2495	.0538	.0243		.0817		.1598	.0035
4	National Training School for Girls.....	.3567	.0369	.0123		.0804		.1296	.0022
MEDICAL CHARITIES.									
5	Freedmen's Hospital.....	.4712	.1382	.0028	.0225	.1617	\$0.0407	.3659	.0123
6	Columbia Hospital for Women.....	.5835						.3857	.0214
7	Garfield Memorial Hospital.....	.5007						.5895	.0281
8	National Homeopathic Hospital.....	.5952						.6798	.0245
9	George Washington University Hospital..	.5862	.2995	.0093	.0391	.2861	.0736	.7076	.0443
10	Georgetown University Hospital.....	.2707						.5150	.0155
11	Children's Hospital.....	.4716						.3458	.0350
12	Home for Incurables.....	.2955	.1040		.0208	.1649	.0515	.3412	.0136
13	Tuberculosis Hospital.....	.4913	.1755		.0332	.2514	.0879	.5480	.0240
14	Washington Asylum Hospital.....	.4067	.1353	.0008	.0510	.1170	.0393	.3434	.0143
CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS.									
15	Industrial Home School.....	.1662	.0522	.0014	.0389	.0572	.0584	.2081	.0054
16	Industrial Home School for Colored Chil- dren.	.3177	.0559	.0019	.0247	.0592		.1417	.0010
17	National Association for the Relief of Des- titute Colored Women and Children.	.1077	.0383		.0178	.0516	.0347	.1424	.0019
18	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	.0828	.0273	.0138		.0537		.0948	.0003
19	Washington Home for Foundlings.....	.2256	.0641		.0138	.0499	.0598	.1876	.0038
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.									
20	Municipal Lodging House.....	.2343						.1625	
21	Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	.1754	.0542	.0018	.0064	.0853	.0218	.1695	.0037
22	Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	.1439	.0444	.0156		.0547		.1147	
23	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mis- sion.	.0909						.0475	.0035
24	Aid Association for the Blind.....	.0393						.3478	

¹ Includes medical attendance.

Cost per capita per day.

[This table shows the total cost per capita per day, classified by items, at the various institutions.]

Clothing, dry goods, and shoes.			Fuel, light, power, and engineers' supplies.					Furniture and household furnishings.	Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.	Laundry, and laundry and cleaning supplies.	Expenses for stable, farm, garden, etc.							Transportation.	School expenses.	Materials used in industries.	Stationery and printing.	Telephone.	Current repairs and materials for same.	Interest.	Rent.	Water rent.	Taxes.	Insurance.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Clothing and dry goods.	For shoes and repairs to same.	Total.	Fuel.	Light.	Power.	Engineers' supplies.	Total.				Purchase of vehicles and repairs to same.	Purchase of harness and repairs to same.	Blacksmithing and materials for same.	Farm tools and appliances.	Fertilizers and seeds.	Forage.	Total.													
\$0.0139 .0414 .0443	\$0.0074 .0161 .0128	\$0.0453 .0213 .0571	\$0.0637 .0239 .0703	\$0.0010 .0195 .0138		\$0.0010 .0003	\$0.0657 .0442 .0501 .0841	\$0.0050 .0087 .0269	\$0.0023 .0146 1.0224	\$0.0030 .0040				\$0.0806 .0012 .0569 .0470	\$0.0188 .0040		\$0.0026 .0012 .0104		\$0.0021 .0008 .0132 .0245								\$0.0195 .0057 .0229 .0185	\$0.5953 .4816 .6407 .7833	1 2 3 4	
		.0437	.1671 .0677 .1375 .1141 2.1390 .0726 .0291 .0226 .0425 .0354 .0516	.0135 .0490 .0877 2.1390 .1023 2.0602 .0374 2.0428 .0813 .0550			.1806 .1167 .2332 .2628 2.1390 .1945 .1165 .1540 .1144 .1118 .0946	.0081 .0376 .1463 .0395 .3538 .0737 .0664 .0299 .0669 .0040	.1336 .1091 .1463 .1399 .3538 .0737 .0907 .0617 .1540 .0152 .0821 .0589	.0175 .0122																				
															</															

* Includes power.

* Includes telegrams.

* Includes medical attendance and dental services.

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REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM AND JAIL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

GENTLEMEN: The appropriation of \$15,000 made by Congress to secure plans and specifications for the new municipal hospital put us on the tiptoe of expectation; it is a prophecy of better times soon in sight for the indigent sick of the District of Columbia, whose needs are so great and provision for whom has been and is so inadequate. The present surroundings, buildings, and equipment are deplorably deficient; have been so for years, and need improving. During the coming winter the demand upon the hospital may be more urgent than ever, without any immediate relief. The buildings can not care sufficiently for more than about 175 patients, yet during last winter our population ran up to 245, as against 198 as the high-water mark in the preceding year. We have been making constant repairs to the buildings, but most of them are only temporary and must be constantly renewed.

During the year we have treated 2,738 patients, and in addition have treated 4,017 in the District Jail. The hospital has a record of 60 births in its maternity ward, and the record of deaths is 272, as against 239 in the preceding year. The highest population in the hospital for any one day was 245, and the general daily average was 181.

In the psychopathic ward the work has increased; 637 mental cases have been observed and treated, as against 573 in the preceding year. Of this number 290, after careful examination and treatment, were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane. In the same ward there were also treated 523 cases of acute alcoholism and a large number addicted to morphinism. This emphasizes the necessity of having in the District of Columbia a well-equipped hospital for the treatment of inebriates, and they should not be kept, as it is now necessary to do, in the building used for the mentally disturbed.

Of the 2,738 patients admitted during the year, 1,452 were received on permits issued by the Board of Charities, 239 were transferred from the District Jail, 213 were admitted as emergency cases, 569 were brought in by the police department, and 97 were admitted through the superintendent of the hospital. Of those brought in by the police department nearly all were either alcoholic, mental suspects, or dope fiends.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training school for nurses connected with the hospital is thoroughly organized. It gives a three-year course, two years being served at the Washington Asylum Hospital and the third year at

Bellevue and allied hospitals in New York, with which institutions we are affiliated. The school affords a fine course of training and has a most efficient corps of instructors. The great difficulty has always been in securing a sufficient number of nurses who measure up to our standards.

The new visiting physician recently appointed has taken hold of his work with enthusiasm, and has to assist him in his service a good resident staff and a large and fine attending staff of physicians and surgeons. Their ability and zeal have meant much for the proper care and treatment of the sick. The operating room and laboratory have received new equipment, and the dietary has been improved. This has meant the expenditure of more money, but this was essential to do effective work. Our great need now is a larger force of capable nurses for the training school. Our greatest difficulty in securing them is probably due to the name and location and the surroundings of the present hospital. These difficulties can be readily overcome when the new hospital is established.

During the present year, and because a small appropriation has been made available, we expect to have some of the hospital buildings heated from a central plant, which will mean more comfort and also economy in furnishing heat.

There are many things imperatively needed for this hospital to carry on the work efficiently, but we can not ask for them now, as we are sure they will be provided in the new municipal hospital.

In order that the records of the hospital may be properly kept, it is necessary to have a stenographer and typewriter at the service of the visiting and resident staff, as the pharmacist, who also acts as clerk, has no time to attend to this work; the pharmacy occupies his whole time. During the last year there were compounded by him 8,754 prescriptions.

I call special attention to the recommendations made by the visiting physician for several items which are essential for hospital equipment, and which I hope may receive favorable consideration:

First. An X-ray outfit for first-class work; approximate cost, \$3,100.

Second. The employment of a Röntgenologist at \$600 per annum to take pictures and give treatment.

Third. The appointment of a trained pathologist at \$600 per annum to take charge of the laboratory. At present the attending staff is providing its own pathologist and is paying him for his services out of its own pockets, which should not be. A pathological laboratory outfit costing about \$1,000.

Fourth. A small two-story building for the treatment of obstetrical cases on one floor, and for the treatment of children on the other. We should either have an appropriation of at least \$15,000 for such a building, or else provision should be made for a number of these cases in other institution to relieve the congestion here. We should have a limited number of these cases in our own hospital, because it is essential a part of the training of our pupil nurses and important for our resident staff, which consists of young men.

Fifth. That the salary of the superintendent of nurses be raised from \$900 to \$1,200 per annum. We have one of the largest hospitals in the District of Columbia; the work is heavy and the requirements made on the superintendent of nurses are very exacting. We have a right to ask that she be paid as much as those doing less strenuous work in other hospitals.

Sixth. That a polygraph for recording the pulse be provided at an approximate cost of \$84.

All of the above items are necessary for immediate use, and they will answer for the equipment of the new hospital as soon as it may be ready for service.

I can not too strongly emphasize the necessity of a larger appropriation for maintenance in the hospital. Year after year it has been found necessary to ask for a deficiency appropriation, as the one provided was inadequate. We must make our estimate so far in advance that we have great difficulty in determining the price of food supplies, drugs, and appliances, nor can we anticipate the size of the population a year in advance. Other hospitals determine the number of patients they are willing to receive; we can not turn away any who need treatment. This is the hospital of last resort.

DISTRICT JAIL.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, there were committed to the District Jail 9,324 prisoners, or 2,424 more than for the preceding year. Of this number, 6,595 were transferred to the District workhouse at Occoquan, Va., an increase of 1,705.

We also transferred 170 convicts to the penitentiaries at Leavenworth, Kans., Atlanta, Ga., Baltimore, Md., Stillwater, Minn., and Lansing, Kans. During the preceding year there were transferred to the penitentiaries 304 convicts, which means a reduction of 134. This is due to two things; first, that a larger number of prisoners from the criminal court received jail sentences, which meant their transfer to Occoquan, Va., and, secondly, that the number of convicts receiving suspended sentences by the same court was much larger.

The reason for the very much larger number of transfers to the District workhouse from the jail was due to the enforcement of the new excise law, under which 4,527 persons were committed out of a total of 9,324.

The daily average population of the jail was 250, as against 236 in the preceding year. The highest number on any given day was 302 and the smallest number 166. There were 46 prisoners transferred from the jail to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and 249 were transferred from the jail to the Washington Asylum Hospital for mental observation or for hospital treatment, as against 198 in the preceding year.

The daily average cost of food for prisoners was 12.7 cents, the daily cost of maintenance 21.9 cents, and the daily cost of maintenance with salaries 48.5 cents. We have used a number of prisoners serving jail sentences in doing the necessary work about the institution and also have found it necessary to detail a larger number of them for work in the hospital wards and kitchen, due to the larger population.

Because of the hospital being an integral part of the institution all of the courts have committed many prisoners either unsound of mind or body to the jail with a view of obtaining for them the necessary treatment. A number of these cases had what amounted to only a technical charge, but it was deemed necessary in order to compel them to receive the protection and treatment afforded by the hospital which many of them were too irresponsible for, or indifferent to, to attend to themselves.

The great weakness of the law as enforced in most cases now is the determinate or fixed sentence for every kind of offense.

At present it is necessary to detail quite a number of prisoners to work in and about the hospital wards as a matter of economy. With the removal of the hospital to its new site the jail population can be

materially decreased. As soon as the jail roof is covered, and for which provision has been made, the institution will be in good condition. Its principal need now is the renewing of the jail locks, which have been in service for 40 years and are in bad shape. We need \$1,000 to put them in good and dependable condition.

The dietary at the jail is wholesome; the general health of the prisoners is good. Religious services are held regularly; entertainments are provided frequently; and provision is made for daily exercise. The latter, for the grand jury cases, is necessarily indoors because we do not have an outside inclosure that would be safe.

A small number of our female prisoners are employed in making the garments and bedding for the hospital department, and a few male prisoners are worked in the hospital laundry.

Respectfully submitted.

L. F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent.*

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Daily average number of inmates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

White, male.....	50
White, female.....	28
Colored, male.....	54
Colored, female.....	49
Total.....	181
Employees.....	78
Grand total.....	259
Daily average.....	259
Cost per capita, exclusive of salaries.....	\$160
Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees.....	\$259.06
Amount expended from appropriation for maintenance.....	\$41,412.31
Cost per capita for 181 patients, including 78 employees.....	\$259.06
Daily average in hospital, including 78 employees.....	259
Increase in number of patients.....	21
Increase in number of employees.....	6

Appropriation for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Appropriation, 1914—Maintenance.....	\$35,000.00
Deficiency appropriation, Apr. 8, 1914.....	7,000.00
Expended.....	\$42,000.00
Bills outstanding, estimated.....	40,920.00
	492.31
	41,412.31
Unexpended.....	587.69
For salaries.....	27,135.00
Expended.....	25,686.44
Unexpended.....	1,448.56
For temporary labor.....	1,200.00
Expended.....	1,183.96
Unexpended.....	16.04
For repairs to buildings.....	2,000.00
Expended.....	1,382.03
Allotment to Mr. Story.....	546.44
Bills outstanding (estimated).....	3.82
	1,932.29
Unexpended.....	67.71

Amount expended from appropriation for maintenance for articles purchased for use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Food supplies.....	\$23,975.32
Fuel, gas, and electric current.....	6,247.40
Dry goods and clothing.....	3,513.21
Medical supplies.....	3,888.11
Hardware and kitchen utensils.....	724.66
Forage.....	1,866.30
Furniture.....	261.84
Miscellaneous.....	935.47
Total.....	41,412.31

Salaries.

Name.	Occupation.	Amount.	Name.	Occupation.	Amount.
L. F. Zinkhan.....	Superintendent...	\$1,800.00	M. J. Manning.....	Pupil nurse.....	\$2.67
D. Percy Hickling..	Visiting physi- cian.	1,046.67	Louise Bobinger.....	do.....	24.00
J. A. Gannon.....	do.....	153.33	Naomie McDonnell.....	do.....	5.00
Sacks Bricker.....	Resident physi- cian.	302.67	Marguerite Werten- baker.	do.....	26.67
George Schirk.....	do.....	177.33	Gertrude Foote.....	do.....	33.33
Ada Humphrey.....	Superintendent of nurses.	525.00	Marie Granberg.....	do.....	35.83
Lillian Bomberger.....	do.....	100.00	Natalie Newman.....	do.....	30.00
R. Mae Murdock.....	do.....	275.00	Rebecca Adams.....	do.....	15.00
A. B. Slaymaker.....	Pharmacist.....	720.00	Viola Koontz.....	do.....	29.33
George Martin.....	Clerk.....	840.00	Mildred Morrisette..	do.....	38.75
B. M. Elliott.....	Engineer.....	150.00	Jennie Watt.....	do.....	65.00
Rudolph H. Chester.....	do.....	750.00	Anna Kapneck.....	do.....	38.34
T. J. Mahoney.....	do.....	600.00	Mary Russell.....	do.....	19.67
George Shoenberger.....	do.....	600.00	Bertha Marmaduke.....	do.....	91.67
John Monaghan.....	do.....	600.00	Mildred Adams.....	do.....	20.00
Nelson R. Smith.....	do.....	375.00	Virginia Pailca.....	do.....	95.25
Garrett A. Fitzger- ald.	do.....	305.00	Margaret Yarnall.....	do.....	90.00
Robert Ratherdale.....	Blacksmith.....	500.00	Anna Kapneck.....	do.....	30.66
George Erskin.....	Gardiner.....	540.00	Freda Rock.....	do.....	84.33
George Webster.....	Laundryman.....	600.00	Mabel Simms.....	do.....	125.00
Thos. J. Tighe.....	Assistant laundry- man.	365.00	Rosalie Shirmer.....	do.....	29.33
Emma Allen.....	Laundress.....	360.00	Ruth Braugh.....	do.....	97.67
Ida Smith.....	do.....	360.00	Irene Gallagher.....	do.....	92.33
Mary Dyson.....	do.....	360.00	Alice Gingell.....	do.....	95.34
Louise White.....	do.....	360.00	Grace Hughes.....	do.....	70.67
Maggie Holmes.....	do.....	360.00	Anna O'Brien.....	do.....	37.50
Josephine Miller.....	do.....	360.00	Minnie Black.....	do.....	17.09
Vance Grey.....	Night watchman..	340.00	Imogene Sullivan.....	do.....	20.00
Garrett A. Fitzger- ald.	do.....	100.00	Bertha Bergstressor.....	do.....	107.34
J. S. Martin.....	Driver of dead wagon.	365.00	Ailien Dewdney.....	do.....	90.00
Percy Smith.....	Driver of laundry wagon.	240.00	Alma Louthan.....	do.....	82.67
Joseph Silas.....	Hostler.....	240.00	Elizabeth Corrigan.....	do.....	79.00
Paul Cordier.....	Cook.....	600.00	Lula Watt.....	do.....	70.00
C. E. Selby.....	do.....	229.17	Lola Berger.....	do.....	60.00
Chas. Gordon.....	do.....	40.00	Alma Ross.....	do.....	59.33
Elizabeth Corbin.....	do.....	180.00	Louise V. Karnes.....	do.....	45.67
Mattie Ferguson.....	do.....	180.00	Helen Buckley.....	do.....	45.00
Kate E. Zinkhan.....	Housekeeper.....	300.00	Cora Dillon.....	do.....	30.00
Elizabeth Campbell.....	Seamstress.....	300.00	Inez Butterfield.....	do.....	27.33
Evelyn Albrittain.....	Graduate nurse....	462.67	Evelyn Mills.....	do.....	25.33
Annie Chamblin.....	do.....	46.67	Emma Skeene.....	do.....	7.33
N. Thompson.....	do.....	85.00	Alice Bernstein.....	do.....	6.00
Isabelle Payne.....	do.....	85.17	Laura E. Thompson.....	do.....	6.00
Mollie F. Thompson.....	do.....	101.33	Vanie de Venie.....	do.....	3.00
Edith Kester.....	do.....	273.88	Sam Reid.....	Orderly.....	300.00
Elizabeth Kincaid.....	do.....	265.62	Jesse Holcomb.....	do.....	300.00
Berenice Smith.....	do.....	194.79	Wm. Speaks.....	do.....	300.00
Norma Dack.....	do.....	166.46	Joseph Briscelari.....	do.....	300.00
Mary Field.....	do.....	42.50	John Young.....	do.....	156.67
Lillian Bomberger.....	do.....	270.67	Fred Gordon.....	do.....	200.00
K. E. Oxley.....	do.....	127.39	J. F. Brashear.....	do.....	102.50
L. B. Stott.....	do.....	87.89	Chas. Dennis.....	do.....	162.50
Rose Underwood.....	do.....	35.41	Arthur B. Cole.....	do.....	50.00
Louise Bowen.....	Pupil nurse.....	150.00	J. P. McNew.....	do.....	47.50
L. A. Hanna.....	do.....	7.33	Raymond Carter.....	do.....	9.17
Marie Seewald.....	do.....	9.58	Albert Katz.....	do.....	30.00
			Augustus Woode.....	do.....	33.33
			John Murphy.....	do.....	15.00
			Lewis Brown.....	do.....	44.17
			Thos. Welsh.....	do.....	76.67
			Walter Laing.....	do.....	33.33
			Irwin Roberts.....	do.....	85.84
			G. H. Briggs.....	do.....	55.83

Salaries—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Amount.	Name.	Occupation	Amount.
Jerry Sullivan.....	Orderly.....	\$15. 83	Stella Somerville....	Waitress	\$19. 50
Thos. Edwards.....	do.....	13. 00	Maud Simms.....	do.....	5. 50
George Tyler.....	do.....	105. 00	Hattie Salomon....	Ward maid.....	180. 00
John Gordon.....	do.....	13. 33	Kate Nelson.....	do.....	180. 00
John McDonald.....	do.....	49. 53	Bertha Beecher.....	do.....	178. 50
Wm. H. Carter.....	do.....	53. 33	Mary Wright.....	do.....	180. 00
John Warren.....	do.....	23. 34	Frances Blount.....	do.....	180. 00
Frances Ross.....	Waitress.....	180. 00	Maggie Roberts.....	do.....	134. 50
Bertha Berry.....	do.....	30. 00	Carrie Logan.....	do.....	45. 00
Elizabeth Walker.....	do.....	30. 00	Grace Richardson....	do.....	2. 00
Edmonia Ross.....	do.....	143. 00	Florence Moore.....	Chambermaid.....	180. 00
Carrie Smith.....	do.....	85. 50	Martha Somerville....	do.....	149. 50
Ida Buchanan.....	do.....	30. 00	Catherin Young.....	do.....	30. 00

Appointments and resignations.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointed.	Resigned.
L. F. Zinkhan.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1911	
D. Percy Hickling.....	Visiting physician.....	do.....	May 14, 1914
J. A. Gannon.....	do.....	May 15, 1914	
Sacks Bricker.....	Resident physician.....	June 1, 1913	Feb. 17, 1914
George Schirk.....	do.....	Feb. 18, 1914	
Ada Humphrey.....	Superintendent of nurses.....	June 25, 1913	Jan. 31, 1914
Lillian Bomberger.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1914	Mar. 10, 1914
R. Mae Murdock.....	do.....	Mar. 11, 1914	
A. B. Slaymaker.....	Pharmacist.....	Nov. 25, 1912	
George Martin.....	Clerk.....	July 1, 1911	
B. M. Elliott.....	Engineer.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1914
Rudolph H. Chester.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1914	
T. J. Mahoney.....	do.....	May 16, 1913	
George Shoenberger.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1912	
John Monaghan.....	do.....	Oct. 7, 1912	
Nelson R. Smith.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1913	May 15, 1914
Garrett A. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 15, 1914
Robert Ratherdale.....	Blacksmith.....	July 1, 1911	
George Erskine.....	Gardener.....	do.....	
George Webster.....	Laundryman.....	Jan. 1, 1912	
Thos. J. Tighe.....	Assistant laundryman.....	Dec. 16, 1912	
Emma Allen.....	Laundress.....	July 1, 1911	
Ida Smith.....	do.....	do.....	
Mary Dyson.....	do.....	do.....	
Louise White.....	do.....	do.....	
Maggie Holmes.....	do.....	do.....	
Josephine Miller.....	do.....	July 15, 1912	
Vance Grey.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1912	
Garrett A. Fitzgerald.....	Night watchman.....	Dec. 21, 1912	Mar. 15, 1914
J. S. Martin.....	do.....	Apr. 16, 1914	
Percy Smith.....	Driver for dead wagon.....	July 1, 1911	
Joseph Silas.....	Driver for laundry wagon.....	do.....	
Paul Cordier.....	Hostler.....	do.....	
C. E. Selby.....	Cook.....	Feb. 8, 1913	
Charles Gordon.....	Assistant cook.....	July 1, 1911	Apr. 8, 1914
Elizabeth Corbin.....	do.....	May 13, 1911	
Mattie Ferguson.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1912	
Kate E. Zinkhan.....	do.....	July 1, 1913	
Elizabeth Campbell.....	Housekeeper.....	July 1, 1911	
Evelyn Albrittain.....	Seamstress.....	May 27, 1912	
Annie Chamblin.....	Graduate nurse.....	July 1, 1911	
N. Thompson.....	do.....	July 10, 1913	Aug. 14, 1913
Isabelle Payne.....	do.....	June 25, 1913	Sept. 12, 1913
Mollie F. Thompson.....	do.....	July 17, 1913	Sept. 30, 1913
Edith Kester.....	do.....	Aug. 15, 1913	Oct. 30, 1913
Berenice Smith.....	do.....	Nov. 3, 1912	Jan. 31, 1914
Elizabeth Kincaid.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1913	Mar. 15, 1914
Norma Dack.....	do.....	Nov. 3, 1912	Feb. 15, 1913
Mary Field.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1914	
Lillian Bomberger.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1914	Mar. 21, 1914
K. E. Oxley.....	do.....	Dec. 5, 1913	May 22, 1914
L. B. Stott.....	do.....	Feb. 13, 1914	May 20, 1914
Louise L. Bowen.....	do.....	Apr. 18, 1914	
L. A. Hanna.....	Pupil nurse.....	Oct. 2, 1911	June 30, 1914
Marie Seewald.....	do.....	Feb. 1, 1913	July 22, 1913
M. J. Manning.....	do.....	May 11, 1913	July 23, 1913
Louise Bobinger.....	do.....	Aug. 22, 1913	Aug. 29, 1913
Naomie McDonnell.....	do.....	Apr. 11, 1913	Sept. 12, 1913
Marguerite Wertenbaker.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1913	Sept. 15, 1913
Gertrude Foote.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1913	Sept. 20, 1913
		Sept. 2, 1913	Do.

Appointments and resignations—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointed.	Resigned.
Edith Lancaster.....	Pupil nurse.....	July 22, 1913	July 26, 1913
Marie Granberg.....	do.....	Nov. 12, 1912	Sept. 26, 1913
Natalie Newman.....	do.....	Dec. 11, 1912	Sept. 30, 1913
Rebecca Adams.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1913	Oct. 15, 1913
Viola Koontz.....	do.....	Aug. 3, 1913	Oct. 30, 1913
Mildred Morissette.....	do.....	Sept. 10, 1913	Mar. 31, 1913
Jennie Watt.....	do.....	Oct. 4, 1913	Dec. 6, 1913
Anna Kapneck.....	do.....	Aug. 14, 1913	Dec. 8, 1913
Mary Russell.....	do.....	Nov. 3, 1913	Dec. 31, 1913
Bertha Marmaduke.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1912	Feb. 10, 1913
Mildred Adams.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1913	Oct. 30, 1913
Virginia Pailca.....	do.....	Jan. 22, 1913	Mar. 31, 1914
Margaret Yarnall.....	do.....	May 22, 1913	Do.
Anna Kapneck.....	do.....	Jan. 15, 1914	Apr. 16, 1914
Freda Rock.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1913	Apr. 13, 1914
Mabel Simms.....	do.....	Apr. 16, 1912	Apr. 30, 1914
Rosalie Shirmer.....	do.....	Jan. 3, 1914	Do.
Ruth Braugh.....	do.....	July 8, 1913	Do.
Irene Gallagher.....	do.....	July 24, 1913	Do.
Alice Gingell.....	do.....	July 11, 1913	Do.
Grace Hughes.....	do.....	Oct. 2, 1913	May 3, 1914
Anna O'Brien.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1914	
Minnie Black.....	do.....	May 3, 1914	
Imogene Sullivan.....	do.....	May 1, 1914	
Bertha Bergstresser.....	do.....	July 17, 1913	
Ailien Dewdney.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1913	
Alma F. Louthan.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1913	
Elizabeth Corrigan.....	do.....	Nov. 4, 1913	
Lula Watt.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1913	
Lola Berger.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1914	
Alma Ross.....	do.....	Jan. 2, 1914	
Louise V. Karnes.....	do.....	Feb. 14, 1914	
Helen Buckley.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1914	
Cora Dillon.....	do.....	Apr. 1, 1914	
Inez Butterfield.....	do.....	Apr. 9, 1914	June 30, 1914
N. Evelyn Mills.....	do.....	Apr. 15, 1914	
Venie De Vanie.....	do.....	June 11, 1914	June 15, 1914
Sam Reid.....	Orderly.....	Aug. 18, 1911	
Jesse Holcomb.....	do.....	Dec. 2, 1912	
Wm. Speaks.....	do.....	May 9, 1913	
Joseph Briscelari.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1913	
Fred Gordon.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1913	
J. F. Brashear.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1913	
Chas. Dennis.....	do.....	Dec. 16, 1913	
John Young.....	do.....	Dec. 23, 1913	
Arthur B. Cole.....	do.....	May 1, 1914	
J. P. McNew.....	do.....	May 4, 1914	
Raymond Carter.....	do.....	Feb. 2, 1913	July 11, 1913
Albert Katz.....	do.....	June 11, 1913	Aug. 6, 1913
Augustus Woode.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1913	Aug. 10, 1913
John Murphy.....	do.....	Sept. 6, 1913	Oct. 17, 1913
Lewis Brown.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1913	Oct. 31, 1913
Thos. Welsh.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1913	Nov. 2, 1913
Walter Laing.....	do.....	Oct. 21, 1913	Nov. 30, 1913
Irwin Roberts.....	do.....	Sept. 8, 1913	Dec. 20, 1913
G. H. Briggs.....	do.....	Oct. 9, 1913	Dec. 15, 1913
Jerry Sullivan.....	do.....	Dec. 9, 1913	Jan. 22, 1914
Thos. Edwards.....	do.....	Nov. 7, 1913	Apr. 30, 1914
George Tyler.....	do.....	Jan. 25, 1914	May 30, 1914
John Gordon.....	do.....	Sept. 15, 1913	Sept. 30, 1913
John McDonald.....	do.....	July 10, 1913	Sept. 9, 1913
W. H. Carter.....	do.....	July 1, 1913	Sept. 4, 1913
John Warren.....	do.....	Aug. 8, 1913	Sept. 5, 1913
Frances Ross.....	Waitress.....	July 1, 1911	
Bertha Berry.....	do.....	May 1, 1914	
Elizabeth Walker.....	do.....	do.....	
Edmonia Ross.....	do.....	July 29, 1912	Apr. 30, 1914
Carrie Smith.....	do.....	Nov. 10, 1913	Do.
Ida Buchanan.....	do.....	June 1, 1912	Aug. 31, 1913
Stella Somerville.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1913	Oct. 31, 1913
Maud Simms.....	do.....	Sept. 5, 1913	Sept. 15, 1913
Hattie Salomon.....	Ward maid.....	Sept. 5, 1911	
Kate Nelson.....	do.....	Nov. 21, 1911	
Bertha Beecher.....	do.....	Apr. 19, 1912	
Mary Wright.....	do.....	Mar. 5, 1913	
Frances Blount.....	do.....	Apr. 10, 1913	
Maggie Roberts.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1913	
Carrie Logan.....	do.....	May 1, 1913	Sept. 30, 1913
Florence Moore.....	Chambermaid.....	July 1, 1911	
Martha Somerville.....	do.....	Sept. 2, 1913	
Catherine Young.....	do.....	May 1, 1913	Aug. 31, 1913

458 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Amount of produce raised on farm during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and estimated cost of same.

Article.	Quantity.	Unit cost.	Amount.
Apples, green.....	35 bushels.....	\$1.00	\$35.00
Asparagus.....	350 bunches.....	.12	42.00
Beans, string.....	55 bushels.....	.80	44.00
Beans, lima.....	12 bushels.....	2.50	30.00
Beets.....	220 bunches.....	.03	6.60
Do.....	50 bushels.....	.45	22.50
Cabbage.....	4,000 heads.....	.07	280.00
Cherries.....	32 quarts.....	.10	3.20
Corn, green.....	170 dozen.....	.15	18.00
Cucumbers.....	75 dozen.....	.15	11.25
Kale.....	220 bushels.....	.60	132.00
Lettuce.....	2,120 heads.....	.03	63.60
Milk.....	2,240 gallons.....	.28	627.20
Onions.....	4,928 bunches.....	.02	98.56
Do.....	20 bushels.....	1.10	22.00
Peas, green.....	15 bushels.....	1.20	18.00
Pears.....	45 bushels.....	1.25	56.45
Potatoes.....	75 bushels.....	1.00	75.00
Potatoes, sweet.....	90 bushels.....	1.00	90.00
Pork.....	750 pounds.....	.15	112.50
Radishes.....	2,200 bunches.....	.02	44.00
Strawberries.....	454 boxes.....	.10	45.40
Tomatoes.....	280 bushels.....	.75	210.00
Turnips.....	160 bushels.....	.65	116.00
Eggs.....	100 dozen.....	.35	35.00
Hay.....	9,000 pounds.....	.98	88.20
Total.....			2,326.46

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916.

	1915 (appropriated).	1916 (estimated).
WASHINGTON ASYLUM AND JAIL.		
Superintendent.....	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
Visiting physician.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Resident physician.....	480.00	480.00
Two assistant resident physicians, at \$120 each.....	240.00	240.00
Rontgenologist and pathologist at \$600 each.....		1,200.00
Clerk.....	840.00	840.00
Stenographer and typewriter.....		720.00
Engineer.....	900.00	900.00
Three assistant engineers, at \$600 each.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Night watchman.....	480.00	480.00
Blacksmith and woodworker.....	500.00	500.00
Driver for dead wagon.....	365.00	365.00
One hostler and driver.....	240.00	240.00
Driver for supply and laundry wagon.....	240.00	240.00
Hospital cook.....	600.00	720.00
Assistant cook.....	300.00	300.00
Two assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....	360.00	360.00
Trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing.....	900.00	1,200.00
Two graduate nurses, at \$425 each.....	850.00	
Two graduate nurses, at \$480 each.....		960.00
Graduate nurse for receiving ward.....	425.00	480.00
Two nurses for annex wards, at \$480 each.....	960.00	
Two nurses for annex wards, at \$540 each.....		1,080.00
Eight orderlies, and two orderlies for annex wards, at \$300 each.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Pupil nurses, not less than 21 in number (nurses to be paid not to exceed \$120 per annum during first year of service, and not to exceed \$150 per annum during the second year of service).....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk.....	720.00	720.00
Gardener.....	540.00	540.00
Seamstress.....	300.00	300.00
Housekeeper.....	300.00	420.00
Laundryman.....	600.00	600.00
Assistant laundryman.....	365.00	365.00
Six laundresses, at \$365 each.....	2,160.00	2,160.00
Two chambermaids, three waiters, and seven ward maids, at \$180 each.....	2,160.00	2,160.00
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs, and kitchen utensils, and other necessary items.....	35,000.00	44,000.00

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

	1915 (appropriated).	1916 (estimated).
WASHINGTON ASYLUM AND JAIL—continued.		
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, steam heating and cooking apparatus.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
An X-ray outfit, complete.....		3,100.00
Pathological laboratory outfit.....		1,000.00
Polygraph for recording pulse.....		84.00
SUPPORT OF PRISONERS.		
For expenses for maintenance of jail prisoners of the District of Columbia at the Washington Asylum and jail, including pay of guards and all other necessary personal services and for support of prisoners therein.....	46,000.00	46,000.00
For repairs to chimney.....	500.00	
For installing laundry plant in jail, including dry box washing machine, and other appurtenances.....	1,500.00	
For material and labor for piping, conduit work, and extension of central heating plant.....	4,500.00	4,500.00
For new kitchen outfit, including steam kettles, urns, and range, and other appurtenances.....		1,500.00

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1914.

To the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the medical and surgical work done at the Washington Asylum Hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

On May 15, 1914, I succeeded Dr. D. Percy Hickling, who was visiting physician until that date, and most of the work reported here was done under his direction.

This report was compiled by Dr. George J. Schirch and Mr. A. B. Slaymaker, both of the house staff.

There are a number of recommendations which I have to make regarding the hospital department, but before doing so I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Washington Asylum is the city hospital of Washington, the only hospital which treats the poor exclusively. Its relation to Washington corresponds exactly with the relation of Bellevue Hospital does to New York and the city hospital of other large cities to those cities. It is in no sense an insane asylum nor a penal institution nor a poor-house. One of its wards is devoted to the observation of cases which are suspected to be insanity, and when these patients are declared insane they are immediately transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane—St. Elizabeth's.

The number of patients treated during the past year was 2,738, and this figure includes many varieties of diseases, color, and nationality. For many years the actual running expenses of the hospital have exceeded the amount of money appropriated by Congress, even though the strictest economy was practiced, and we hope that this year Congress will appropriate sufficient funds to allow us to make the large and constantly increasing number of indigent patients, who come to us, comfortable. It occurs to me that we should endeavor not to treat these unfortunate people as cheaply as possible, but rather as well as possible without extravagance.

The proposed new city hospital can not be ready for occupancy in less than three years, and the recommendations I have to make are necessary at this time to give to the poor of the Nation's Capital the same good treatment and care as the poor of other cities receive.

I desire to call your attention to the list of physicians who are now giving their services to the hospital. These gentlemen are serving without compensation and are doing very excellent work.

Dr. J. A. Gannon, visiting physician and surgeon in charge.

Dr. Geo. Tully Vaughn and Dr. Walter Webb, consulting surgeons.

Dr. W. M. Barton, chief of medicine.

Dr. G. M. Kober, hygiene and dietetics.

Dr. Leon Martel, Dr. W. P. Reeves, and Dr. Robt. Sullivan, gynecology.

Dr. S. Logan Owens and Dr. Edward Larkin, orthopedics.

Dr. John Constas, Dr. J. C. Blackistone, and Dr. Wm. F. Hemler, genitourinary.

Dr. Prentiss Wilson and Dr. Thos. F. Lowe, obstetrics.

Dr. Chas. Healy, eye.

Dr. James Moser and Dr. R. R. Walker, ear, nose, and throat.
 Dr. Sacks Bricker and Dr. F. E. Duehring, anesthetists.
 Dr. Murray Russell and Dr. Paul B. Johnson, internal medicine.
 Dr. Roy Adams and Dr. Thos. Lee, heart and kidney.
 Dr. D. Percy Hickling, mental diseases.
 Dr. J. Russell Verbrycke, gastroenterology.
 Dr. W. H. Hough, nervous diseases.
 Dr. John Foote, children's diseases.
 Dr. G. A. Simpson and Dr. J. J. Mundell, skin diseases.
 Dr. R. M. Le Compte, pathology.

I recommend first that the name of the institution be changed at once. Its official name is "The Washington Asylum and Jail," although it has no connection with the jail except that the same lay superintendent governs both. The patients are not insane and they are not prisoners and they resent being treated in what they call "the jail asylum." Further, it is impossible to attract an adequate number of the kind of nurses we need because of their natural antipathy to receiving training in an institution with the name this institution now bears, and we have not at the present time a sufficient number of nurses to care for our patients because of this reason. It would seem that the name "City Hospital" or "Gallinger Hospital" would be advantageous to all concerned.

Second. I recommend that there be installed an X-ray department, fully equipped to do first-class work. The X ray is exceedingly important for proper medical and surgical diagnosis and treatment, and it is impossible to do accurate work without its aid. The present arrangement is for a limited number of cases to be placed in an ambulance and carried to another hospital, where they are photographed at so much per picture. This procedure necessarily entails great discomfort and risk to the patients. There is no provision for treatment by the X ray and our patients are deprived of this valuable aid to the restoration to health. A Röntgenologist should be employed at \$600 a year, who will be required to spend at least three hours each day and take pictures and give treatment in the latest approved manner.

Third. I recommend that the paraphernalia be supplied to equip a first-class laboratory. A pathological laboratory is an absolute necessity for the conduct of a modern hospital, and without its help diagnosis, and therefore proper treatment, is often impossible. There should be a trained pathologist in charge of this department employed at \$600 per year who should be required to spend at least three hours each day in the laboratory.

In this regard I would state that since the 15th of May, when the present staff was created, the members of the staff who serve without compensation themselves considered the employment of a pathologist so important that they agreed to pay the present pathologist out of their own pockets until they are relieved from doing so by an appropriation for that purpose from Congress.

Fourth. I call attention to the fact that during the past year we treated at the hospital 190 children under 16 years of age, and that we delivered 60 obstetrical cases. The large majority of children sent to us are from the juvenile court, the reform school, and other children's institutions in the District. A number of these children are under arrest and must be confined under lock and key. Our provision for caring for these children is not adequate.

The obstetrical department as it now exists, owing to lack of space, contains both white and colored women in the same ward. I recommend that another small building be constructed, one floor of which we may use for the treatment of children and one floor for the obstetrical cases.

I desire to direct your attention to the report of the superintendent of nurses, herewith appended, and to the necessity for increasing the salaries of the graduate nurses. The superintendent of nurses has a heavy responsibility and her compensation should be the same as that received in institutions of similar size throughout the country. The demand for good superintendents of nurses is great, and a comparison with other hospitals will show that our superintendent of nurses is underpaid. The result of this condition of affairs is a constant changing of the superintendent of nurses, who naturally want to better themselves financially, and this works as a detriment to the hospital. I recommend that her salary be increased to \$100 per month.

Fifth. Owing to the great amount of correspondence and formal court work which is necessary in our psychopathic ward particularly and hospital generally, there is immediate need for the employment of a stenographer at \$720 per annum, and I recommend that this appropriation be made.

I also recommend that an ink polygraph for recording the pulse, of the McKenzie type or its equal, be purchased for the medical department at a cost of \$84. I would here state that this instrument, the X-ray outfit (which will cost approximately \$3,100),

together with the pathological laboratory outfit (which will cost approximately \$1,000), can all be readily transferred to the new hospital when it is ready for occupancy, and it would be unwise to wait until that time to secure these necessities for the treatment of patients.

Respectfully,

J. A. GANNON, M. D.,
Visiting Physician.

Consulting staff.—George Tully Vaughan, M. D., surgeon; Walter Wedd, M. D., surgeon; William A. White, Md., alienist and neurologist; G. M. Kober, M. D., hygiene and dietetics; I. S. Stone, gynecology; Louis Lehr, M. D., genito-urinary diseases; S. B. Muncaster, diseases of the eye; John Moran, obstetrics.

Attending staff.—W. M. Barton, M. D., chief of medicine; Murray Russell, M. D., and Paul B. Johnson, M. D., internal medicine; Roy Adams, M. D., and Thomas S. Lee, M. D., diseases of heart and kidney; D. Percy Hickling, M. D., mental diseases; J. Russell Verbrycke, M. D., gastro-enteritis; W. H. Hough, M. D., nervous diseases; John Foote, M. D., diseases of children; C. Augustus Simpson, M. D., and James J. Mundell, M. D., skin diseases; Leon Martel, M. D., W. P. Reeves, M. D., and Robert Sullivan, M. D., gynecology; S. Logan Owens, M. D., and Edward Larkin, M. D., orthopedics; John Constat, M. D., chief, J. C. Blackistone, M. D., assistant, and William F. Hemler, M. D., assistant, genito-urinary diseases; Prentiss Wilson, M. D., and Thomas F. Lowe, M. D., obstetrics; Charles Healy, M. D., diseases of the eye; James Moser, M. D., and R. R. Walker, M. D., ear, nose, and throat diseases; Sacks Bricker, M. D., and F. E. Duehring, M. D., anesthetists; R. R. Le Compte, M. D., pathologist.

Visiting physician.—J. A. Gannon, M. D.

Resident staff.—George J. Schirch, M. D., resident physician; Frank L. Gibson, M. D., assistant resident physician; M. R. Reiber, M. D., assistant resident physician; J. H. Collins, interne; D. S. Harrop, interne; J. F. Cremens, interne; J. P. Corgan, interne.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 2, 1914.*

MR. L. F. ZINKHAN,

Superintendent Washington Asylum and Jail, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Capital City Training School for Nurses, attached to the Washington Asylum Hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1914.

CHANGES OF EXECUTIVE STAFF.

Continuity of service counts more for efficiency in hospital work probably than in any other line of service, and yet you will note from this report that, with the exception of our psychopathic ward, the entire graduate staff has changed several times during the year. This condition is due principally to better opportunities offered elsewhere, and it has repeatedly occurred that just as our head nurses become valuable to us they leave, being able to command better salaries elsewhere.

I herewith give a table of the changes that occurred during the past year:

Superintendent of nurses, changed once; night supervisor, five times; graduate nurse of receiving ward and operating room, three times; graduate nurse of white and colored male wards, four times; graduate nurse of white and colored female wards, four times.

By this constant changing we are unable to give proper service to the doctors or to the sick patients who are here for our care.

Owing to the increased number of patients and the constantly increasing and improved service as now rendered by our visiting staff it becomes imperative that we have in constant attendance at our operating room a graduate nurse for this work alone, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of such a nurse at \$600 per annum. I further recommend that the graduate nurse in charge of our psychopathic ward, now receiving \$480, be increased to \$600 per annum; that the graduate nurses to the receiving ward, the white and colored male ward, and the white and colored female ward, each of whom now receive \$425 per annum, be increased each to \$540 per annum; also that our night supervisor, who now receives \$480, be increased to \$720 per annum.

458 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Amount of produce raised on farm during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, and estimated cost of same.

Article.	Quantity.	Unit cost.	Amount.
Apples, green.....	35 bushels.....	\$1.00	\$35.00
Asparagus.....	350 bunches.....	.12	42.00
Beans, string.....	55 bushels.....	.80	44.00
Beans, lima.....	12 bushels.....	2.50	30.00
Beets.....	220 bunches.....	.03	6.60
Do.....	50 bushels.....	.45	22.50
Cabbage.....	4,000 heads.....	.07	280.00
Cherries.....	32 quarts.....	.10	3.20
Corn, green.....	120 dozen.....	.15	18.00
Cucumbers.....	75 dozen.....	.15	11.25
Kale.....	220 bushels.....	.60	132.00
Lettuce.....	2,120 heads.....	.03	63.60
Milk.....	2,240 gallons.....	.28	627.20
Onions.....	4,928 bunches.....	.02	98.56
Do.....	20 bushels.....	1.10	22.00
Peas, green.....	15 bushels.....	1.20	18.00
Pears.....	45 bushels.....	1.25	56.45
Potatoes.....	75 bushels.....	1.00	75.00
Potatoes, sweet.....	90 bushels.....	1.00	90.00
Pork.....	750 pounds.....	.15	112.50
Radishes.....	2,200 bunches.....	.02	44.00
Strawberries.....	454 boxes.....	.10	45.40
Tomatoes.....	280 bushels.....	.75	210.00
Turnips.....	160 bushels.....	.65	116.00
Eggs.....	100 dozen.....	.35	35.00
Hay.....	9,000 pounds.....	.98	88.20
Total.....			2,326.46

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916.

	1915 (appropriated).	1916 (estimated).
WASHINGTON ASYLUM AND JAIL.		
Superintendent.....	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
Visiting physician.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Resident physician.....	480.00	480.00
Two assistant resident physicians, at \$120 each.....	240.00	240.00
Rontgenologist and pathologist at \$600 each.....		1,200.00
Clerk.....	840.00	840.00
Stenographer and typewriter.....		720.00
Engineer.....	900.00	900.00
Three assistant engineers, at \$600 each.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Night watchman.....	480.00	480.00
Blacksmith and woodworker.....	500.00	500.00
Driver for dead wagon.....	365.00	365.00
One hostler and driver.....	240.00	240.00
Driver for supply and laundry wagon.....	240.00	240.00
Hospital cook.....	600.00	720.00
Assistant cook.....	300.00	300.00
Two assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....	360.00	360.00
Trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing.....	900.00	1,200.00
Two graduate nurses, at \$425 each.....	850.00	
Two graduate nurses, at \$480 each.....		960.00
Graduate nurse for receiving ward.....	425.00	480.00
Two nurses for annex wards, at \$480 each.....	960.00	
Two nurses for annex wards, at \$540 each.....		1,080.00
Eight orderlies, and two orderlies for annex wards, at \$300 each.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Pupil nurses, not less than 21 in number (nurses to be paid not to exceed \$120 per annum during first year of service, and not to exceed \$150 per annum during the second year of service).....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Registered pharmacist, who shall act as hospital clerk.....	720.00	720.00
Gardener.....	540.00	540.00
Seamstress.....	300.00	300.00
Housekeeper.....	300.00	420.00
Laundryman.....	600.00	600.00
Assistant laundryman.....	365.00	365.00
Six laundresses, at \$365 each.....	2,160.00	2,160.00
Two chambermaids, three waiters, and seven ward maids, at \$180 each.....	2,160.00	2,160.00
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs, and kitchen utensils, and other necessary items.....	35,000.00	44,000.00

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1916—Continued.

	1915 (appropriated).	1916 (estimated).
WASHINGTON ASYLUM AND JAIL—continued.		
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, steam heating and cooking apparatus.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
An X-ray outfit, complete.....		3,100.00
Pathological laboratory outfit.....		1,000.00
Polygraph for recording pulse.....		84.00
SUPPORT OF PRISONERS.		
For expenses for maintenance of jail prisoners of the District of Columbia at the Washington Asylum and jail, including pay of guards and all other necessary personal services and for support of prisoners therein.....	46,000.00	46,000.00
For repairs to chimney.....	500.00	
For installing laundry plant in jail, including dry box washing machine, and other appurtenances.....	1,500.00	
For material and labor for piping, conduit work, and extension of central heating plant.....	4,500.00	4,500.00
For new kitchen outfit, including steam kettles, urns, and range, and other appurtenances.....		1,500.00

REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1914.

To the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the medical and surgical work done at the Washington Asylum Hospital during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

On May 15, 1914, I succeeded Dr. D. Percy Hickling, who was visiting physician until that date, and most of the work reported here was done under his direction.

This report was compiled by Dr. George J. Schirch and Mr. A. B. Slaymaker, both of the house staff.

There are a number of recommendations which I have to make regarding the hospital department, but before doing so I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Washington Asylum is the city hospital of Washington, the only hospital which treats the poor exclusively. Its relation to Washington corresponds exactly with the relation of Bellevue Hospital does to New York and the city hospital of other large cities to those cities. It is in no sense an insane asylum nor a penal institution nor a poor-house. One of its wards is devoted to the observation of cases which are suspected to be insanity, and when these patients are declared insane they are immediately transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane—St. Elizabeth's.

The number of patients treated during the past year was 2,738, and this figure includes many varieties of diseases, color, and nationality. For many years the actual running expenses of the hospital have exceeded the amount of money appropriated by Congress, even though the strictest economy was practiced, and we hope that this year Congress will appropriate sufficient funds to allow us to make the large and constantly increasing number of indigent patients, who come to us, comfortable. It occurs to me that we should endeavor not to treat these unfortunate people as cheaply as possible, but rather as well as possible without extravagance.

The proposed new city hospital can not be ready for occupancy in less than three years, and the recommendations I have to make are necessary at this time to give to the poor of the Nation's Capital the same good treatment and care as the poor of other cities receive.

I desire to call your attention to the list of physicians who are now giving their services to the hospital. These gentlemen are serving without compensation and are doing very excellent work.

Dr. J. A. Gannon, visiting physician and surgeon in charge.

Dr. Geo. Tully Vaughn and Dr. Walter Webb, consulting surgeons.

Dr. W. M. Barton, chief of medicine.

Dr. G. M. Kober, hygiene and dietetics.

Dr. Leon Martel, Dr. W. P. Reeves, and Dr. Robt. Sullivan, gynecology.

Dr. S. Logan Owens and Dr. Edward Larkin, orthopedics.

Dr. John Constas, Dr. J. C. Blackistone, and Dr. Wm. F. Hemler, genitourinary.

Dr. Prentiss Wilson and Dr. Thos. F. Lowe, obstetrics.

Dr. Chas. Healy, eye.

Dr. James Moser and Dr. R. R. Walker, ear, nose, and throat.
 Dr. Sacks Bricker and Dr. F. E. Duehring, anesthetists.
 Dr. Murray Russell and Dr. Paul B. Johnson, internal medicine.
 Dr. Roy Adams and Dr. Thos. Lee, heart and kidney.
 Dr. D. Percy Hickling, mental diseases.
 Dr. J. Russell Verbrycke, gastroenterology.
 Dr. W. H. Hough, nervous diseases.
 Dr. John Foote, children's diseases.
 Dr. G. A. Simpson and Dr. J. J. Mundell, skin diseases.
 Dr. R. M. Le Compte, pathology.

I recommend first that the name of the institution be changed at once. Its official name is "The Washington Asylum and Jail," although it has no connection with the jail except that the same lay superintendent governs both. The patients are not insane and they are not prisoners and they resent being treated in what they call "the jail asylum." Further, it is impossible to attract an adequate number of the kind of nurses we need because of their natural antipathy to receiving training in an institution with the name this institution now bears, and we have not at the present time a sufficient number of nurses to care for our patients because of this reason. It would seem that the name "City Hospital" or "Gallinger Hospital" would be advantageous to all concerned.

Second. I recommend that there be installed an X-ray department, fully equipped to do first-class work. The X ray is exceedingly important for proper medical and surgical diagnosis and treatment, and it is impossible to do accurate work without its aid. The present arrangement is for a limited number of cases to be placed in an ambulance and carried to another hospital, where they are photographed at so much per picture. This procedure necessarily entails great discomfort and risk to the patients. There is no provision for treatment by the X ray and our patients are deprived of this valuable aid to the restoration to health. A Röntgenologist should be employed at \$600 a year, who will be required to spend at least three hours each day and take pictures and give treatment in the latest approved manner.

Third. I recommend that the paraphernalia be supplied to equip a first-class laboratory. A pathological laboratory is an absolute necessity for the conduct of a modern hospital, and without its help diagnosis, and therefore proper treatment, is often impossible. There should be a trained pathologist in charge of this department employed at \$600 per year who should be required to spend at least three hours each day in the laboratory.

In this regard I would state that since the 15th of May, when the present staff was created, the members of the staff who serve without compensation themselves considered the employment of a pathologist so important that they agreed to pay the present pathologist out of their own pockets until they are relieved from doing so by an appropriation for that purpose from Congress.

Fourth. I call attention to the fact that during the past year we treated at the hospital 190 children under 16 years of age, and that we delivered 60 obstetrical cases. The large majority of children sent to us are from the juvenile court, the reform school, and other children's institutions in the District. A number of these children are under arrest and must be confined under lock and key. Our provision for caring for these children is not adequate.

The obstetrical department as it now exists, owing to lack of space, contains both white and colored women in the same ward. I recommend that another small building be constructed, one floor of which we may use for the treatment of children and one floor for the obstetrical cases.

I desire to direct your attention to the report of the superintendent of nurses, herewith appended, and to the necessity for increasing the salaries of the graduate nurses. The superintendent of nurses has a heavy responsibility and her compensation should be the same as that received in institutions of similar size throughout the country. The demand for good superintendents of nurses is great, and a comparison with other hospitals will show that our superintendent of nurses is underpaid. The result of this condition of affairs is a constant changing of the superintendent of nurses, who naturally want to better themselves financially, and this works as a detriment to the hospital. I recommend that her salary be increased to \$100 per month.

Fifth. Owing to the great amount of correspondence and formal court work which is necessary in our psychopathic ward particularly and hospital generally, there is immediate need for the employment of a stenographer at \$720 per annum, and I recommend that this appropriation be made.

I also recommend that an ink polygraph for recording the pulse, of the McKenzie type or its equal, be purchased for the medical department at a cost of \$84. I would here state that this instrument, the X-ray outfit (which will cost approximately \$3,100),

together with the pathological laboratory outfit (which will cost approximately \$1,000), can all be readily transferred to the new hospital when it is ready for occupancy, and it would be unwise to wait until that time to secure these necessities for the treatment of patients.

Respectfully,

J. A. GANNON, M. D.,
Visiting Physician.

Consulting staff.—George Tully Vaughan, M. D., surgeon; Walter Wedd, M. D., surgeon; William A. White, M.D., alienist and neurologist; G. M. Kober, M. D., hygiene and dietetics; I. S. Stone, gynecology; Louis Lehr, M. D., genito-urinary diseases; S. B. Muncaster, diseases of the eye; John Moran, obstetrics.

Attending staff.—W. M. Barton, M. D., chief of medicine; Murray Russell, M. D., and Paul B. Johnson, M. D., internal medicine; Roy Adams, M. D., and Thomas S. Lee, M. D., diseases of heart and kidney; D. Percy Hickling, M. D., mental diseases; J. Russell Verbrycke, M. D., gastro-enteritis; W. H. Hough, M. D., nervous diseases; John Foote, M. D., diseases of children; C. Augustus Simpson, M. D., and James J. Mundell, M. D., skin diseases; Leon Martel, M. D., W. P. Reeves, M. D., and Robert Sullivan, M. D., gynecology; S. Logan Owens, M. D., and Edward Larkin, M. D., orthopedics; John Constat, M. D., chief, J. C. Blackistone, M. D., assistant, and William F. Hemler, M. D., assistant, genito-urinary diseases; Prentiss Wilson, M. D., and Thomas F. Lowe, M. D., obstetrics; Charles Healy, M. D., diseases of the eye; James Moser, M. D., and R. R. Walker, M. D., ear, nose, and throat diseases; Sacks Bricker, M. D., and F. E. Duehring, M. D., anesthetists; R. R. Le Compte, M. D., pathologist.

Visiting physician.—J. A. Gannon, M. D.

Resident staff.—George J. Schirch, M. D., resident physician; Frank L. Gibson, M. D., assistant resident physician; M. R. Reiber, M. D., assistant resident physician; J. H. Collins, interne; D. S. Harrop, interne; J. F. Cremens, interne; J. P. Corgan, interne.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 2, 1914.*

MR. L. F. ZINKHAN,

Superintendent Washington Asylum and Jail, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Capital City Training School for Nurses, attached to the Washington Asylum Hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1914.

CHANGES OF EXECUTIVE STAFF.

Continuity of service counts more for efficiency in hospital work probably than in any other line of service, and yet you will note from this report that, with the exception of our psychopathic ward, the entire graduate staff has changed several times during the year. This condition is due principally to better opportunities offered elsewhere, and it has repeatedly occurred that just as our head nurses become valuable to us they leave, being able to command better salaries elsewhere.

I herewith give a table of the changes that occurred during the past year:

Superintendent of nurses, changed once; night supervisor, five times; graduate nurse of receiving ward and operating room, three times; graduate nurse of white and colored male wards, four times; graduate nurse of white and colored female wards, four times.

By this constant changing we are unable to give proper service to the doctors or to the sick patients who are here for our care.

Owing to the increased number of patients and the constantly increasing and improved service as now rendered by our visiting staff it becomes imperative that we have in constant attendance at our operating room a graduate nurse for this work alone, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of such a nurse at \$600 per annum. I further recommend that the graduate nurse in charge of our psychopathic ward, now receiving \$480, be increased to \$600 per annum; that the graduate nurses to the receiving ward, the white and colored male ward, and the white and colored female ward, each of whom now receive \$425 per annum, be increased each to \$540 per annum; also that our night supervisor, who now receives \$480, be increased to \$720 per annum.

PUPIL NURSES.

The executive work now expected of nurses in hospitals, homes, schools, and in all public work, as well as ability to instruct in modern nursing, demands of those contemplating entering this profession the qualifications of a higher education, and in order to obtain such pupils we must have a well-equipped and up-to-date hospital, with an attractive and homelike residence for these young ladies, with a well-stocked library, latest magazines, music, etc.

Or already naturally lovely premises should be enhanced by the addition of a tennis court, croquet grounds, outdoor swings, and chairs. Our recreation pleasures should be most attractive to offset the arduous studies and almost continuous duties which are performed by our young pupil nurses. The food should be the very best, and well served, with plenty of fresh vegetables and fruits.

At present with our limited number the nurses are nicely and comfortably housed, but we are not able to accommodate all in the nurses' home and we are compelled to make use of some of the larger rooms of our psychopathic building.

HOUSEKEEPER.

The duties of our housekeeper have gradually increased and expanded and she not only has the care and comfort of all the resident staff, but looks for the comfort of all nurses and other hospital officials, besides going into the kitchen once each week and every other Sunday, and is often called upon in emergency. I recommend that she receive \$420 per annum.

COOK.

A good cook is necessary for the doctors, nurses, patients, and help, and I recommend for that purpose \$720 per annum, as it is impossible to obtain a competent cook at a smaller salary.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

The course of lectures at our training school is an excellent one. Our lecturers, instructors, and subjects are as follows:

Prof. Anderson, massage.
 Dr. Walter Webb, surgery.
 Dr. S. Owens, bandaging.
 Dr. J. C. Blackistone, urinalysis and chemistry.
 Dr. E. Larkin, orthopedics.
 Dr. D. Percy Hickling, mental diseases.
 Dr. W. H. Hough, nervous diseases.
 Dr. R. R. Walker, ear, nose and throat.
 Dr. Charles Healy, eye.
 Dr. J. E. Moser, anatomy.
 Dr. Thos. Lee, physiology.
 Dr. R. M. Le Compte, bacteriology.
 Dr. Geo. M. Kober, hygiene and dietetics.
 Dr. John Foote, materia medica.
 Drs. W. M. Barton and R. D. Adams, general medical nursing.
 Dr. Leon Martel, gynecology.
 Dr. Prentiss Wilson, obstetrics.
 Dr. William Russell, pediatrics.
 Dr. Paul Johnson, infectious and contagious diseases, including tuberculosis.
 Dr. John Constas, venereal diseases.
 Miss R. Mae Murdock, superintendent of nurses, practical nursing.
 Miss R. R. Underwood, graduate nurse, practical demonstration.
 Miss Edith Kester, graduate nurse, practical obstetrics.

STAFF OF NURSES.

R. Mae Murdock, superintendent of nurses.
 Evelyn Albrittain, graduate nurse.
 Edith Kester, graduate nurse.
 R. R. Underwood, graduate nurse.
 Elizabeth Kincaid, graduate nurse.
 L. B. Stott, night supervisor.

GRADUATES 1913-14.

Katherine Keiner, Janette Milton, Mae Witheron, and Grace Neil.

Pupil nurses remaining June 30, 1914.....	19
Pupil nurses appointed.....	30
Pupil nurses resigned.....	30
Pupil nurses at Casualty Hospital.....	3
Pupil nurses at Bellevue and allied hospitals.....	8

I wish to extend my thanks to the superintendent of the hospital, to the dean of the school, and visiting physician, and to all who have cooperated in the improvement and advancement of the training school.

There are also a number of societies connected with the different churches here in the city, as well as benevolent individuals, who have devoted a great deal of their time on Sundays, holidays, and visiting days to the patients here in our institution, bringing to them not only reading material, flowers, and dainties and speaking a kind word of good cheer, but they also bring with them an atmosphere of true friendship and brotherly love, which is deeply appreciated by all. To these, also, I wish to extend my thanks and good will.

Respectfully,

R. MAE MURDOCK,
Superintendent of Nurses.

STATISTICS.

Statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital department during the year ended June 30, 1914.

Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	163
Patients admitted during year.....	2, 575
Total.....	2, 738
Patients discharged:	
Cured.....	997
Improved.....	828
Unimproved.....	480
Patients who died.....	272
Patients in hospital June 30, 1914.....	161
Total.....	2, 738
Daily average for the year.....	181
Patient days.....	66, 265
Lowest number on any day.....	142
Highest number on any day.....	245
Deaths within 24 hours after admission.....	21
Deaths between 24 and 48 hours after admission.....	36
Mental examinations.....	637
Transfers to the Government Hospital for the Insane.....	290
Births.....	54
Stillbirths.....	6
Prescriptions compounded.....	8, 754
Sex and color classification:	
Male—	
White.....	1, 036
Colored.....	808
Female—	
White.....	353
Colored.....	541
Total.....	2, 738

464 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Authorities for admission:

Board of Charities.....	1,452
Police department.....	569
Jail.....	239
Superintendent of—	
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	97
Emergency.....	218
Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	163
Total.....	2,738

Children treated under 16 years of age:

Male—	
White.....	20
Colored.....	23
Female—	
White.....	64
Colored.....	83
Total.....	190

Nativity of patients treated.

Armenia.....	1	Maryland.....	331
Austria.....	5	Mississippi.....	3
Canada.....	7	Missouri.....	18
China.....	4	Massachusetts.....	17
Cuba.....	1	Maine.....	11
England.....	25	Montana.....	4
France.....	7	Michigan.....	11
Finland.....	1	Minnesota.....	7
Germany.....	23	Nebraska.....	5
Greece.....	3	New Hampshire.....	7
Holland.....	1	New York.....	101
Italy.....	18	New Jersey.....	23
Ireland.....	56	North Carolina.....	90
Japan.....	1	Ohio.....	31
Syria.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	89
Mexico.....	1	Rhode Island.....	7
Nova Scotia.....	1	South Carolina.....	31
Persia.....	1	South Dakota.....	7
Russia.....	19	Oregon.....	2
Switzerland.....	4	Oklahoma.....	1
Scotland.....	5	Tennessee.....	40
West Indies.....	2	Texas.....	3
Total.....	187	Unknown.....	45
Alabama.....	15	Virginia.....	531
California.....	7	Vermont.....	2
Connecticut.....	8	West Virginia.....	26
District of Columbia.....	781	Wisconsin.....	5
Delaware.....	9		2,387
Florida.....	14	Native born.....	2,387
Georgia.....	41	Foreign born.....	187
Illinois.....	12	Remaining in hospital, June 30, 1913.....	163
Indiana.....	9		
Kansas.....	8	Total.....	2,737
Kentucky.....	30		
Louisiana.....	5		

	White.		Colored.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
General diseases.										
Alcoholism:										
Acute.....	341	51	88	43	523	382	114	7	12	8
Chronic.....	28	4	22	1	55	8	27	9	8	3
Asthenia.....			3		3	1	2			
Diabetes mellitis.....	2			2	4		1		3	
Heat exhaustion.....	2				2	2				
Influenza.....	3	1	4	3	11	9			2	
Morphinism.....	40	8	1	1	50	28	6	11		5
Malaria.....	9	4	5	3	21	10	6			5
Patients not sick.....	4	1	1	4	10	10				
Malnutrition.....			1	3	4	3	1			
Rheumatism:										
Acute.....	8	4	15	11	38	10	16	1	2	9
Chronic.....	4	5	9	6	24	3	16			5
Muscular.....	4	2	3	1	10	5	4	1		
Syphilis:										
Congenital.....		1			1				1	
Secondary.....	16	10	26	25	77	7	54	6		10
Tertiary.....	4	1	7	5	17		10	4	3	
Senility.....	4	5	2	1	12		6	2	4	
Companions to patients.....	9	4	5	4	22	18				4
Rickets.....				1	1		1			
Typhoid fever.....	1	2	3	1	7	3	2		2	
Tuberculosis of—										
Lungs.....	15	5	32	14	66		16	44	4	2
Knee.....			1		1		1			
Humerus.....				1	1		1			
Acute miliary.....				1	1				1	
Total.....	494	108	228	131	961	499	284	85	42	51
Diseases of nervous system and special senses.										
Cataract.....		1			1		1			
Opticatrophy.....	1		1	3	5		2	3		
Epilepsy, traumatic.....	10	2	16	14	42	6	23	6	5	2
Hemiplegia.....	1	2	8	3	14		6	4	3	1
Hysteria.....	2	2	1	7	12	3	7	2		
Lumbago.....	2	2	2		6	2	3			1
Locomotor ataxia.....	3		2	1	6		3	1	2	
Meningitis.....	1		1		2				2	
Monoplegia.....				1	1			1		
Neuritis, alcoholic.....	5				5	3			2	
Neurasthenia.....	5	5	3	1	14	3	11			
Paralysis agitans.....	1		2	1	4		2	1	1	
Paraplegia.....	2	2	2	2	8		1	2	2	3
Total.....	33	16	41	35	125	17	63	21	17	7
Mental diseases.										
Alcoholic psychosis.....	53	12	43	11	121	56	22	28	11	4
Dementia:										
Precox.....	45	21	32	18	116		31	76	7	2
Senile.....	20	9	14	7	50		8	37	3	2
Arteriosclerotic.....	16	3	10	5	34		17	16	1	
Epileptic.....	11	4	13	5	33		11	18	2	2
Imbecility.....	5	4	7	4	20		8	10		2
General paresis.....	21	9	17	6	53		6	38	6	3
Manic-depressant insanity.....	15	7	18	9	49	7	9	32		1
Paranoia.....	28	12	21	11	72		17	51	2	2
Not insane.....	29	9	24	9	71	67			1	3
Toxic psychosis.....	6	2	7	3	18	3	5	4	4	2
Total.....	249	92	208	88	637	133	134	310	37	23
Diseases of circulatory system.										
Arteriosclerosis.....	6	1	11	7	25	4	9	1	7	4
Anemia, secondary.....	2				2		2			
Chlorosis.....	1		1		2		2			
Aortic regurgitation.....	7	8	9	5	29		16	2	9	2
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	4	4	16	6	30	1	15	1	13	
Endocarditis.....	2		3	1	6		1		1	4

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of circulatory system—Continued.</i>										
Hemorrhoids.....	1		1	1	3	2	1			
Mitral regurgitation.....	23	13	55	39	130	6	74	13	37	
Mitral stenosis.....	3	2	6	1	12		6	2	2	2
Aortic stenosis.....	2		1	1	4		2		2	
Myocarditis.....			4	2	6	1	3		2	
Varicose veins.....	6		1	1	8	4	2	2		
Uremia.....		1	2	2	5	1			4	
Aneurism.....			1	1	2		2			
Total.....	57	29	111	67	264	19	135	21	77	12
<i>Diseases of respiratory system.</i>										
Bronchial asthma.....	1	1	1	6	9	1	7		1	
Chronic bronchitis.....	15	4	10	5	34	12	7	2	6	7
Acute bronchitis.....	9	3	9	3	24	10	7	2	1	4
Adenoids.....	2		2	1	5	5				
Laryngitis.....				1	1		1			
Edema of lungs.....	5	2	2	1	10	5	1		3	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2	1	2	1	6	4			1	1
Lobar pneumonia.....	1	1		1	3	1			1	1
Pleurisy.....	6	3	4	4	17	7	5	1	4	
Tonsillitis.....	4	1	4	3	12	7	3			2
Total.....	45	16	34	26	121	52	31	5	17	16
<i>Diseases of digestive system.</i>										
Acute appendicitis.....		1	3	3	7	2	2		3	
Chronic appendicitis.....		1	2	1	4	2	2			
Chronic constipation.....	7	5	6	3	21	8	9	1		3
Diarrhea.....	1				1		1			
Fistula in ano.....				2	2		1		1	
Acute gastritis.....	2	4	3	4	13	5	4		1	3
Gastroenteritis.....				2	2		1		1	
Chronic pharyngitis.....	1		1		2		2			
Hernia:										
Congenital.....	2				2		2			
Inguinal.....	8		5		11	7	1		1	2
Femoral.....	2				2		1	1		
Ventral.....		1			1		1			
Strangulated.....	2		1		3		2		1	
Umbilical.....	1		1		2		1	1		
Intestinal intoxication.....	1		2		3	2	1			
Intestinal indigestion.....	1				1	1				
Intestinal obstruction.....	2			1	3	2			1	
Acute indigestion.....	4	2	1	2	9	5	3		1	
Gastric ulcer.....		1	2		3		3			
Jaundice.....	1				1	1				
Stomatitis.....		1	1		2	1	1			
Tubercular peritonitis.....	1			1	2		1		1	
Choleangitis.....	2	1	2	3	8	4	2			2
Total.....	38	17	28	22	105	40	41	3	11	10
<i>Diseases of bone.</i>										
Arthritis deformans.....				2	2	1	1			
Gonorrheal arthritis.....	3		1	3	7	3	1	1		2
Rheumatic arthritis.....	2		1	3	3		2	1	1	
Ankylosis.....			2		2		2			
Colles' fracture.....		1			1		1			
Fracture of—										
Ribs.....	1	2			3	1	2			
Tibia.....	3	1	2		6	2	2	1	1	
Jaw.....	1			1	4	4				
Hip.....	1		1		2	2				
Skull.....	3		1		4	3	1			
Humerus.....	1		1	1	3	2	1			
Femur.....	5		1	1	5	2	3			
Osteomyelitis.....	2		1	1	4	1	1		1	1
Pott's disease.....	6		2	2	10	1	4	3	2	
Sprains of—										
Wrist.....	5	3	3	1	12	8	4			
Elbow.....			1		1	1				
Ankle.....	3	2	2		7	3	4			
Total.....	36	9	20	11	76	34	29	5	5	3

	White.		Colored.							
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Diseases of skin and connective tissues, and puerperal conditions.</i>										
Pellagra.....			5		5			1	4	
Burns, second degree.....	2			2	4	2	1		1	
Adenitis.....		1	4	1	6	4	2			
Incomplete abortion.....		5		8	13	4	5	2		2
Births.....	3	4	25	22	54	43			6	5
Abscess of foot.....	1		2		3	3				
Abscess of jaw.....		1	1		2	2				
Carcinoma of—										
Breast.....		1		3	4				4	
Stomach.....	2	1	1	3	7		1	2	4	
Rectum.....			1	1	2			1	1	
Uterus.....		1		6	7	1			6	
Liver.....			2		2				2	
Face.....	1				1		1			
Tongue.....	1		1		2			1	1	
Contused wounds of—										
Hand.....	1			1	2					
Leg.....	2		2		4	2				
Head.....	1		4		5	2				2
Shoulder.....				1	1					
Hip.....	1	1	1		3	1				
Side.....			1		1					
Ankle.....	1				1	1				
Punctured wounds.....	2		2		4	2				
Dermatitis.....			1		1					
Scabies.....	5	1		1	7	4				
Eczema.....	3	3	3	1	10	7				
Measles, German.....				1	1	1				
Erysipelas.....	2	1	3		6	5	1			
Myxedema.....		1		1	2	2				
Frostbite.....			1		1		1			
Gangrene of foot.....			1	2	3	1	1		1	
Exophthalmic-goiter.....		1		3	4		2	2		
Carbuncle.....		1			1				1	
Infected wound of—										
Hand.....	1		1	2	4	1	3			
Foot.....	3		2	1	6	3	2		1	
Head.....	1		1	1	3		2		1	
Breast.....		1		1	2	2				
Lacerated wounds of—										
Scalp.....	2		4		6		5	1		
Arms.....	1		1		2	2				
Hand.....	2		2		4	2	2			
Head.....	1	1		1	3	1	2			
Pregnancy.....		9		61	70	53	4	5	3	5
Phagedenic ulcer.....			2		2			2		
Ulcer of tooth.....			2		2	2				
Varicose ulcer of leg.....	11	1	6	6	24	6	5	3		10
Amputation of foot.....	1		2		3	2	1			
Abscess of—										
Gum.....			2	1	3	2	1			
Pelvis.....		1		1	2		1		1	
Glential.....				1	1		1			
Ischiorectal.....	1		1		2	2				
Abdominal adhesion.....	1		1	4	6	1	5			
Sarcoma.....			1	1	2	2				
Otitis media.....	1		2		3			3		
Postpartum convalescence.....		3		7	10	8	2			
Total.....	54	39	91	145	329	174	71	23	37	24
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>										
Chancroids.....		1	4	3	8	2	3			3
Bubo.....			1		1		1			
Cystitis.....	1		1		2	1			1	
Menorrhagia.....				1	1	1				
Epididymitis.....	1		3		4	2	1	1		
Endometritis.....		1			1		1			
Gonorrhea.....	11	7	6	2	26	11	7	3		8
Gonorrheal ophthalmia.....			1	1	2		2			
Orchitis.....	2		3		5	2	2			

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system—Continued.</i>										
Nephritis:										
Acute parenchymatous.....	1				1				1	
Chronic parenchymatous..	1	1	1		3	1	1		1	
Chronic interstitial parenchymatous.....	10	11	26	2	49	2	18		24	5
Phimosis.....			1		1				1	
Prostatitis.....	3				3	2			1	
Vaginitis.....		6		3	9	3	3	2		1
Dysmenorrhea.....				4	4	2	1	1		
Total.....	30	27	47	16	120	29	40	7	29	15

Surgical work.

No.	Diseases.	Operation.	Result.
2	Abscess:		
1	Pelvic.....	Incision and drainage.....	Cured.
	Rectal.....	do.....	Do.
3	Appendicitis:		
2	Acute.....	Appendectomy.....	Do.
4	Catarrhal.....	do.....	Do.
3	Chronic.....	do.....	Do.
1	Adenitis, inguinal.....	Incision and drainage.....	Do.
1	Adenoids.....	Adenectomy.....	Do.
1	Carcinoma of—		
3	Uterus.....	Laparotomy.....	Unimproved.
1	Breast.....	Amputation.....	Improved.
1	Stomach.....	Laparotomy.....	Died.
1	Do.....	do.....	Improved.
1	Carbuncle.....	Cauterization and curettage.....	Died.
3	Cataract of eye.....	Iridectomy.....	Cured.
3	Chancroids.....	Cauterized.....	Do.
2	Cholecystitis.....	Cholecystotomy.....	Do.
3	Endometritis.....	Curettage.....	Do.
1	Eclamps a and contracted pelvis.....	Cæsar section.....	Died.
2	Fibroid.....	Hysterectomy.....	Cured.
2	Fracture of—		
1	Tibia, ununited.....	Bone plate.....	Do.
1	Humerus.....	do.....	Do.
1	Femur.....	Lane plate.....	Do.
1	Do.....	Amputation.....	Do.
2	Fistula in ano.....	Incision and drainage.....	Do.
1	Gangrene of—		
3	Leg.....	Amputation.....	Died.
2	Do.....	do.....	Cured.
1	Foot.....	do.....	Do.
3	Finger.....	do.....	Do.
3	Hemorrhoids.....	Excision.....	Do.
15	Hernia—		
1	Inguinal.....	Herniotomy.....	Do.
4	Incarcerated.....	do.....	Do.
5	Hypertrophied prostate.....	Prostectomy.....	Died.
2	Do.....	do.....	Cured.
2	Hydrocele.....	Obliteration of sack.....	Do.
2	Lacerated cervix.....	Trachelorrhaphy.....	Do.
2	Lacerated perineum.....	Perineorrhaphy.....	Do.
3	Potts disease.....	Albee operation.....	Do.
1	Phimosis.....	Circumcision.....	Do.
1	Perinephritis.....	Exploratory laparotomy.....	Do.
9	Retroversion.....	Ventral suspension.....	Improved.
23	Salpingitis.....	Salpingectomy.....	Cured.
2	Syphilis.....	606 intravenously.....	Do.
3	Stricture urethra.....	Urethrotomy.....	Improved.
1	Specific ulcer.....	Skin graft.....	Do.
1	Tuberculosis of hip.....	Incision and drainage.....	Do.
1	Tuberculosis of knee.....	do.....	Do.
3	Varicocele.....	Ligation and excision.....	Cured.
	Varicose veins.....	Phlebectomy.....	Improved.

Total 135.

Diseases treated in jail department.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
General diseases.										
Alcoholism, acute.....	12	3	272	14	301	292	7			2
Acute arthritis.....	38	3	26	6	73	52	15	6		
Cephalalgia.....	63	8	115		186	175	11			
Malaria.....	22		34	2	58	55	3			
Myalgia.....	57	11	73	16	157	141	8	8		
Morphinism.....	21	2	3		26	26				
Osteomyelitis.....	2				2	2				
Potts disease.....			7		7	3	4			
Rheumatism:										
Acute.....	27	2	19	5	53	47	6			
Chronic.....	4		3	1	8	2	6			
Synovitis.....			3		3	3				
Torticollis.....	3				3	2	1			
Total.....	249	29	555	44	877	800	61	14		2
Diseases of respiratory system.										
Asthma.....	7		7	2	16	5	8	3		
Epistaxis.....		4	28	1	33	33				
Influenza.....	23	9	17	3	52	52				
Pleurisy.....	3	4	3		10	9	1			
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	6	7	4	1	18	10	3	5		
Total.....	39	24	59	7	129	109	12	8		
Diseases of digestive system.										
Constipation, acute.....	428	7	587	22	1,044	941	53	29		21
Colitis diarrhea.....	33	4	39	2	78	64	8			6
Chr. appendix.....	8		17		25	11	8			6
Enteralgia.....	54	7	47	3	111	92	9	5		5
Gastritis.....	44	4	103		151	141	8			2
Hemorrhoids.....	16		6		22	16	4			2
Indigestion.....	25	7	18	7	57	30	16	5		6
Prolaps. rectum.....			2		2		2			
Stomatitis.....	8	7	43	7	65	43	22			
Total.....	616	36	862	41	1,555	1,338	130	39		48
Cutaneous diseases										
Alopecia.....	3		4		7	1		6		
Cellulitis.....	1				1	1				
Dermatitis.....	1		1		2	2				
Epitheleoma of face.....	1				1	1				
Erythma multiforma.....	1				1	1				
Eczema.....	13		6	1	20	16	3			1
Frostbite.....	11		13		24	11	8			5
Furunculosis.....	6		41		47	47				
Pediculosis.....	1		3		4	1	2	1		
Psoriasis.....	17		26		43	43				
Scabies.....	3		2		5	4				1
Sycosis-barbae.....	13		4	2	19	14	3			2
Urticaria.....	8		2		10	10				
Total.....	79		102	3	184	152	16	7		9
Diseases of ear or eye.										
Blepharitis.....		1			1	1				
Corneal ulcers.....	2		4		6	4	2			
Conjunctivitis.....	10		1	6	17	17				
Furunculosis, ear.....	2				2	2				
Hypopyon.....			2		2		2			
Hordeolum.....	3	1	2		6	6				
Otalgia.....	2		7		9	7	2			
Optic neuritis.....	2				2			2		
Pharyngitis.....	8	7	36	7	58	46	12			
Rhinitis.....	76	7	33	13	129	117	10	2		
Tonsillitis.....	16	3	60	16	95	64	24			7
Total.....	127	19	145	42	327	264	52	4		7

Diseases treated in jail department.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.						
<i>Diseases of the circulatory system.</i>										
Angina pectoris.....	5	7	3	.....	16	5	6	4	.....	1
Auricular fibrillation.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Arteriosclerosis.....	7	.....	28	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Mitral regurgitation.....	23	2	43	4	72	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	36	9	76	4	125	5	115	4	.....	1
<i>Diseases of the nervous system and mental diseases.</i>										
Alcoholic neuritis.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	24	1	11	.....	36	.....	29	5	.....	2
Hysteria.....	.....	1	3	1	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insomnia.....	66	2	18	.....	86	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Neurasthenia.....	7	.....	1	.....	8	3	4	1	.....	.....
Neuralgia.....	37	2	13	.....	52	29	14	5	.....	4
Paresis, general.....	4	.....	7	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
Sciatica.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	144	6	53	1	204	126	50	22	.....	6
<i>Genito-urinary diseases.</i>										
Cystitis.....	4	.....	7	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chancre.....	65	.....	38	.....	103	94	7	.....	.....	2
Chancroids.....	1	.....	56	.....	57	53	2	.....	.....	2
Epididymitis.....	7	.....	16	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gonorrhea.....	81	.....	63	.....	144	128	10	.....	.....	6
Nocturnal emissions.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchitis.....	17	.....	4	.....	21	14	3	.....	.....	4
Renal abscess.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prostatitis.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	3	3	.....	.....	1
Phimosis.....	7	.....	2	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urethritis.....	7	.....	3	.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....	1
Varicocele.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	199	.....	189	.....	388	345	26	1	.....	16
<i>Surgical dressings and surgical operations.</i>										
Ankylosis of elbow.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Contusions.....	33	.....	67	7	107	99	.....	.....	.....	8
Circumcision.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hernia.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Ingrown toe nail.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancings.....	12	.....	17	2	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sprains.....	8	.....	1	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Teeth extracted.....	16	.....	11	1	28	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounds stitched.....	7	.....	23	2	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	80	.....	126	12	218	203	3	3	.....	9
Grand total.....	1,569	123	2,167	154	4,017	3,342	465	112	.....	98

Support of prisoners, District of Columbia.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for maintenance.....
Appropriation for new boiler plant (see note below), \$15, 000. \$44, 000. 00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....
Fresh beef..... 23, 914. 17
Flour, \$72.42; corn meal, \$63.01..... \$2, 898. 27
Bread..... 135. 43
Groceries and provisions..... 3, 001. 04
..... 2, 012. 61

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 471

Vegetables.....	\$1, 178. 94	
Codfish.....	220. 80	
Salt meats.....	2, 804. 50	
Total for food.....		\$12, 251. 59
Ice.....	457. 32	
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	367. 49	
		824. 81
Clothing.....	206. 16	
Shoes.....	671. 89	
Dry goods.....	1, 061. 34	
Total clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....		1, 939. 39
Fuel.....	2, 180. 10	
Gas light, \$396.98; electric current, \$1,385.40.....	1, 782. 38	
Engineer's supplies.....	72. 60	
Total for heat, light, power, engineer.....		4, 035. 28
Forage.....	109. 18	
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	113. 67	
Telephone.....	161. 64	
Lumber.....	17. 63	
Electrical supplies.....	8. 69	
Hardware.....	76. 04	
Paint, paint brushes, oils, etc.....	60. 42	
Kerosene oil.....	28. 25	
Miscellaneous.....	406. 77	
Total.....		982. 29
Total expenditures.....		43, 947. 53
Balance June 30, 1914.....		52. 47

NOTE.—Expenditures appropriation new boiler plant.

Appropriation.....	15, 000. 00
Expended by.....	
Balance.....	

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Prisoners in jail July 1, 1913:

White males.....	67
Colored males.....	70
White females.....	6
Colored females.....	23
	166

Prisoners transferred from the jail to the District workhouse, Occoquan, Va., during the fiscal year 1914:

White males.....	2, 313
Colored males.....	3, 290
White females.....	131
Colored females.....	861
	6, 595

Prisoners transferred from the jail to penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1914:

United States penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.—

White males.....	3
Colored males.....	23
	26

Prisoners transferred from the jail to penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1914—Continued.**United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.—**

White males.....	1
Colored males.....	1
	<hr/> 2

Maryland State Penitentiary, Baltimore, Md.—

White males.....	27
Colored males.....	84
Colored females.....	6
	<hr/> 117

Minnesota State Penitentiary, Stillwater, Minn.—

White males.....	7
Colored males.....	15
	<hr/> 22

Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kans.—

Colored females.....	3
	<hr/> 170

Prisoners received at the jail per commitment from the District of Columbia courts during the fiscal year 1914.....

Daily average population for the fiscal year 1914.....	9,324
Largest number on any one day.....	250 $\frac{199}{365}$
Smallest number on any one day.....	302
	<hr/> 166

Fiscal year 1914:

Transferred from the jail to the Government Hospital for the Insane.....	46
Transferred from the jail to the Washington Asylum Hospital, either for mental examination or for hospital treatment.....	249
Daily average cost of food for prisoners.....	\$0.12 $\frac{7}{16}$
Daily average cost of maintenance without officers' salaries.....	\$0.21 $\frac{9}{16}$
Daily average cost of maintenance with officers' salaries.....	\$0.48 $\frac{1}{2}$

Daily average population:

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.....	214
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.....	236
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.....	250

Daily average cost of food:

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.....	\$0.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.....	\$0.13 $\frac{3}{16}$
During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.....	\$0.12 $\frac{7}{16}$

Appropriations:

To provide for the expenses of the jail during the fiscal year 1913....	\$42,000.00
To supply deficiency in appropriation for 1912-13.....	3,500.00

	<hr/> 45,500.00
To provide for the expenses of the jail during the fiscal year 1913-14.....	44,000.00

Total expenses:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.....	44,442.00
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.....	43,947.53

Balance:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.....	1,057.34
For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.....	52.47

Appointments and resignations, fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Names.	Office.	Appointed.	Resigned.
Louis F. Zinkhan.....	Superintendent.....	July 1, 1911	(c)
William G. Ladd.....	Deputy superintendent.....	do.....	
W. Grayson Urner.....	Clerk.....	do.....	
Thomas J. Mitchell.....	Captain of watch.....	do.....	
C. J. Mahoney.....	do.....	do.....	
George B. Blandford.....	do.....	do.....	
James W. Walters.....	do.....	Mar. 22, 1914	
William R. Baltzell.....	Guard.....	July 1, 1911	
James L. Sollers.....	do.....	do.....	
Eugene Welch.....	do.....	do.....	
John Campbell.....	do.....	Aug. 14, 1911	
S. B. Garrett.....	do.....	Mar. 25, 1913	
James O. Thompson.....	do.....	July 1, 1911	
A. Youst.....	do.....	do.....	
T. J. Lerch.....	do.....	do.....	
W. H. Arnold.....	do.....	do.....	
William Erskine.....	do.....	do.....	
George Ratherdale.....	do.....	do.....	
Albert W. Joyce.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 31, 1913
R. H. Green.....	do.....	Mar. 22, 1914	Dec. 31, 1913
Alice J. Bennet.....	Matron.....	July 1, 1911	
Mrs. E. E. Wood.....	do.....	Nov. 1, 1912	
Ellen Waters.....	do.....	Jan. 11, 1914	
Isabel Ward.....	Substitute matron.....	Aug. 21, 1913	
John P. Hickey.....	Steward.....	July 1, 1911	Aug. 14, 1913
George C. Gumm.....	Superintendent of building.....	do.....	
David M. Proctor.....	Engineer.....	do.....	
F. C. Bache.....	do.....	do.....	
B. M. Elliott.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1913	

¹ Died Mar. 13, 1914.*Salaries, fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.*

Names.	Office.	Salary.
Louis F. Zinkhan.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,800.00
William G. Ladd.....	Deputy superintendent.....	1,400.00
W. Grayson Urner.....	Clerk.....	1,200.00
Thomas J. Mitchell.....	Captain of watch.....	759.00
James W. Waters.....	do.....	321.00
C. J. Mahoney.....	do.....	1,080.00
George B. Blandford.....	do.....	1,080.00
William R. Baltzell.....	Guard.....	1,020.00
James L. Sollers.....	do.....	1,020.00
Eugene Welch.....	do.....	1,020.00
John Campbell.....	do.....	1,020.00
S. B. Garrett.....	do.....	1,020.00
James O. Thompson.....	do.....	1,020.00
A. Youst.....	do.....	1,020.00
T. J. Lerch.....	do.....	1,020.00
W. H. Arnold.....	do.....	1,020.00
William Erskine.....	do.....	1,020.00
George Ratherdale.....	do.....	1,020.00
Albert W. Joyce.....	do.....	340.00
James W. Walters.....	As guard, Nov. 1 to Mar. 22.....	399.50
R. H. Green.....	As guard, Mar. 22 to June 30.....	280.50
Alice J. Bennett.....	Matron, to Dec. 31, 1913.....	450.00
Ellen Waters.....	Matron, from Jan. 11, 1914.....	424.00
Isabel Ward.....	Substitute matron (recommended).....	245.00
John P. Hickey.....	Steward.....	720.00
George C. Gumm.....	Superintendent of building.....	1,200.00
David M. Proctor.....	Engineer.....	1,020.00
F. C. Bache.....	do.....	124.67
B. M. Elliott.....	do.....	850.00

474 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Persons committed to the Washington Asylum and Jail and offenses charged against them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

	White male.	Colored male.	White female.	Colored female.	Total.
Abandonment.....	1	2			3
Adultery.....	7	19		7	33
Assault.....	61	406	28	49	544
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	10	88	9	12	119
Assault and larceny.....	2	8	2		12
Assault and disorderly conduct.....	5	31	1	7	44
Assault, dangerous weapon, and violation of excise law.....	1		3	3	7
Assault and throwing missiles.....		1			1
Assault and violation of excise law.....	7	9		1	17
Assault and vagrancy.....		1			1
Assault to kill.....		6			6
Assault to rape.....	4	4			8
Assault and cruelty to animals.....	1				1
Assault and indecent exposure.....		1			1
Assault and violation of section 848.....		1			1
Assault, violation of excise law, and destroying private property.....		1			1
Assaults and threats.....		1			1
Arson.....	4			2	6
Accessory after fact; murder.....		1			1
Attempted false pretense.....	1				1
Attempted robbery.....	1	4	1		6
Attempted housebreaking.....	1	2			3
Attempted larceny.....	1			1	2
Aiding and abetting sale of intoxicating liquors.....		1			1
Bigamy.....	2	1	1	1	5
Bench warrant.....	2				2
Bawdyhouse.....				1	1
Bastardy.....	1				1
Contempts of court.....	5	8			13
Cruelty to animals.....	1	3			4
Carrying deadly weapon.....	16	3	1	3	23
Carnal knowledge.....	6	16		2	24
Carrying deadly weapons, disorderly conduct, and violation of excise law.....	1	8		1	10
Conspiracy in violation of sec. 5440, Revised Statutes of the United States.....		2			2
Carrying deadly weapon and larceny.....	1	1			2
Carrying property away without consent of the owner.....		2			2
Carrying concealed weapons.....		2			2
Disorderly conduct.....	133	690	10	135	968
Disorderly conduct and assault.....	9	14	2	2	25
Destroying private property.....		1	2		3
Depredation on private property.....		16		1	17
Disorderly conduct and larceny.....		9	1		10
Desertion.....	1				1
Disorderly conduct and destroying private property.....	1		1	1	3
Disorderly conduct and fornication.....				2	2
Devising scheme to defraud and obtain money on false pretense.....		1			1
Disorderly conduct and false pretense.....		1			1
Disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons.....		3		1	4
Disorderly conduct, assault, and housebreaking.....	1	1			2
Disorderly conduct and violation of excise law.....	74	97	4	5	180
Disorderly conduct and housebreaking.....		1			1
Depredation.....		1			1
Disorderly house.....		1			1
Disorderly conduct and indecent exposure.....	3	1			4
Disorderly conduct and throwing missiles.....			2		2
Enticing prostitution.....		1		1	2
Embezzlement.....	2	5	4	9	20
Forgery.....	17	17			34
Fornication.....	8	5		1	14
Fornication and assault.....	11	33	7	28	79
Forgery and altering.....		2			2
False pretenses.....	1	1			2
Furnishing liquor without license.....	31	10	1	3	45
Forgery and false pretenses.....					
False witness.....	1	2			3
False representations to obtain liquor license.....		2			2
Forgery and larceny.....		1			1
Grand larceny.....			1		1
Giving intoxicating liquor to minors.....	4	29	3	4	40
Grand larceny, violation of sec. 834A.....	4	10			14
Giving false fire alarm.....	1				1
Housebreaking.....		1			1
Housebreaking with attempt to assault.....	10	65			75
Housebreaking and larceny.....	1	1			2
Highway robbery.....		6			6
Habitual drunkard.....	1	1			2
	2		1		3

Persons committed to the Washington Asylum and Jail and offenses charged against them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

	White male.	Colored male.	White female.	Colored female.	Total.
Housebreaking and grand larceny		2			2
Indecent exposure	12	20			32
Interfering with and giving fire alarm	1				1
Impersonating an inspector		1			1
Indecent exposure and violation of excise law	4	2			6
Larceny	123	474	10	36	643
Larceny and embezzlement		2			2
Larceny and disorderly conduct		1		2	3
Larceny and indecent exposure		1			1
Larceny and adultery	1	1			2
Larceny from the United States		1			1
Larceny and police regulations		1			1
Larceny and assault	1	2			3
Larceny and abduction	1				1
Larceny and housebreaking		1			1
Larceny and violation of sec. 848		1			1
Larceny and violation of excise law	4	4	1	1	10
Larceny and vagrancy	1	2			3
Larceny and destroying private property	1	1			2
Libel	1				1
Murder	5	6		1	12
Malicious destruction, moving property		1			1
Nonsupport	86	93			179
Nuisance		2			2
Permitting gaming	2	15			17
Permitting gaming and assault		2			2
Practicing medicine without a license	1		1		2
Rape		2			2
Robbery	17	28	6		51
Receiving stolen property	1	4			5
Repeatedly drunk		1	1		2
Repeatedly drunk and disorderly conduct	2				2
Robbery and larceny		1			1
Selling intoxicating liquor without license	1	20	3		24
Seduction	1	8			9
Speakeasy	2	5			7
Threats and disorderly conduct	1	2			3
Threats	13	20			33
Taking property without right	2	5			7
Throwing missiles		5			5
Threat and carrying deadly weapons	2				2
Unlicensed bar	3	29	5		37
Unpaid board bill	8	3			11
Violation of postal laws	1		3		4
Violation of excise laws	2,419	1,941	45	122	4,527
Violation of sec. 833A	1	1		1	3
Violation of speed laws	2	2			4
Violation of excise laws and disorderly conduct	131	149	3	31	314
Violation of sec. 826B, Code	21	9			30
Violation of police regulations	10	54		1	65
Violation of pharmacy laws	10	1	1		12
Violation of excise laws and larceny		3			3
Violation of sec. 806, Code	1				1
Violation of excise laws and police regulations	2	19		1	22
Violation of excise laws, rape, and carrying concealed weapons		2			
Vagrancy	281	97	9	11	398
Violation of excise laws, with indecent exposure	13	14			27
Violation of sec. 851B, Code	18	12	6	1	47
Violation of sec. 848, District of Columbia Code	6	4		1	11
Violation of sec. 826B and larceny	1				1
Violation of sec. 836, Code		2			2
Violation of excise laws, indecent exposure, disorderly conduct, sec. 848		1	1		2
Violation of excise laws and nonsupport	1				1
Violation of sec. 825, Code	2				2
Violation of sec. 324S, Code	1				1
Violation of speed laws and police regulations, sec. 826B	1	2			3
Violation of excise laws and housebreaking	1				1
Violation of sec. 863, Code of the District of Columbia	1				1
Violation of excise laws and sec. 851B, Code	1				1
Violation of excise laws, and vagrancy	2				2
Violation of park regulations	1				1
Violation of immigrations laws	1				1
Violation of sec. 860, Code of the District of Columbia	1				1
Violation of law in relation to dogs	1				1
Violation of act of Congress approved Feb 1, 1913	1				1
Violation of weights and measures	1	1			2
Violation of excise laws, disturbing private property, and disorderly conduct	1	3			4
Violation of sec. 849, Code, and vagrancy	1				1
Violation of excise laws and assault	1	5			6

476 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Persons committed to the Washington Asylum and Jail and offenses charged against them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

	White male.	Colored male.	White female.	Colored female.	Total.
Violation of excise laws, disorderly conduct, and assault.....		1			1
White slavery.....	2				2
Violation of excise laws and carrying concealed deadly weapons.....	1	3			4
Vagrancy and disorderly conduct.....	1				1
Violation of pharmacy laws and vagrancy.....	1				1
Violation of excise laws and throwing missiles.....		1			1
Violation of excise laws and speed laws.....		2	1		3
Assault to commit robbery.....		1			1
Adultery and larceny.....		1			1
Carrying deadly weapon, violation of sec. 312 Penal Code.....		1			1
Disorderly conduct, violation of excise laws and police regulations.....	1				1
Habitual drunkard and violation of excise laws.....	1				1
Incest.....	1				1
Trafficking and bartering in intoxicating liquors.....		1			1
Turning in fire alarm.....		1			1
Threats and assaults.....		2			2
Violation of police regulations and disorderly conduct.....	1	5			6
Violation of excise laws, disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons.....		1			1
Violation of excise laws and forgery.....				1	1
Violation of insanitary building laws.....			1		1
Violation of sec. 5438 R. S. L. S.....		1			1
Violation of thirty-third and sixty-seventh articles of war.....	1				1
Total.....	3,757	4,880	179	508	9,324

Persons sent to the penitentiary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Offense.	White male.	Colored male.	Colored female.	Total.
Assault to kill.....	1	1		2
Assault to kill and rob.....		2		2
Assault to rob.....	1	1	1	3
Assault to rape.....	1			1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	2	32	2	36
Assault with dangerous weapon and housebreaking.....		1		1
Assault with dangerous weapon and assault to kill.....	1	2		3
Arson.....			1	1
Adultery.....	2		1	3
Bigamy.....	1			1
Carnal knowledge.....	5	3		8
Depredation on private property.....	2	11		13
Embezzlement and violation of section 840, District of Columbia Code.....	1			1
Forgery.....	1			1
Forgery and uttering.....	3			3
Grand larceny.....	2	9	1	12
Housebreaking.....		14		14
Housebreaking and assault to rob.....		1		1
Housebreaking, larceny, and assault with dangerous weapon.....		1		1
Housebreaking and larceny.....	4	13		17
Housebreaking and petit larceny, second offense.....		1		1
Housebreaking and grand larceny.....	2	2		4
Larceny from the United States.....		1		1
Manslaughter.....		1		1
Murder, first degree.....	1			1
Murder, second degree.....	2	6		8
Petit larceny, second offense.....		11		11
Perjury.....			1	1
Robbery.....	3	9	1	13
Violation white slave traffic act.....	2			2
Violation of section 5440, Revised Statutes of the United States.....	1			1
Violation of section 312, United States Criminal Code.....		1		1
Violation of section 162, United States Criminal Code.....		1		1
Violation of section 813, District of Columbia Code.....			1	1
Total.....	38	123	9	170

Persons sent to the penitentiary during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

	White male.	Colored male.	Colored female.		White male.	Colored male.	Colored female.
Stillwater, Minn.: July 17, 1913....	7	15	.....	Leavenworth, Kans.: Apr. 8, 1914.....	3	23	.....
Baltimore, Md.: Oct. 16, 1913.....			1	Lansing, Kans.: July 17, 1913....			3
Oct. 15, 1913.....	3	8	.....	Atlanta, Ga.: Nov. 16, 1913....	1		.....
Oct. 29, 1913.....	1	8	2	June 13, 1914....		1	.....
Nov. 19, 1913.....	2	12	.....			
Nov. 21, 1913.....	4	10	.....			
Dec. 10, 1913.....	4	11	.....			
Jan. 9, 1914.....	7	7	1		38	123	9
Jan. 22, 1914.....	1	13	.....			
Feb. 16, 1914.....	5	15	.....			
Apr. 2, 1914.....			2				

Movement of population.

Number of inmates June 30, 1913.....	166
Received during the year.....	9,324
Total.....	9,490
Discharged during the year.....	2,423
Transferred.....	6,811
Number of inmates June 30, 1914.....	256
Total.....	9,490
Daily average number.....	250
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1913.....	166
Prisoners received at the jail from the District of Columbia courts during the fiscal year 1914.....	9,324
Total number received during fiscal year 1914.....	9,490
Transferred to District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.....	6,595
Transferred to penitentiaries.....	170
Transferred to insane asylum.....	46
Released from jail by expiration of sentence, payment of fine, suspension of sentence, personal recognizance, nolle prosequi, and ignored by the grand jury.....	2,423
Total.....	9,234
Prisoners in jail July 1, 1914.....	256
Total.....	9,490
Daily average.....	250

**FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKHOUSE.**

OCCOQUAN, VA., *June 30, 1914.*

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I submit for the consideration of your board and the commissioners the fourth annual report of the District of Columbia Workhouse, located near Occoquan, Va., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

The number of commitments transferred from the District of Columbia jail for this period has been 5,598 males and 992 females, and we have discharged 5,500 male and 1,008 female prisoners, total number of commitments being 6,590.

We are able to report progress for the year just closed in all of the departments. The health of the inmates has been exceptionally good, as will be seen by a study of the physician's report.

There is a much more settled condition and a better understanding of what the purposes of the institution are among both officers and prisoners, which indicate that the system of handling an institution of this character without walls, locks, or bars is becoming one that is practical. We have taken from around the buildings the stockade fence, which was composed of barbed wire, 10 feet high, and it was the impression of the management when the institution was first organized that this stockade fence was necessary to prevent escapes. After four years' experience and a study of those coming to us we are of the opinion that every restriction that was for the purpose of the safe-keeping of the inmates should be taken down and removed, and our experience for the past six months of this year, after taking down this fence and other obstacles that we had to prevent escapes, proves that our judgment in this matter was correct, as we have had less attempts to escape from the buildings than we had previously.

During this year many committees and experts in prison management from all parts of the United States and from Europe have visited this institution and expressed their approval of the scheme of our simply constructed buildings, which admit sunlight and fresh air; also the rules and methods that are daily enforced looking to the proper handling of those committed to us. These visitors have expressed themselves by letter and otherwise that methods such as we are establishing here will in the near future be approved of and practiced in the handling of all classes of criminals throughout the country. Requests come weekly to this office for details, plans, etc., concerning the policy of the commissioners with reference to the management of the institution, and I herewith submit a circular letter which has been sent out over the country in answer to these requests.

THE INDUSTRIAL FARM.

If results are ever obtained in the handling of unfortunates it will be through right treatment. There must be a thorough investigation before the stain of a prison sentence is passed. In a great percentage of the cases for minor offenses these unfortunates require nothing more than a dismissal with a friendly word of encouragement from the court, or, if in the judgment of the courts they need supervision, they then should be turned over to a practical probation officer, who should see to it that it is not necessary to commit them to imprisonment.

A prisoner should never be committed to jail to serve time. The average jail of this country is a disgrace to civilization. It is a cesspool for the breeding of disease and crime. Many of the cases that come to the police and criminal courts for minor offenses only require supervision, change of surroundings, and a new home. Institutional treatment should be the last remedy. What we must do is to abolish the fixed sentence and deinstitutionalize our institutions. Finally, these people must be made to feel, whether in an institution or out, they are working for home making.

Modern penology must not be sentimental; it should be practical. Then we must have prevention, which is formation, not reformation, for 95 per cent of our subjects in the penal institutions and reformatories of the country have never been correctly formed in their mental and physical make-up.

Modern penology in order to aid social progress must sentence its unkempt, immoral, and diseased citizens to an indefinite term of sunshine, fresh air, and honest work, with such system as will make of them an asset rather than a liability when returned to society. Modern penology must be able to say whether this can be done. If not, sterilization or definite isolation on the farm must be resorted to. In addition to all this, modern penology must bring to bear upon society the importance of ideal administration for its wayward subjects; that of humane, educated, and trained employees in all departments of our penal institutions.

At the District of Columbia Farm we are attempting to lay the foundation and inaugurate a system which will be practical—a system in which the inmates will not suffer by having too much done for them; a system in which the inmates must be made to feel, whether in an institution or out of it, there is a work for them to do individually.

We believe beneficial results can not be obtained successfully in the old-time prisons, with high walls, locks, and bars. We believe the walls must come down and the locks and bars must go to the scrap pile. We believe that for every bar of restriction removed more rays of sunlight and hope will reach the heart of the convicted man.

With these preliminary thoughts I will now briefly describe the District of Columbia Farm, which less than four years ago was a wilderness in the hills of Virginia, 20 miles south of Washington, D. C. The farm consists of 1,150 acres of land, which cost the General Government \$18 per acre.

On this land there has been constructed some 30 buildings, including dormitories, dining room, lounging hall, hospital, horse and dairy barns. These are all one-story buildings, made of wood, with a view of giving ample light and ventilation. The plan for the prisoners is that of the congregate or dormitory system. There are no cells, locks, or bars about the institution. Two hundred prisoners are taken care of during the night in each dormitory, and as we have 600 male prisoners these require three buildings. Cots are arranged side by side in these dormitories on raised platforms, and sufficient bedding, consisting of mattress, sheets and pillows, blankets and comforts, are given to each prisoner. All the buildings are equipped with steam heat and electric lights, and have ample water, both hot and cold, in each of the buildings with modern and up-to-date sewerage system.

During the evening and after the day's work is done and on Sundays the men are taken to a large building known as the rest hall and library, where they are permitted to talk, play checkers, or read the daily newspapers, which are bought for them by the management. They have access to the library of over 4,000 volumes. On summer evenings and on Sundays the inmates are permitted to take the benches out into the yard, where it is possible to enjoy more freedom and have an abundance of fresh air.

In one of the buildings referred to there is a shower bath and arrangements for the inmates to make their toilets. In this building 125 men can be taken

care of at one time. We have no washbasins, but have a faucet for each man, which makes it more sanitary, and the men are also furnished with individual towels and soap.

The prisoners are sent to us for short sentences, the time now being from 15 days to 3 years, or an average sentence being 35 days. This makes it very essential and important that sanitary conditions should be closely looked after, as from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the prisoners sent us when received have vermin on their persons. This, however, is looked after so closely that although we handle from 5,000 to 6,000 people a year, we are absolutely free from vermin in all of the 30 buildings.

In working prisoners we give from 15 to 20 men to an officer. His part is to direct this number in a humane and intelligent manner, and to have them understand it is our purpose to be helpful. With such methods we have very little trouble so far as discipline is concerned.

Work on this 1,150 acres of land consists of building roads, constructing buildings, farming, making brick, crushing stone, building and repairing wagons, painting and whitewashing the buildings, poultry raising, dairying, etc.

At the present time we are working 70 head of horses. These are all cared for by the inmates without an officer over them, and neither the farm or the buildings are inclosed by so much as a fence. We lose very few prisoners through escaping, less on an average than 2 a month. Our results show we get a fair day's work from each of our able-bodied inmates.

I have handled prisoners for the past 16 years, starting with the old-time methods of having a 30-foot wall, cells, locks and bars, and striped clothing. In the early days when a prisoner was reported by an officer for failure to comply with some order he was taken into a room, his clothing removed, and he was lashed with a cat-o-nine tails by the officer who reported him.

My experience convinces me that the open-air method, with as few restrictions as possible, so far as the inmates are concerned, give better results from the standpoint of discipline and reformation.

We handle the women prisoners from the city of Washington with the same system of buildings provided for the men. The female department is managed by women, and the two institutions are some distance apart. The average number of prisoners in the female department is about 100. The women do the laundry work and make the clothes for the prisoners of the two institutions. In addition, a number of them work on the lawn and in the garden, do the painting and other sanitary work about the buildings. The female department, like the male department, has neither cell, lock, nor bar. The buildings are one story with neither wall nor fence around them. We have handled 3,000 women in the past 3½ years and have only lost 3 through escaping.

We have very little sickness. This we attribute to our method of work, sanitation, and to the construction of the buildings, which gives plenty of fresh air and sunshine at all times. Ninety-five per cent of our inmates, both male and female, show a decided improvement when discharged, both in their mental and physical condition.

The time is coming when the District of Columbia Workhouse will be self-supporting, if not more. When it is I believe an appropriation should be provided whereby the dependent families of the inmates, whether they be sent to us because of nonsupport or for other violation of the statutes, should be paid a sum of money sufficient to provide comfortably for their support during the confinement of the offenders. If such a system were inaugurated, the financial benefit to the family would be only a secondary consideration; the greater benefit would be the lasting impression made on the individual while at the institution, developing in him industrial habits and self-confidence, which would help him to become a self-supporting citizen, capable of caring for his family after he is released. This certainly would be true in 60 per cent of the cases we have, if there can be brought about a change in the penal code of the District of Columbia, having the inmates committed on an indeterminate sentence rather than on a fixed sentence, as is now the plan.

DUAL INSTITUTIONS.

Under the present system of handling prisoners from the courts of the District of Columbia it is expensive, impractical, and should

be corrected as quickly as possible. Jails should only be used as places of detention and for no other purpose. The proper system for the District would be to have a detention building near the courts, where all those arrested could be held, and immediately upon conviction should be sent directly to this institution. It would be far better from the standpoint of sanitation, discipline, and the economical management of the penal system of the District.

In our institution we have a great amount of work in all departments, such as plumbing, carpentering, blacksmithing, etc. With the dual institutions as we have them now we are often deprived of the services of the best mechanics that are sentenced to this institution.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Statement of appropriations made for District of Columbia Workhouse, District of Columbia, 1909–1914, inclusive, expenditures therefrom, and balances unexpended June 30, 1914.*

Items.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Balances unexpended.
Act Mar. 3, 1909:			
Site, temporary structures, etc.....	\$100,000.00	\$96,519.26	\$3,480.74
Architect and expenses of commission.....	10,000.00	5,240.95	4,759.05
Act June 25, 1910: Reformatory and workhouse, al. purposes..	120,000.00	119,862.52	137.48
Acts Mar. 2, 1911, and Feb. 10, 1912: Reformatory and workhouse, all purposes.....	254,500.00	253,825.36	674.64
Act June 26, 1912:			
Workhouse—			
Salaries—			
Administration.....	5,740.00	5,739.77	.23
Operation.....	6,060.00	6,015.67	44.33
Maintenance.....	43,030.00	42,588.15	441.85
Maintenance and operation.....	75,000.00	74,986.86	13.14
Fuel—Maintenance.....	15,000.00	14,182.10	817.90
Fuel—Manufacturing and construction.....	17,500.00	17,424.26	75.74
Construction work.....	37,000.00	36,952.48	47.52
Act Mar. 4, 1913:			
Salaries—			
Administration.....	5,740.00	5,561.97	178.03
Operation.....	5,160.00	5,116.66	43.34
Maintenance.....	44,710.00	44,268.13	441.87
Maintenance and operation.....	70,000.00	70,000.00	-----
Fuel—Maintenance.....	15,000.00	14,976.96	23.04
Fuel for manufacturing and construction, oils, and repairs to plant.....	30,000.00	29,953.89	46.11
Tugboat.....	25,000.00	14,430.32	10,569.68
Barges.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	-----
Material for repairs to buildings, roads, and walks.....	4,000.00	3,979.92	20.08
Total.....	895,440.00	873,625.23	21,814.77

Net expenditures, after deducting amount reimbursed to the District of Columbia by the United States, \$33,000, on account of Belvoir site transferred to the United States.

* Unexpended balance of tugboat, reappropriated for use during 1915.

Cash collections account workhouse sales deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts, fiscal year:

1911.....	\$11.00
1912.....	944.98
1913.....	7,296.69
1914.....	12,954.78
Total.....	21,207.45

For your information and that of the commissioners I have taken a careful inventory of the property belonging to the District of Columbia which has accumulated during the four years commencing July 1, 1910, and ending June 30, 1914.

In estimating the values on all property, including land, buildings, and equipment we have been conservative. The total value as shown below is under rather than over the true cash value:

Land:

600 acres, at \$100-----	\$60,000.00	
550 acres, at \$50-----	27,500.00	
		\$87,500.00

Buildings:**Male department—**

Administration building-----	10,000.00
Rest hall and library-----	5,000.00
Laundry and clothing-----	4,000.00
A dormitory-----	5,000.00
B dormitory-----	5,000.00
C dormitory-----	5,000.00
Officers' quarters-----	6,000.00
Dining room-----	8,000.00
Commissary-----	4,000.00
Ice plant-----	1,000.00
Hospitals-----	2,000.00
Power plant-----	2,000.00
Property yard-----	6,000.00
Dairy barn-----	10,000.00
Horse barn-----	20,000.00
Blacksmith and carpenter shop-----	6,500.00
Hennery-----	2,500.00
Superintendent's residence-----	7,500.00
Assistant superintendent's residence-----	3,500.00
Cottage-----	1,500.00

Female department—

Administration building-----	5,000.00
Dormitory No. 1-----	4,500.00
Dormitory No. 2-----	4,500.00
Dining room and kitchen-----	5,000.00
Laundry-----	4,000.00
Sewing room-----	3,500.00
Superintendent brick plant, residence-----	2,000.00
Filtering plant-----	1,000.00
Building for water pump-----	2,000.00
Bake oven-----	1,000.00

Material, including crushed stone and brick-----	5,000.00
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152,000.00**Equipment:**

Water plant, complete-----	55,000.00
Power plant and electric wiring-----	50,000.00
Beds and bedding-----	10,000.00
Furniture and fixtures-----	18,650.00
Hoisting machinery and tools-----	1,215.00
Tugboats-----	25,000.00
Barges-----	30,000.00
Quarry, machinery, tools, and buildings-----	55,000.00
Brick plant, tools, and buildings-----	80,000.00
Farm implements and vehicles-----	6,050.00
Harness-----	1,200.00
Tools-----	650.00
Sewerage system-----	35,000.00
Ice machine-----	3,500.00
Plumbing and sewerage conduits-----	74,000.00
31,680 feet road constructed-----	30,000.00
11,500 feet walks and drives-----	5,500.00
Wharves constructed-----	18,000.00
Wagons, scales, and house-----	600.00
Nursery stock and shade trees-----	5,567.00
Hay-----	495.00
Straw-----	420.00

505,847.00

Live stock:		
Cattle-----	\$3, 102. 00	
Horses-----	4, 725. 00	
Hogs-----	3, 625. 00	
Poultry-----	1, 000. 00	
Mules-----	8, 400. 00	
		\$20, 852. 00
Inventories:		
Stationery and office supplies-----	798. 00	
Storeroom-----	3, 153. 32	
Clothing-----	3, 500. 00	
		7, 451. 32
		<u>773, 650. 32</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COMPARISON OF OLD WITH NEW.

For the four years 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 appropriations were made by Congress to maintain the old workhouse in Washington of \$399,444. Deducting the excess expenditure as shown above from this amount, we are saving the District of Columbia in four years of our operation \$317,531.54, or, in other words, the excess appropriation for maintaining the workhouse at Occoquan for four years has been \$78,767.46—an average of \$19,691.86 per year—while at the old workhouse it cost \$399,444 for four years, an average of \$99,861 per year.

The benefit to the inmates under the new methods as compared with the old can not be estimated by a dollar mark.

RECAPITULATION.

Showing appropriations by Congress for the four years ending June 30, 1914, also inventory of land, buildings, and equipment belonging to the District of Columbia:

<i>Debit.</i>		
Appropriations to June 30, 1914-----	\$873, 625. 23	
Collections deposited in Treasury-----	21, 207. 45	
Net appropriations-----		\$852, 417. 78
<i>Credit.</i>		
Real estate-----	87, 500. 00	
Buildings and material-----	152, 000. 00	
Equipment-----	505, 847. 00	
Live stock-----	20, 852. 00	
Miscellaneous-----	7, 451. 32	
Total credits-----		<u>773, 650. 32</u>
Amount representing maintenance for four years ending June 30, 1914-----		78, 767. 46

THE FARM.

The past four years the timber has been cut from about 600 of the 1,150 acres of land purchased for the workhouse institution.

We have at this time about 200 acres in cultivation and in orchards. On these 200 acres there has been brought from the District and engineering stables manure and street sweepings to the amount of about 40,000 tons, the effect of which on the land is very noticeable, and insures that the soil we have can be made most productive with the sufficient amount of this fertilizer brought from Washington.

A little over a year ago the commissioners gave their consent for us to equip a house boat on which prisoners could be maintained in Washington for the purpose of performing such labor as loading barges with fertilizer to the amount of at least two barges each week, or 10,000 tons each year. In addition to this work the prisoners kept in Washington on the house boat unload all brick and such other freight as we have to ship to Washington.

We have had built in the past year an additional house boat, used in transporting the local freight from merchants of Washington to the workhouse, thereby saving the freight that heretofore has been paid to the railroads, amounting to about \$150 per month. In addition to this saving with this additional house boat during the time that navigation is open we transport discharged prisoners to the number of about 1,500 each year, which will give us an additional saving of about \$500 or \$600 in transportation that has been paid heretofore to the railroads.

TENTH STREET WHARF.

The transfer of the Tenth Street wharf for the use of materials manufactured at this institution will be a great convenience and advantage and will give us a splendid outlet for our brick and other commodities. I trust that the commissioners will see their way clear to make this wharf a permanent unloading and receiving station for this institution.

NURSERY.

At the close of this fiscal year we had fruit trees, shade trees, nursery stock, and plants in growing condition, as follows:

Apple trees-----	2,952	Grape vines-----	1,500
Peach trees-----	1,035	Blackberries, raspberries, goose-	
Pear trees-----	460	berries, and currents-----	7,000
Plum trees-----	70	Strawberries-----	10,000
Total-----	4,517	Total-----	18,500
<hr/>			
Nursery stock:			
Apple trees-----	1,200		
Peach seedlings-----	400		
Pear seedlings-----	200		
Shade trees-----	200		
Total-----	2,000		

All the above plants are in good growing condition. The trees were set out in ground that was prepared by the blasting of the holes and fertilizing of the earth that was placed around the roots of same. An expert in this line has the handling of the fruit trees and vines, and gives all of his time to the overseeing of this department.

HOGS.

We have commenced the construction of sanitary hogpens, which, when completed, will care for 600 head of hogs. We have at this time 350 head, and will be able to butcher for our own use this winter about 125, the average weight of which will be 200 pounds.

POULTRY.

Our poultry department has been very satisfactory this year, as will be seen from the amount of its products during this period. I

feel that the experimental stage is now passed in this department, and in the future it will be more than self-supporting.

DAIRY.

Our dairy now comprises 60 head of cattle, young and old. We are milking at this time 27 cows and producing from 350 to 400 pounds of milk per day. This department during the period of this report has been more than self-supporting, as will be seen from the statement of its products hereto attached.

Beginning July 1, 1914, we have undertaken to furnish milk to the Washington Asylum and Jail, which requires 30 gallons per day during the year.

APPROPRIATIONS, 1913-14.

Salaries	\$55,610.00
Maintenance and operation	70,000.00
Fuel maintenance	15,000.00
Fuel, oil, and repairs, manufacturing and construction	30,000.00
Tugboat	25,000.00
Barges	12,000.00
Repairs to buildings, etc	4,000.00
Total	211,610.00

EXPENDED, 1913-14.

Salaries	54,956.82
Maintenance and operation	70,000.00
Fuel maintenance	14,976.96
Fuel, oil, and repairs, manufacturing and construction	30,000.00
Tugboat	14,430.32
Barges	12,000.00
Repairs to buildings, etc	3,979.92
Appropriation unexpended	11,265.98
Total	211,610.00

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES, 1913-14.

Salaries:		
Administration	\$5,572.00	
Operation	5,126.66	
Maintenance	44,258.16	
		\$54,956.82
Maintenance and operation:		
Meats and fish	11,098.76	
Butter	818.70	
Groceries and provisions	8,180.36	
Flour	7,317.30	
Tobacco	777.00	
Clothing	5,520.55	
Shoes	5,058.56	
Tailor and sewing-room supplies	75.02	
Furniture and household furniture	1,171.84	
Laundry and cleaning supplies	709.40	
Stationery and printing	618.24	
Medical and surgical supplies	536.04	
Library and newspapers	272.40	
Postage, telegraph and telephone	713.61	
Transportation	4,410.45	
Freight	1,630.84	
Engineer supplies	237.02	
Light	223.49	
Forage	15,051.63	
Vehicles and repairs	55.82	
Harness and repairs	279.74	
Blacksmith supplies	753.71	

Maintenance and operation—Continued.

Farm tools-----	\$1, 258. 54	
Fertilizer and seeds-----	591. 56	
Repairs-----	490. 13	
Horses and cattle-----	941. 14	
Dynamite-----	505. 20	
Unclassified-----	660. 77	
Miscellaneous-----	42. 18	
		\$70, 000. 00
Fuel maintenance—fuel-----		14, 976. 96
Total cost salaries, maintenance and operation, and fuel maintenance-----		139, 933. 78
Credits:		
Red brick to District of Columbia-----	\$13, 966. 40	
Paving brick to District of Columbia-----	2, 960. 10	
Crushed stone to District of Columbia-----	2, 328. 37	
Red brick, farm-----	4, 745. 28	
Crushed stone, farm-----	5, 879. 70	
Lumber sawed-----	849. 85	
Farm products-----	14, 122. 67	
		44, 852. 37
Total net cost operation and maintenance-----		95, 081. 41

TABLE No. 2.—Amount expended for fuel, oil, and repairs, manufacturing and construction.

Tools-----	\$804. 72
Lumber-----	2, 768. 34
Cement and lime-----	2, 937. 63
Paint-----	1, 933. 32
Plumbing supplies-----	3, 060. 72
Machinery and oils-----	2, 956. 20
Brick plant-----	2, 965. 95
Boats and scows-----	4, 724. 09
Fuel-----	7, 491. 71
Freight-----	208. 69
Miscellaneous-----	148. 63
Total-----	30, 000. 00

TABLE No. 3.—Amount expended for repairs to buildings, etc.

Mechanics-----	\$1, 784. 92
Plumbing-----	626. 16
Lime and cement-----	484. 68
Tools and repairs-----	253. 79
Lumber-----	719. 34
Electric supplies-----	74. 60
Paint-----	9. 50
Freight-----	26. 93
Total-----	3, 979. 92

PER CAPITA COST STATEMENTS, YEARS 1913-14.

Gross cost, maintenance and operation, repairs and construction--	\$173, 913. 70
Equals a cost per day of-----	242. 83
Average per capita cost per day (644.20 prisoners and 72 officers)-----	. 665
Gross cost, maintenance and operation, repairs and construction--	173, 913. 70
Less value of manufacturing and farm products-----	44, 852. 37
Net cost, maintenance and operation, repairs and construction--	129, 061. 33
Equals a cost per day of-----	178. 81
Average net per capita cost per day (644.20 prisoners and 72 officers)-----	. 489

Statement of stock butchered, 1913-14.

Month.	Articles.	Quantity.	Unit value.	Amount.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
August.....	Beef.....	536	10	\$53.60
September.....	do.....	913	10	91.30
October.....	Beef, pork.....	1,147	10, 14	156.36
November.....	Pork.....	1,006	14	140.84
December.....	do.....	491	14	68.74
January.....	Beef, pork.....	4,382	10, 14	453.32
February.....	do.....	218	10, 14	30.52
April.....	do.....	1,725	10, 14	218.54
	Total.....	10,418	.....	¹ 1,213.22

¹ Credit allowed farm.

FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCTS, 1913-14.

July, beets, cabbage, carrots, cucumber, lettuce, onions, peas, radishes, tomatoes, turnips, string beans.....	\$1,463.27
August, apples, alfalfa, lima beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloupe, green corn, cucumbers, grapes, onions, parsley, potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, etc.....	2,281.16
September, lima beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloupe, green corn, onions, popcorn, peanuts, pumpkins, turnips, sweet potatoes, watermelons, peppers, etc.....	956.15
October, lima beans, navy beans, beets, cabbage, onions, turnips, sweet potatoes, kale, honey, pumpkins, etc.....	747.34
November, navy beans, beans and sorghum, cabbage, carrots, corn, potatoes, turnips, etc.....	3,117.94
December, cabbage, sauerkraut, etc.....	57.82
January, cabbage, carrots, radishes, sauerkraut, etc.....	19.20
April, lettuce, onions, parsnips, radishes, kale, etc.....	52.29
May, lettuce, onions, parsley, radishes, strawberries, etc.....	191.98
June, alfalfa, cabbage, lettuce, onions, radishes, spinach, etc.....	407.45
Total credit allowed farm.....	9,294.60

Dairy production record, 1913-14.

Month.	Articles.	Quantity.	Unit value.	Amount.
			<i>Cents.</i>	
July.....	Milk.....gallons..	686 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	\$171.69
August.....	do.....do.....	354 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	88.62
September.....	do.....do.....	586	25	146.50
October.....	do.....do.....	448	25	112.00
November.....	do.....do.....	323	25	80.75
December.....	do.....do.....	464	25	116.00
January.....	do.....do.....	644	25	161.00
February.....	do.....do.....	672	25	168.00
March.....	do.....do.....	957	25	239.25
April.....	do.....do.....	1,191	25	297.75
May.....	do.....do.....	1,848	25	462.00
June.....	do.....do.....	1,480	25	370.00
	Total.....	9,654 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2,413.56
March.....	Butter.....pounds..	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	40.16
April.....	do.....do.....	179 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	62.83
May.....	do.....do.....	238	35	83.30
June.....	do.....do.....	241	35	84.35
	Total.....	773 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	270.64
March.....	Buttermilk.....gallons..	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	5.52
April.....	do.....do.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	6.80
May.....	do.....do.....	152	16	24.32
June.....	do.....do.....	62	16	9.92
	Total.....	291	.....	46.56

RECAPITULATION.

Milk, 9,654 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons.....	\$2, 413. 56
Butter, 773 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.....	270. 64
Buttermilk, 291 gallons.....	46. 56
Total dairy production.....	2, 710. 76

Poultry production record, 1913-14.

Month.	Articles.	Quantity.	Unit value.	Amount.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	
July.....	Chickens.....	58	20	\$11. 60
August.....	do.....	287 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	57. 55
September.....	Chickens and ducks.....	361 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	72. 27
October.....	Chickens.....	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	36. 70
November.....	Chickens and turkeys.....	279 $\frac{1}{4}$	20, 25	64. 00
December.....	do.....	334 $\frac{1}{4}$	20, 25	72. 90
January.....	Chickens.....	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	11. 75
February.....	do.....	76	20	15. 20
March.....	do.....	14	20	2. 80
April.....	do.....	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	5. 95
May.....	do.....	35	20	7. 00
June.....	do.....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	4. 10
	Total.....	1, 733$\frac{3}{4}$	.....	361. 82

*Credit allowed poultry department.

Egg production record, 1913-14.

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.
		<i>Cents.</i>	
July.....	730	30	\$18. 25
August.....	150	30	3. 75
September.....	313	30	7. 83
October.....	90	30	2. 25
November.....	225	30	5. 62
December.....	421	30	10. 53
January.....	395	30	9. 87
February.....	479	30	11. 97
March.....	573	30	14. 32
April.....	4, 614	30	115. 35
May.....	8, 651	30	216. 28
June.....	5, 050	30	126. 25
Total.....	21, 691	.....	542. 27

¹ Credit allowed poultry department.

RECAPITULATION.

Poultry butchered.....	\$361. 82
Eggs produced.....	542. 27
Total	904. 09

RECAPITULATION—FARM PRODUCTION.

Farm and garden products.....	\$9, 294. 60
Stock butchered.....	1, 213. 32
Milk and butter produced.....	2, 710. 75
Poultry	904. 09
Total.....	14, 122. 77

BRICK PLANT.

The brick plant is now fully equipped for the production of 4,000 common brick per hour, with the exception that occasionally we find

a difficulty of turning out this number on account of insufficient facilities for mixing the clay, and it will require an expenditure of about \$500 to overcome this difficulty, which improvement we will make during the coming year from funds that have been already provided for us.

During the year Mr. A. V. Blininger, from the bureau of standards of Pittsburgh, visited us, and he has given our clay and shale a thorough examination in their experimental station at Pittsburgh. He has given us some valuable suggestions with reference to the handling of our shale and clay and how the loss in the manufacture of same can be overcome.

Our percentage of loss in the number of brick manufactured during the period of this report was to a great extent caused by the quality of coal we were compelled to use. For example, each one of our kilns will hold, properly set, 65,000 green bricks. With a desirable coal that we had at the beginning of the year covered by this report, and which we had been using the previous year, required on an average from 7 to 8 days to properly burn a kiln of brick, netting from 50,000 to 55,000 good hard brick. With the coal we were compelled to use during the past year it required from 9 to 11 days to burn a kiln of brick, with the result of getting only about from 30,000 to 35,000 good hard brick, showing that the efficiency of the plant was reduced from 30 to 40 per cent, and fully 40 per cent loss in the quality of brick made, with the result that our production of brick, as shown by the table hereto attached, was not quite 4,500,000 during the year, when we should have produced, had we had the proper quality of coal, between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 common brick.

The superintendent of the brick plant, Mr. George A. Deardorff, reports to me that our clay and shale contains a large percentage of iron pyrites, and to burn a clay containing this substance requires a peculiar and somewhat unusual management of the fuel. With the coal furnished during the period of this report we have been unable to manage the fires in such a way as to secure satisfactory results; and he verifies my statement that the loss in our production of brick can be contributed to the quality of the coal furnished. He further states that the coal that has been purchased for the coming year's business has given good results, and it is to be hoped that this quality of coal will be supplied us regularly for the burning of brick.

During the coming year, with the funds we have, we will be able to put in a waste-heat drying system, which will improve the efficiency of the plant, and we will be able to turn out a greater quantity of brick than heretofore.

STONE CRUSHER.

The stone-crushing plant is fully equipped and has now a capacity of from 150 to 200 cubic yards of crushed stone each 10 hours. This stone is of good quality for road making, street work, and buildings; in fact, for all purposes for which crushed stone is used. Arrangements have been made through the engineer commissioner's office so that this stone will be used by the heads of the various departments of the District as well as by the contractors for the improvement of streets. This, I believe, will give us a sufficient output for the capacity of this plant.

INDUSTRIAL RAILROAD.

During the past three months a survey has been made, at the direction of the engineer commissioner, by Mr. M. C. Hazen, surveyor for the District, the result giving the grade and direction that this proposed road will take from the wharf at Occoquan Creek through the workhouse property, continuing through the land recently purchased for the reformatory, terminating at the Richmond, Fredericksburgh & Potomac Railroad near the proposed site for said institution. I urge that the commissioners give consideration to the immediate construction of this proposed electrical road. The transportation of prisoners and commodities used at the workhouse is one of the greatest items of expense, 50 per cent of which we will be relieved of on the completion of this road. I would further recommend that before an attempt is made to construct any of the buildings for this reformatory that the industrial railroad be completed to site where the buildings are to be located, as the distance from our brick plant as well as the stone-crushing plant, where the material will be prepared for use at the new institution, is about 4 miles, and to attempt to transport all this material by wagon would be a very expensive and almost endless undertaking. If we could get authority to at once commence this piece of work, much of it could be completed during the winter months with the labor at this institution. I would recommend that provision be made in the law at the next session of Congress so that 100 prisoners that are usually taken to Atlanta, Leavenworth, or other State prisons be transferred to the new reformatory, and with these 100 men this industrial railroad could be completed within two years.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Red bricks shipped to Washington, D. C., during the years 1913-14.*

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.
July.....	58,000	\$8.00	\$464.00
August.....	122,250	8.00	978.00
September.....	242,500	8.00	1,940.00
October.....	263,000	8.00	2,104.00
November.....	220,000	8.00	1,760.00
December.....	410,000	8.00	3,280.00
January.....	80,000	8.00	640.00
April.....	25,300	8.00	202.40
May.....	78,750	8.00	630.00
June.....	246,000	8.00	1,968.00
Total.....	1,745,800	.....	13,966.40

TABLE NO. 5.—*Paving blocks shipped to Washington, D. C., during the years 1913-14.*

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.
November.....	19,550	\$13.00	\$254.15
December.....	32,000	13.00	416.00
April.....	125,650	13.00	1,633.45
May.....	50,500	13.00	656.50
Total.....	227,700	.....	2,960.10

TABLE NO. 6.—Crushed stone shipped to Washington, D. C., during the years 1913-14.

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.
	<i>Cubic yards.</i>		
July.....	75	\$0.75	\$56.25
August.....	852½	.75	639.37
September.....	956½	.75	717.38
October.....	238	.75	178.50
November.....	281	.75	210.75
December.....	135	.75	101.25
January.....	103	.75	77.25
February.....	115	.75	86.25
March.....	348½	.75	261.37
Total.....	3,104½	.....	2,328.37

TABLE NO. 7.—Red brick delivered to District of Columbia farm during the years 1913-14.

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.
July.....	60,000	\$6.00	\$360.00
August.....	121,710	6.00	730.26
September.....	66,500	6.00	399.00
October.....	124,450	6.00	746.70
November.....	30,400	6.00	182.40
December.....	91,420	6.00	548.52
January.....	46,700	6.00	280.20
February.....	21,600	6.00	129.60
March.....	52,800	6.00	316.80
April.....	61,400	6.00	368.40
May.....	28,000	6.00	168.00
June.....	85,900	6.00	515.40
Total.....	790,880	.....	4,745.28

TABLE NO. 8.—Crushed stone delivered to District of Columbia farm during the years 1913-14.

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.
	<i>Cubic yards.</i>		
August.....	200½	\$0.60	\$120.30
September.....	917	.60	550.20
October.....	1,693	.60	1,015.80
November.....	622	.60	373.20
December.....	601	.60	360.60
January.....	1,178	.60	706.80
February.....	707	.60	424.20
March.....	558	.60	334.80
April.....	1,535	.60	921.00
May.....	1,078	.60	646.80
June.....	710	.60	426.00
Total.....	9,799½	.....	5,879.70

TABLE NO. 9.—Lumber sawed, District of Columbia farm during the years 1913-14.

Month.	Quantity.	Unit price.	Amount.
	<i>Feet.</i>		
July.....	27,277	\$10.00	\$272.77
August.....	2,500	10.00	25.00
September.....	16,000	10.00	160.00
October.....	10,900	10.00	109.00
November.....	14,214	10.00	142.14
December.....	14,094	10.00	140.94
Total.....	84,985	.....	849.85

TABLE No. 10.—*Recapitulation.*

Common brick in stock July 1, 1913.....	265, 800
Common brick made July 1 to June 30.....	4, 015, 500
Paving brick made July 1 to June 30.....	482, 100
Total.....	4, 763, 400
Used in workhouse construction.....	790, 880
Shipped to District of Columbia, red brick (common).....	1, 745, 800
Shipped to District of Columbia, paving brick.....	227, 700
On hand July 1, 1914.....	1, 313, 664
Loss and unaccounted for.....	685, 356
Total.....	4, 763, 400

NONSUPPORT.

During the period of this report there have been 116 commitments by the judge of the Juvenile Court, and there has been paid to their dependents \$6,833. There should be appropriated by Congress for the coming year \$7,500. The following table shows the number of nonsupport cases that have been paroled, with the statement following showing the arrangement that has been entered into between the judge and the management of this institution:

TABLE No. 11.—*Support of abandoned wives, etc., year ended June 30, 1914.*

Registered No.	Amount paid dependent.	Registered No	Amount paid dependent.	Registered No	Amount paid dependent.
<i>Females.</i>		<i>Males—Continued.</i>		<i>Males—Continued.</i>	
2184.....	\$61.50	9630.....	\$48.50	11572.....	\$25.00
2597.....	52.00	9683.....	1.00	11630.....	103.00
		9692.....	63.00	11695.....	32.00
<i>Males.</i>		9695.....	16.00	11758.....	62.00
4298.....	38.00	9715.....	1.50	11763.....	62.00
6998.....	83.50	9716.....	44.00	11821.....	62.00
12987.....		9742.....	19.00	11824.....	26.00
7285.....	31.50	9749.....	35.00	11833.....	62.00
7798.....	18.00	9761.....	69.50	11948.....	61.50
8208.....	65.50	13449.....		12038.....	86.50
8268.....	3.50	9764.....	26.00	12063.....	70.00
8281.....	66.50	13812.....		12112.....	62.00
8518.....	3.00	9792.....	59.50	12121.....	67.00
8610.....	17.00	9805.....	.50	12125.....	62.00
8613.....	17.50	9830.....	91.50	12169.....	62.00
8693.....	20.50	14313.....		12183.....	71.50
8722.....	21.50	9865.....	13.00	12206.....	10.00
8750.....	64.50	10027.....	55.50	12235.....	44.50
12135.....		13299.....		12249.....	23.00
8811.....	25.50	10046.....	62.00	12372.....	60.00
8840.....	99.00	10109.....	37.00	12439.....	83.50
12780.....		10135.....	96.50	12436.....	62.00
8862.....	92.00	10713.....		12521.....	73.00
8948.....	14.00	10192.....	61.50	12554.....	11.00
8987.....	33.00	10238.....	4.00	12571.....	62.50
9156.....	104.00	10295.....	61.50	12775.....	40.00
9171.....	40.50	10350.....	51.50	12925.....	69.50
9190.....	41.00	10716.....	43.50	13048.....	40.50
9203.....	71.00	10915.....	7.00	13054.....	24.50
13375.....		10924.....	61.50	13152.....	66.00
9223.....	42.50	11080.....	115.00	13229.....	64.00
9242.....	24.50	11134.....	61.50	13265.....	62.50
9285.....	46.50	11166.....	57.50	13275.....	62.50
9293.....	43.50	11206.....	62.00	13284.....	62.50
9326.....	47.00	11233.....	62.00	13343.....	61.00
9387.....	38.50	11234.....	62.00	13364.....	58.00
9498.....	54.50	11408.....	61.50	13393.....	59.50
9516.....	52.00	11428.....	62.00	13450.....	58.00
9538.....	55.50	11544.....	62.00	13462.....	58.00
9589.....	1.00	11570.....	35.00	13476.....	38.50
9622.....	74.50	11571.....	62.00	13477.....	53.50

TABLE No. 11.—*Support of abandoned wives, etc.*—Continued.

Registered No.	Amount paid dependent.	Registered No.	Amount paid dependent.	Registered No.	Amount paid dependent.
<i>Males—Continued.</i>		<i>Males—Continued.</i>		<i>Males—Continued.</i>	
13487.....	\$56.50	13840.....	\$43.00	14487.....	\$23.50
13488.....	56.50	13841.....	43.00	14631.....	20.00
13489.....	34.00	13842.....	43.00	14785.....	14.50
13531.....	55.00	13856.....	42.50	14807.....	14.50
13532.....	36.00	14031.....	28.50	14814.....	14.50
13597.....	52.00	14040.....	37.00	14829.....	14.50
13600.....	33.50	14041.....	37.00	14865.....	13.00
13627.....	24.50	14092.....	35.50	14869.....	13.00
13634.....	50.50	14247.....	30.00	15065.....	7.50
13635.....	50.50	14251.....	31.00	15102.....	6.00
13713.....	47.50	14291.....	29.50	15161.....	4.50
13755.....	41.50	14319.....	29.50	15214.....	3.00
13756.....	46.00	14414.....	13.50		
13762.....	46.00	14433.....	26.00		6, \$33.00

List of paroled prisoners.

No.	Paroled.	Released.	Wages earned.	Remarks.
1	Dec. 19, 1914.....	Jan. 31, 1914.....		
2	Jan. 21, 1914.....	Mar. 21, 1914.....	\$69.50	
3	do.....	do.....	50.00	
4	Mar. 18, 1914.....	June 17, 1914.....	108.60	
5	do.....	Apr. 29, 1914.....	24.00	
6	Apr. 1, 1914.....		78.75	Still reporting.
7	do.....			Violated his parole.
8	Apr. 20, 1914.....		50.00	Still reporting.
9	Apr. 24, 1914.....		102.00	Do.
10	Apr. 28, 1914.....			Violated his parole.
11	May 4, 1914.....		70.00	Still reporting.
12	May 7, 1914.....		66.50	Do.
13	do.....		45.00	Do.
14	May 15, 1914.....		80.00	Do.
15	May 16, 1914.....		90.00	Do.
16	May 18, 1914.....			Violated his parole.
17	do.....			Do.
18	May 26, 1914.....			Do.
19	do.....			Do.
20	June 10, 1914.....		27.00	Still reporting.
21	June 19, 1914.....		27.00	Do.
22	June 22, 1914.....			Violated his parole.
23	June 24, 1914.....			Still reporting.
24	June 28, 1914.....			Do.
25	June 29, 1914.....			Do.
	Total.....		888.35	

Hon. J. Wilmer Latimer, judge of the Juvenile Court for the District of Columbia, visited this institution November, 1913, and made a careful inspection of our methods, after which we went over the possibilities for the inmates who are sentenced for nonsupport provided the principles of the indeterminate sentence and parole law were applied to them. The system of short commitments for nonsupport was not bringing about satisfactory results in the case of their dependents, and but very little good accomplished, so far as the reformation of the inmate was concerned.

There being no law on the statute books providing for an indeterminate sentence, the suggestion was made to the judge that all nonsupport cases be committed to this institution for a period of not less than one year, and the prisoner should be given to understand, after having been received at the institution, that only by his good conduct

and satisfactory work would his case be considered for parole, and that after he had served half his time, with the help of the management, employment would be found for him at reasonable wages, at which time we would recommend to the judge his parole under the following conditions:

Having been recommended for parole by the superintendent of the District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va., I do hereby promise and agree, upon being paroled by the judge of the Juvenile Court, in Washington, D. C., to go immediately to my place of employment, and during the time of my parole will keep steadily employed; will refrain from the use of intoxicating liquor and the smoking of cigarettes; and to conduct myself in every way as a law-abiding citizen.

I further promise and agree that on the 1st and 15th day of each and every month during the period of my parole I will properly fill out and sign a blank furnished by the superintendent of the District of Columbia Workhouse and have same countersigned by my employer and forwarded to said superintendent.

If for any reason my employment at any time is not satisfactory, or I feel I am unjustly treated by my employer, I will immediately call by telephone or write to said superintendent and inform him of the trouble, and agree to remain at my place of employment until an agent of the workhouse can call at my place of employment, with whom I will advise before any change is made.

It is understood by me that if I violate any part of the above promise I am subject to arrest and to be returned to the institution to serve the expiration of my sentence.

This proposition was agreed to by Judge Latimer and operations commenced. There have been paroled since December 19, 1913, 25 men. The above table shows the results accomplished by them. These statistics compare favorably with the institutions of the country where the indeterminate sentence and parole law have been in operation for years. The fact that out of the 25 men that have been paroled only 28 per cent have violated their parole, the other 72 per cent having complied with all the conditions of good citizenship during the period they were on parole, having earned in cash the sum of \$888.35, is encouraging. The money earned the court has controlled, and the families have been much better cared for than they would have been had the prisoner remained at the institution. Had the 25 prisoners remained at the institution their full time their earnings of 50 cents per day, as allowed by law, would have amounted to \$466, or a little more than half of what they have earned.

This is a practical illustration of what the indeterminate sentence and parole law will do for the fellow who must be sentenced for violation of the District Penal Code, provided Congress will give to the District a law under which rules and regulations can be adopted that will give to the management the proper authority to handle these people along humane lines, benefiting both the individual and society.

In this connection I desire to again recommend that the commissioners present to Congress at its next regular session a bill containing the principles of probation, the indeterminate sentence and parole law for the guidance of the criminal courts and the administration of the penal institutions of the District, for without these principles enacted into law the management of such institutions is greatly handicapped on account of the inmate who, with us for a short period or a fixed sentence, can not be made to realize the purpose of his commitment. He knows there is no law that can compel him to remain beyond the time he is sentenced; while, should he be under

an indeterminate sentence and understand that it is necessary for him to become interested in his education and training in some trade before he is released from the institution, he will immediately upon entering upon his sentence begin to prepare for his release by applying himself to the training that may be provided, as well as to the educational opportunities given him, and when he shows himself capable through such training then will be the time for him to be released on parole.

It is important that we have for the District a law that will give us the very best system of probation, so that a large percentage of the individuals who are convicted shall not have the stain of a prison sentence placed against them, but shall be placed under the supervision of a trained probation officer and found suitable employment or returned to their people, who, in many cases, are far better able to provide for them than it is possible to be done at an institution.

TABLE NO. 12.—*Movement of population since July 1, 1910.*

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Population.....		356	644	593
Received.....	2,228	4,618	4,889	6,590
Discharged.....	1,837	4,279	4,902	6,508
Escaped.....	56	80	64	45
Recaptured.....	30	43	18	17
Died.....	9	7	6	10

TABLE NO. 13.—*Prisoners, male and female, received and discharged during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.*

Population July 1, 1913.....	593
Received.....	6,590
Discharged.....	6,508
Escaped.....	45
Recaptured.....	17
Died.....	10
Population June 30, 1914.....	637

Average monthly population for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

MALES.			
1913.		1914.	
July.....	507.01	January.....	582.92
August.....	528.74	February.....	581.50
September.....	573.20	March.....	556.90
October.....	548.22	April.....	588.30
November.....	555.63	May.....	583.00
December.....	578.90	June.....	559.63

Average daily population, males, 561.99.

FEMALES.			
1913.		1914.	
July.....	99.29	January.....	70.32
August.....	96.83	February.....	56.11
September.....	104.16	March.....	56.70
October.....	86.58	April.....	64.40
November.....	85.76	May.....	86.45
December.....	80.74	June.....	98.63

Average daily population, females, 82.21.

Average daily population, males and females, 644.20.

TABLE NO. 14.—*Crimes for which male white prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Adultery-----	2	Permitting gaming on premises-----	1
Arson-----	1	Practicing veterinary medicine	
Assault-----	55	without license-----	1
Board bill, nonpayment-----	3	Threats-----	8
Carrying deadly weapons-----	12	Unlicensed bar-----	5
Contempt of court-----	1	Vagrancy-----	184
Cruelty to animals-----	1	Violation District of Columbia	
Destroying private property-----	4	Code, sec. 848-----	1
Disorderly conduct-----	237	Violation District of Columbia	
Embezzlement-----	2	Code, sec. 851 B-----	8
False alarm of fire-----	2	Violation District of Columbia	
False pretenses-----	31	Code, sec. 853 A-----	1
Forgery and uttering-----	1	Violation excise law-----	1, 674
Fornication-----	4	Violation pharmacy law-----	8
Giving liquor to minors-----	3	Violation police regulations-----	14
Highway robbery-----	3	Violation speed law-----	3
Housebreaking and larceny-----	2		
Indecent exposure-----	129	Total-----	2, 481
Nonsupport-----	63		

TABLE NO. 15.—*Crimes for which male colored prisoners received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Adultery-----	5	Nonsupport-----	63
Assault-----	402	Permitting gaming on premises-----	11
Board bill, nonpayment-----	1	Property taken without owner's	
Carrying deadly weapons-----	61	consent-----	4
Cruelty to animals-----	21	Threats-----	19
Detention on private prop-		Throwing missiles-----	8
erty-----	3	Unlicensed bar-----	37
Destroying private property-----	15	Vagrancy-----	71
Disorderly conduct-----	641	Violation act of Congress, 1913-----	2
Embezzlement-----	12	Violation District of Columbia	
False alarm of fire-----	7	Code, sec. 848-----	7
False pretenses-----	8	Violation District of Columbia	
Forgery and uttering-----	1	Code, sec. 851 B-----	26
Fornication-----	16	Violation District of Columbia	
Giving liquor to minors-----	8	Code, sec. 853 A-----	1
Highway robbery-----	3	Violation excise law-----	1, 463
Housebreaking-----	10	Violation police regulations-----	64
Housebreaking and larceny-----	3	Violation speed law-----	4
Impersonating a health officer-----	2		
Indecent exposure-----	38	Total-----	3, 495
Larceny-----	458		

TABLE NO. 16.—*Length of sentences served by male white prisoners.*

3 days-----	1	120 days-----	27
5 days-----	128	150 days-----	3
6 days-----	1	156 days-----	1
9 days-----	2	158 days-----	1
10 days-----	22	167 days-----	1
15 days-----	202	171 days-----	1
20 days-----	2	180 days-----	72
30 days-----	1, 418	210 days-----	1
40 days-----	1	240 days-----	1
45 days-----	20	270 days-----	3
60 days-----	351	300 days-----	2
70 days-----	1	330 days-----	1
73 days-----	1	360 to 365 days-----	45
75 days-----	5		
90 days-----	166	Total-----	2, 481
100 days-----	1		

TABLE No. 17.—*Length of sentences served by male colored prisoners.*

3 days	5	149 days	1
5 days	158	150 days	22
6 days	10	172 days	1
9 days	25	174 days	1
10 days	31	175 days	1
13 days	1	180 days	159
15 days	578	240 days	3
20 days	3	270 days	5
30 days	1,617	300 days	4
45 days	25	330 days	2
60 days	469	360 to 365 days	65
75 days	17		
90 days	238	Total	3,495
120 days	54		

TABLE No. 18.—*Ages of male white prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

From 16 to 20 years	71	From 61 to 70 years	186
From 21 to 30 years	361	Over 70 years	44
From 31 to 40 years	599		
From 41 to 50 years	556	Total	2,186
From 51 to 60 years	369		

TABLE No. 19.—*Ages of male colored prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

From 16 to 20 years	235	From 61 to 70 years	53
From 21 to 30 years	1,197	Over 70 years	11
From 31 to 40 years	813		
From 41 to 50 years	463	Total	2,930
From 51 to 60 years	158		

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

This department of the institution is in splendid shape and during the year has taken care of over 900 female prisoners committed to us, and of this number we have not lost one through escaping.

Under our method of handling these women we have had very few occasions for any kind of punishment or discipline. They work cheerfully at such employment as they are assigned to, sometimes without an officer over them.

The department is entirely separate from the department where the male prisoners are handled and is managed by women officers. The prisoners are assigned to work in the laundry, where all the work for 600 male prisoners, 100 female prisoners, and 70 officers of the institution is performed. About 25 women on an average are assigned to the laundry and do the work by hand, as we believe that this is far better than doing it by machinery, for the reason that most of these people go from us into homes in the city of Washington to perform similar work, and we are certain that many of them have been benefited by being taught to properly perform such work. From 25 to 30 prisoners of this department do all the sewing both for the male and female department; the repairing of clothing as well as making the finished garments. These women are under an officer who is capable of directing them in an efficient manner, and we find no difficulty in accomplishing all work that is necessary to keep the entire population of the institution properly clothed.

TABLE NO. 22.—*Length of sentences served by female white prisoners.*

5 days	4	120 days	5
10 days	3	160 days	1
15 days	10	180 days	2
30 days	65	210 days	2
45 days	1	300 days	1
60 days	22	1 year	2
65 days	1		
75 days	3	Total	132
90 days	10		

TABLE NO. 23.—*Length of sentences served by female colored prisoners.*

5 days	34	120 days	16
6 days	1	145 days	1
9 days	6	150 days	3
10 days	11	180 days	16
15 days	237	210 days	1
20 days	10	240 days	3
25 days	2	255 days	1
30 days	308	270 days	1
35 days	3	6 months	2
45 days	42	360 days	1
60 days	99	11 months and 29 days	3
75 days	14	10 months	2
90 days	40		
105 days	3	Total	860

TABLE NO. 24.—*Crimes for which female white prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Disorderly conduct	11	Violating excise law	90
Drunk repeatedly	2	Violating Code 851B	1
Enticing prostitution	2	Vagrancy	15
Fornication	4		
Larceny	7	Total	132

TABLE NO. 25.—*Ages of female white prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

From 16 to 20 years	5	From 50 to 55 years	8
From 20 to 25 years	8	From 55 to 60 years	10
From 25 to 30 years	10	From 60 to 65 years	6
From 30 to 35 years	10	From 65 to 70 years	1
From 35 to 40 years	11	From 70 to 75 years	3
From 40 to 45 years	30		
From 45 to 50 years	30	Total	132

TABLE NO. 26.—*Crimes for which the female colored prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Adultery	2	Vagrancy	29
Assault	94	Violation of excise law	295
Concealed weapons	2	Violation, Code, Sec. 848	4
Disorderly house	1	Violation, Code, Sec. 833A	1
Disorderly conduct	284	Giving liquor to minors	1
Destroying private property	2	Contempt	1
Enticing prostitution	16	Bawdy house	1
False pretenses	1	Practicing medicine without li-	
Fornication	40	cense	1
Larceny	64	Robbery	2
Grand larceny	2	Violation police regulations	1
Nonsupport, minor children	2		
Unlicensed bar	14	Total	860

TABLE No. 27.—*Ages of colored female prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

From 15 to 20 years.....	95	From 50 to 55 years.....	13
From 20 to 25 years.....	198	From 55 to 60 years.....	11
From 25 to 30 years.....	183	From 60 to 65 years.....	5
From 30 to 35 years.....	133	From 65 to 70 years.....	3
From 35 to 40 years.....	116	From 70 to 75 years.....	2
From 40 to 45 years.....	72		
From 45 to 50 years.....	29	Total.....	860

TABLE No. 28.—*Number of female white prisoners who have been received at the workhouse more than once during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

First term.....	36	Tenth term.....	3
Second term.....	18	Eleventh term.....	1
Third term.....	15	Twelfth term.....	1
Fourth term.....	12	Thirteenth term.....	1
Fifth term.....	13	Fourteenth term.....	1
Sixth term.....	12	Fifteenth term.....	1
Seventh term.....	8		
Eighth term.....	5	Total.....	132
Ninth term.....	5		

TABLE No. 29.—*Number of female colored prisoners who have been received at the workhouse more than once during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

First term.....	340	Eleventh term.....	11
Second term.....	136	Twelfth term.....	9
Third term.....	97	Thirteenth term.....	8
Fourth term.....	64	Fourteenth term.....	5
Fifth term.....	63	Fifteenth term.....	3
Sixth term.....	45	Sixteenth term.....	3
Seventh term.....	25	Seventeenth term.....	3
Eighth term.....	19	Eighteenth term.....	2
Ninth term.....	15		
Tenth term.....	12	Total.....	860

TABLE No. 30.—*Garments made in the sewing room during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Aprons.....	76	Shirts.....	1, 670
Bags.....	25	Sheets.....	40
Bedticks.....	679	Undershirts.....	630
Chemises.....	163	Tablecloths.....	18
Curtains.....	12	Towels.....	2, 777
Drawers.....	1, 248	Wrappers.....	223
Gowns.....	69	Gloves.....	894
Iron holders.....	93	Pieces for aged and infirm.....	90
Pillow ticks.....	417		
Pants.....	1, 031	Total.....	11, 973
Pillow slips.....	1, 818		

TABLE No. 31.—*Pieces laundered during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Aprons.....	11, 630	Shirts.....	64, 390
Blankets.....	1, 914	Stockings and socks.....	48, 309
Coats.....	6, 080	Spreads.....	2, 274
Collars and cuffs.....	7, 492	Tablecloths.....	2, 472
Chemises.....	10, 052	Table napkins.....	5, 071
Drawers.....	38, 846	Undershirts.....	31, 609
Petticoats.....	5, 790	Wrappers.....	9, 671
Gowns.....	4, 380	Towels.....	59, 828
Pillowcases.....	61, 631		
Sheets.....	60, 780	Total.....	432, 219

TABLE NO. 22.—*Length of sentences served by female white prisoners.*

5 days	4	120 days	5
10 days	3	160 days	1
15 days	10	180 days	2
30 days	65	210 days	2
45 days	1	300 days	1
60 days	22	1 year	2
65 days	1		
75 days	3	Total	132
90 days	10		

TABLE NO. 23.—*Length of sentences served by female colored prisoners.*

5 days	34	120 days	16
6 days	1	145 days	1
9 days	6	150 days	3
10 days	11	180 days	16
15 days	237	210 days	1
20 days	10	240 days	3
25 days	2	255 days	1
30 days	308	270 days	1
35 days	3	6 months	2
45 days	42	360 days	1
60 days	99	11 months and 29 days	3
75 days	14	10 months	2
90 days	40		
105 days	3	Total	860

TABLE NO. 24.—*Crimes for which female white prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Disorderly conduct	11	Violating excise law	90
Drunk repeatedly	2	Violating Code 851B	1
Enticing prostitution	2	Vagrancy	15
Fornication	4		
Larceny	7	Total	132

TABLE NO. 25.—*Ages of female white prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

From 16 to 20 years	5	From 50 to 55 years	8
From 20 to 25 years	8	From 55 to 60 years	10
From 25 to 30 years	10	From 60 to 65 years	6
From 30 to 35 years	10	From 65 to 70 years	1
From 35 to 40 years	11	From 70 to 75 years	3
From 40 to 45 years	30		
From 45 to 50 years	30	Total	132

TABLE NO. 26.—*Crimes for which the female colored prisoners have received sentences during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Adultery	2	Vagrancy	29
Assault	94	Violation of excise law	295
Concealed weapons	2	Violation, Code, Sec. 848	4
Disorderly house	1	Violation, Code, Sec. 833A	1
Disorderly conduct	284	Giving liquor to minors	1
Destroying private property	2	Contempt	1
Enticing prostitution	16	Bawdy house	1
False pretenses	1	Practicing medicine without li-	
Fornication	40	cense	1
Larceny	64	Robbery	2
Grand larceny	2	Violation police regulations	1
Nonsupport, minor children	2		
Unlicensed bar	14	Total	860

TABLE No. 27.—*Ages of colored female prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

From 15 to 20 years.....	95	From 50 to 55 years.....	13
From 20 to 25 years.....	198	From 55 to 60 years.....	11
From 25 to 30 years.....	183	From 60 to 65 years.....	5
From 30 to 35 years.....	133	From 65 to 70 years.....	3
From 35 to 40 years.....	116	From 70 to 75 years.....	2
From 40 to 45 years.....	72		
From 45 to 50 years.....	29	Total.....	860

TABLE No. 28.—*Number of female white prisoners who have been received at the workhouse more than once during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

First term.....	36	Tenth term.....	3
Second term.....	18	Eleventh term.....	1
Third term.....	15	Twelfth term.....	1
Fourth term.....	12	Thirteenth term.....	1
Fifth term.....	13	Fourteenth term.....	1
Sixth term.....	12	Fifteenth term.....	1
Seventh term.....	8		
Eighth term.....	5	Total.....	132
Ninth term.....	5		

TABLE No. 29.—*Number of female colored prisoners who have been received at the workhouse more than once during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

First term.....	340	Eleventh term.....	11
Second term.....	136	Twelfth term.....	9
Third term.....	97	Thirteenth term.....	8
Fourth term.....	64	Fourteenth term.....	5
Fifth term.....	63	Fifteenth term.....	3
Sixth term.....	45	Sixteenth term.....	3
Seventh term.....	25	Seventeenth term.....	3
Eighth term.....	19	Eighteenth term.....	2
Ninth term.....	15		
Tenth term.....	12	Total.....	860

TABLE No. 30.—*Garments made in the sewing room during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Aprons.....	76	Shirts.....	1, 670
Bags.....	25	Sheets.....	40
Bedticks.....	679	Undershirts.....	630
Chemises.....	163	Tablecloths.....	18
Curtains.....	12	Towels.....	2, 777
Drawers.....	1, 248	Wrappers.....	223
Gowns.....	69	Gloves.....	894
Iron holders.....	93	Pieces for aged and infirm.....	90
Pillow ticks.....	417		
Pants.....	1, 031	Total.....	11, 973
Pillow slips.....	1, 818		

TABLE No. 31.—*Pieces laundered during the year ending June 30, 1914.*

Aprons.....	11, 630	Shirts.....	64, 390
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Coats.....	6, 080	Spreads.....	2, 274
Collars and cuffs.....	7, 492	Tablecloths.....	2, 472
Chemises.....	10, 052	Table napkins.....	5, 071
Drawers.....	38, 846	Undershirts.....	31, 609
Petticoats.....	5, 790	Wrappers.....	9, 671
Gowns.....	4, 380	Towels.....	59, 828
Pillowcases.....	61, 631		
Sheets.....	60, 780	Total.....	432, 219

REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKHOUSE,
Occoquan, Va., June 30, 1914.

Mr. W. H. WHITTAKER,

Superintendent District of Columbia Workhouse, Occoquan, Va.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1914. The general health of the inmates has been good, with the exception of three cases of smallpox. We have had no infectious diseases. Owing to strict quarantine measures there were no new developments.

The sanitary conditions of the institution are excellent. The food is nourishing, wholesome, and well cooked.

Attached you will find tables showing number of patients in hospital, daily sick calls, number of deaths, and causes.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. HORNBAKER, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*

TABLE No 32.—Showing nature of complaint and number of initial dispensary treatments for male prisoners during the year ending June 30, 1914.

	1913						1914					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Abscess.....			1	2			1	3	2			6
Boil.....	1		2	6	1	6	7	4	6	4	4	2
Bone felon.....		1	1									1
Bubo.....		1	2		1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
Burns.....	2		2	1	2		8	1	2	1	1	
Chancroids.....	4	3	3	4	4		6	4	4	3	5	
Contusions.....			1	10	5	0	4	4	3		1	
Cuts.....	6	9	12	13	13	11	16	24	14	13	14	10
Cyst on head.....	1											
Eczema.....					1		2					
Erysipelas.....	1								1			1
Eyes infected.....	1	1	1			2		2	1	1	4	2
Feet, disease of.....		1	1	2	1	2	2	6	1	3	1	2
Fistula.....				1		3	1				1	
Fracture.....			1		1		1	2	1	2		
Frost bites.....							5	3		2		
Gonorrhea.....	4	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	2	6	3	4
Hemorrhoids.....			1		2		1		3	1	2	1
Hernia.....						1			1			
Hip disease.....	2											
Injuries.....	4		13	11	7	14	17	5	10	3	2	
Orchitis.....			1	2	1				1		1	
Rheumatism.....	1	1	3	2	3	15	11	5	4	3	3	
Sprains.....		1	8	2	7	18	15	5	7	10	10	
Stitches, external.....			1	1		2	2		1	1	1	1
Stricture.....										1		1
Syphilis.....	1	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	3
Teeth extracted.....			1		4	5	4	1	2	4	3	3
Toothache.....			1	2		2	4	1	2	2	4	1
Ulcers.....	2		1	4	2	5	2	4		1	1	2
Varicose veins.....			2			1	1	1	1		1	
Wounds.....			2	1		1			1			
Minor treatments.....												6,027
Medicine.....												2,128
Total.....												8,155

Cases treated more than once are included in total dispensary treatments.

Death reports.

Register.	Number and name.	Cause.	Date.
No. 9685.....	Thomas Harrison.....	Perforation of intestines.....	July 8, 1913
No. 11114.....	Charles Williams.....	Asthma.....	Oct. 5, 1913
No. 11770.....	Paul Barrington.....	Epilepsy.....	Nov. 14, 1913
No. 12681.....	George Barry.....	do.....	Jan. 7, 1914
No. 13113.....	William H. Carter.....	Heart disease.....	Feb. 3, 1914
No. 10116.....	John Perry.....	Tuberculosis.....	Mar. 7, 1914
No. 14200.....	Daniel Col-ton.....	Heart disease.....	Apr. 14, 1914
No. 12995.....	Fred Boyd (time expired Mar. 28).....	Cerebral meningitis.....	Apr. 19, 1914
No. 13676.....	Mortimer H. Tucker.....	Heart disease.....	May 11, 1914
No. 12183.....	Edward Tuckson.....	Tuberculosis.....	June 1, 1914
No. 15074.....	Edward Ingledove.....	Heart disease.....	June 28, 1914

TABLE No. 33.—*Male prisoners treated in hospital during the year ended June 30, 1914.*

	1913.						1914.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Abscess.....			1				1		2		1	
Albuminuria.....												1
Asthma.....		1	1	1								
Biliousness.....								1			1	
Bronchitis.....											1	
Bubo.....	1			1		1	1					
Burns.....					1							
Cancer.....	1											
Cerebral meningitis.....									1			
Chickenpox.....							3	2				
Colds.....		1		2	1	5	2	4	3	2		
Colic.....										1		
Conjunctivitis.....												1
Contusions.....				1	1	2		1				
Cuts.....				1		1						
Cyst on head.....								1				
Debility, general.....						2	1	2				
Delirium tremens.....	1	2		1	1	2	3		1		1	
Diabetes.....										1		
Diarrhea.....			1				1	1				
Dislocation.....										1		
Dysentery.....			1									
Earache.....										1		
Elephantiasis.....		1										
Epilepsy.....	2				1		2					
Erysipelas.....						2						
Fractures.....							1					
Foot infected.....											1	
Heart disease.....				1				2	1	1		2
Heat prostration.....												1
Hemorrhoids.....								1			1	
Hernia.....		1									1	
Indigestion.....	1	1	1		2		1			1		1
Insanity.....								1		1	1	1
Lead poisoning.....				1								
Malaria.....		1	1	5	4	2			4	2	1	1
Measles.....							1			2		
Morphinism.....	4				2						3	
Mumps.....								1				
Nephritis.....			1									
Neuralgia.....	1			2	2	1		1	1		1	
Orchitis.....				2	1		1					2
Perforation, intestinal.....	1											
Pleurisy.....					1		1					
Pneumonia.....			1	1	4			2	4	5		1
Poisoned ivy.....			1									
Rheumatism.....				1	1	1		1	3		1	1
Senility.....					1		1					
Smallpox.....										2		
Sprains.....									2			
Syphilis.....		1										
Tonsillitis.....					2		1	4	4			
Tuberculosis.....	1	1	1	1		2	1		2	2	1	
Typhoid fever.....								1		1		
Ulcers.....				1								
Vertigo.....			1									
Wounds.....			1		2					1		

TABLE NO. 35.—*Female prisoners treated in hospital during the year ended June 30, 1914.*

	1913						1914					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
Abortion.....						1	1					
Alcoholism.....		1		1			1	1		1		1
Asthma.....		1										
Biliousness.....		4	1			1				1	1	
Catarrh.....	1			1								
Colds.....				1	1	2	2	2	1		1	
Cuts.....			2									
Debility.....		1	1	1		1					1	
Epilepsy.....												1
Female diseases.....			1					1				2
Fractures.....										1		
Hemorrhage.....		1										
Indigestion.....	1			1			1					
Infected eyes.....								1		1		
Isolation.....											5	
Morphinism.....						1					1	
Nervousness.....	1											
Neuralgia.....										2		
Pneumonia.....					1		1					
Rheumatism.....					3	3						
Syphilis.....	4	1	1	1								
Tonsillitis.....							2		4	1		2
Tuberculosis.....				1			1					
Vaccine sickness.....											1	
Varicose ulcer.....		1										
Vertigo.....	1											
Minor treatments.....												1,234
Medicine.....												1,370
Total.....												2,604

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

We have been visited in our religious services during the year by volunteer help from ministers in Washington and the vicinity in which the institution is located. We are indebted to Rev. M. J. Gallagher, of the Roman Catholic Church in Washington, who has held services on the first Sunday of each month during the entire year. On the second Sunday of each month Mr. J. E. Colton, of Washington, has visited the institution and is usually accompanied by one or two other interested persons of Washington, who assist him in holding services. In addition to this work, Mr. Colton takes a deep interest in helping the inmates who are discharged after serving their sentences by furnishing them with clothing and giving them a helping hand in finding employment, and he is especially to be thanked for his interest to those who need his help. On the third and fourth Sundays of each month during the first part of the year we were visited by the Rev. Dr. Mead, of Pohick, and by Maj. Ivings, of the Salvation Army in Washington. Both of these gentlemen have died during the year—a great loss to the communities in which each of them served his church. Both took a deep interest in the welfare of the inmates of this institution, and we feel that it is especially fitting to make mention of their services and to extend our sympathy to the friends of the deceased. We are also indebted to Rev. W. H. Bailey, the colored minister at Occoquan, who comes to the institution whenever there is a fifth Sunday in a month and talks to the inmates

in both the male and female departments, and he has no doubt accomplished a great deal of good among them.

We are still of the opinion that a permanent chaplain is required here to look after the religious work of the institution, and I trust in the very near future the commissioners may see their way clear to ask Congress to provide a fund for this purpose. No institution such as this, whose object is the betterment of those sentenced to it, can ever accomplish the purposes that society expects of it without a man big enough and broad enough in a religious way to impress the inmates of the institution for good.

In conclusion, the year just closed has been a most satisfactory one, and I can only attribute our success to the support given by the commissioners, yourself, and your board, combined with the loyalty and good intentions of a large percentage of the subordinate employees, all of whom I desire to thank for their kindly attitude toward the management in building up for the District of Columbia, along new lines, an institution for the care of unfortunates that will be in the future a credit to the founders of such a splendid system.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. WHITTAKER, *Superintendent.*

OCCOQUAN, VA., *September 21, 1914.*

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 8, 1914.*

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year 1914.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1913, the number of boys in the school was 382, and during the year the number received was 189, making a total of 571. Those received during the fiscal year were from the following sources: By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, 80; by commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 5; by commitment from the United States courts, 62; paroled boys returned, 38; escaped boys returned, 4.

There were discharged during the year by order of the board of trustees, 125; by expiration of sentence, 28; by commutation of sentence, 1; loss by death, 2; escaped and still absent, 10; making in all, 166, and leaving in the school June 30, 1914, a total of 405.

The general health of the school has been as good as could be expected considering the fact that many of the boys committed to it are found upon arrival to be in poor physical condition.

Mr. R. H. Ellis, the assistant superintendent, having resigned, the school has been fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. D. E. Roberts to fill the vacancy.

Necessary repairs, including rebuilding, painting, etc., have been made.

The assembly hall has been repaired as needed. Good work has also been done in grading the roads and grounds and approaches to buildings, and work has been commenced on the system for lighting the grounds and walks by electricity.

The A family building has been repainted both inside and outside. The B and C family buildings have been repainted outside in addition to having been put in good repair. The above are old family buildings.

In the D, E, and F family buildings minor repairs have been made as needed. For the latest family building completed, known as the F building, the sum of \$25,000 was appropriated. The work on this building having been done almost entirely by the boys under the supervision of instructors and foremen, it has been finished for about \$5,000 less than the amount appropriated, the sum of \$5,010.37, the unexpended balance of the appropriation, having been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States, as shown by the report of the treasurer.

The buildings for live stock, all built with a view to maintaining sanitary conditions and with provision against fire, have been likewise completed at a cost slightly less than the appropriation, and the unexpended balance of \$4.32 covered into the treasury to the credit of the United States.

It is believed that the above buildings could not be otherwise completed except at much greater cost.

In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, there has been covered into the Treasury the sum of \$332.30, being the net proceeds of the farm and shops.

The expenditures during the fiscal year on account of support, farm, repair of buildings, and other current needs were, in accordance with the statement of the treasurer, as follows:

Groceries.....	\$9,972.23
Butter, butterine, and cheese.....	1,534.77
Ice.....	498.10
Flour and table meal.....	3,423.83
Feed.....	2,994.16
Meats.....	7,584.86
Medicines, hospital supplies, medical and dental service.....	2,052.72
Clothing, drygoods, and notions.....	5,830.61
Leather and shoe findings.....	2,268.97
Gas.....	797.98
Fuel.....	5,341.57
Electric current.....	927.40
Hardware and tools.....	558.42
Tableware and houseware.....	681.14
Furniture and furnishings.....	552.96
Books, stationery, printing, periodicals, and entertainments.....	957.77
Farm stock and veterinary service.....	693.51
Farm implements and seeds.....	1,607.97
Harness and repairs to same.....	42.68
Vehicles and repairs, including blacksmithing.....	2,673.99
Repairs to buildings, fencing, etc.....	1,859.69
Parole officer's expenses.....	22.72
Portable chemical fire engine with hose.....	505.68
Unclassified items, including telephone service, expenses incurred in identifying and pursuing escaped boys, and express charges.....	1,686.37
Compensation for emergency help.....	1,433.08
	<hr/>
	56,503.18

With this report there are inclosed as exhibits the annual report of the treasurer of the school, Mr. S. W. Curriden; also the annual report of the superintendent, Mr. George A. Stirling, reviewing the year's work in detail and containing useful tabulated statistics. There is also inclosed the annual report of the school physician, Dr. Guy W. Latimer.

SCHOOL LAND.

The purchase of the tract of land comprising about 57 acres north of the school has been completed and a large part of it has already been made productive. The superintendent reports that a deposit of high-grade building sand has been discovered on this land which is being utilized in construction and repair work.

HOSPITAL.

This is every year proving to be of the greatest advantage to the school, insuring to all the sick the best of care and treatment. The building is considered by many physicians and by others who have visited it to be one of the best school hospitals in the country. Upon admission to the school every boy is subjected to a thorough physical examination by the school physician and is ultimately assigned to the family best suited to him. In addition to this the school physi-

cian has been authorized by the board to initiate a system of special examination and observation as to the mental aptitudes of the boys with a view to assigning them appropriate and congenial work. Regular visits are made to the school by the school dentist, Dr. G. Julian Sibley, for dental examination and treatment of boys.

The sincere thanks of the board are due for the valuable services of Dr. J. J. Kinyoun as bacteriologist, Dr. Lewis Taylor as surgeon, Dr. A. L. Hunt as anaesthetist, and Dr. Francis Chisholm as oculist, who have given generously of their time and labor for the benefit of the school.

MILITARY DRILL.

In October, 1913, the annual competitive drill of the battalion of boys of the school, comprising six companies, took place on the school grounds. The thanks of the board and of the school are due Maj. W. A. McCathran, Capt. H. Coope, and Lieut. John B. Coffman, officers in the National Guard of the District of Columbia, who kindly acted as judges. A feature of the drill was the music by the brass bands composed of boys of the school.

It is with sincere regret that the board records the loss by death of Col. Burton R. Ross, for many years military instructor at the school.

The military drill and setting-up exercises as a means of developing and disciplining the boys was taken up by the board some years ago with Col. Ross, of the District National Guard, as military instructor, and the excellent discipline attained resulting in great benefit to the boys has been largely due to his ability and faithful service.

MOVING-PICTURE MACHINE.

As a means of instruction and intelligent entertainment for the boys, a moving-picture machine with equipment has been purchased and installed in the assembly hall.

NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

Steady progress has been made in the construction of the new central school building and it is hoped that the work will be so well advanced as to permit of a portion of the structure being used early in the fall of 1915. Completion of this large and well-planned building will be a potent factor in insuring more complete and logical classification of boys than has ever heretofore been possible with the somewhat limited school facilities afforded in the family buildings, more especially in the older ones.

For this central school building \$25,000 was appropriated in 1913 and \$20,000 in the current year, making in all \$45,000 to cover the expenditure, and it is believed that the present structure when completed could not otherwise be built for less than twice that sum. This has been done by utilizing the material at hand and the work of the boys, who, under the supervision of competent instructors and foremen, have done most of the work. From the deposit of clay on the school land they have turned out the bricks, burned them in the school kilns, laid them in the walls, and have also largely helped in all the other work, such as laying floors, carpentry work, etc.

The employment of the boys on such work means necessarily the consumption of more time in completion, as the regular half-day school sessions are continued during the greater part of the year. But the

plan results not only in better buildings at less cost, but has also proved of great advantage to the boys themselves, who thus have the benefit of practical industrial training.

INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Careful consideration has been given the matter of examining the boys with the idea of discovering their mental aptitudes and tendencies so as to give them suitable assignments both in school work and industrial training. The school physician has been devoting considerable time and thought to this subject.

In the report of the Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education, June 1, 1914, printed as House Document No. 1004, Sixty-third Congress, second session, the subject of vocational education and training is comprehensively treated and its importance emphasized.

In the summary of findings is the following statement: "While many different kinds and grades of vocational education will always be required, the kind most urgently demanded at the present time is that which will prepare workers for the more common occupations in which the great mass of our people find useful employment." As stated in the report of the school physician, the boys in this school "come from all parts of the country, are of several races, and in consequence suffer from a variety of afflictions, with many of which other schools do not have to contend." They also vary greatly as to age and mental and physical development.

The average time of detention is something less than two years, and the best course to be pursued in the treatment, education, and industrial training suitable to the varied cases is given constant attention.

Feeble-minded boys are sometimes sent here whose mental faculties are hardly sufficient to enable them to acquire even a limited knowledge of anything but the simplest kind of labor, and it would seem that some means would be desirable whereby the courts committing them could be able to dispose of such cases by sending them to some place better suited to the possible development of their limited faculties than this school.

In addition to the manual and industrial training received in the various shops, the boys, as has been shown, have fine opportunities for doing practical work on the farm and buildings and in the brick plant, under the eye of instructors and practical foremen, it being the aim and object of the board to extend vocational and industrial training as may be found most advantageous under the conditions prevalent.

GENERAL WORK OF THE SCHOOL.

In all departments there has been a good showing during the year, and with rare exceptions the officers and working force have shown themselves capable and worthy of the responsible positions they hold.

The faithful services of the superintendent, Mr. George A. Stirling, and of the efficient officers and employees under him are recognized by the board with sincere appreciation.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM M. SHUSTER,
President Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

508 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

I submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

STATISTICS.

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on Jan. 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1914.....	5,043
Average age of the boys received since the opening (years).....	14.66
Boys in the school June 30, 1913.....	382
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia.....	80
By commitment from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia..	5
By commitment from the United States courts.....	62
By paroled boys returned.....	38
By escaped boys returned.....	4
	189
Total for the year.....	571
Discharged, etc., during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees upon honor parole.....	45
By order of the board of trustees upon special parole.....	76
By order of the board of trustees, United States boys paroled.....	2
By expiration of sentence.....	28
By order of the board of trustees, on age.....	1
By order of the board of trustees, discharged.....	1
By commutation of sentence by the President.....	1
By death.....	2
Escaped and still absent.....	10
	166
Remaining in school June 30, 1914.....	405
Maximum number during the year.....	415
Minimum number during the year.....	366
Average number of boys during the year.....	386.36
Average age of boys received during the year.....	14.76
Received on first commitment.....	147
Returned from escape.....	4
Returned from parole.....	38
Total number received.....	189
Concerning boys received during the year on first commitment we find the following:	
Having kept bad company.....	43
Having a doubtful record.....	42
Having a doubtful record but coming from a good home.....	62
Total.....	147
Having been in other institutions.....	29
Having been on probation before commitment.....	62
Having smoked cigarettes.....	52
Having used tobacco other than cigarettes.....	18
Did not use tobacco in any form.....	77
Total.....	147
Having used intoxicants prior to commitment.....	61
Employment prior to commitment:	
Not employed in any way.....	2
Employed a part of the time.....	38
Employed regularly.....	88

Employment prior to commitment—Continued.

Attending school regularly.....	16
Attending school a part of the time.....	3
Total.....	147

Cause of commitment:

Assault.....	3
Counterfeiting.....	1
Disorderly conduct.....	1
Forgery.....	1
Housebreaking.....	2
Incorrigibility.....	23
Larceny.....	45
Robbery.....	4
Vagrancy.....	3
Violation Interstate Commerce laws.....	8
Violation police regulations.....	5
Violation United States postal laws.....	42
Violation United States revenue laws.....	9
Total.....	147

Religious associations:

Parents attending Baptist Church services.....	62
Parents attending Catholic Church services.....	20
Parents attending Christian Church services.....	7
Parents attending Episcopal Church services.....	3
Parents attending Lutheran Church services.....	2
Parents attending Methodist Church services.....	32
Parents attending Presbyterian Church services.....	1
Parents attending Protestant Church services.....	2
Parents not attending any church services.....	12
Parents' religious associations not known.....	6
Total.....	147

Nationality of boys received during the year:

American.....	72
Afro-American.....	75
Total.....	147

Parental relations when received:-

Having both parents living.....	66
Having both parents living, but separated.....	14
Having lost father by death.....	37
Having lost mother by death.....	12
Having lost both parents by death.....	18
Total.....	147

Number having lost one or both parents by death or separation..... 63

Educational standing of boys when received:

Class A—those who could read with ease.....	40
Class B—those who could read only with effort.....	82
Class C—those who knew only the letters of the alphabet.....	18
Class D—those who did not know the letters of the alphabet.....	7
Total.....	147
Never attended school.....	5

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

While our school here is similar to schools in many States supported by the several States whose task is the training and reformation of delinquent boys, yet in many respects it is in a class by itself. As this is a Federal institution for the care of juvenile offenders of Federal laws we here have boys committed from various Federal courts

throughout the country. But once in the school each and all are given every opportunity to develop their better nature and to make progress in the line of work they exhibit ability and aptitude for, and in which it seems most likely that, when they are again given freedom, they can further develop toward becoming self-supporting members of the community to which they return from the school.

Vocational training has continued to be a factor in the life of the school, the importance of which grows with each succeeding year. We believe in doing more than to merely train the hand of the boy; we try to give his mind and reasoning powers and latent moral development full play. As a result of effort in this direction in many instances here at our school there have been developed workmen who are a credit to themselves and to their instructors—whose knowledge of their trade gained here has enabled them on leaving the school to at once become breadwinners and by continuing at their trade to become finished workmen. If a child having tendencies in the wrong direction can have these tendencies corrected and be put in the way of becoming a self-supporting and useful member of society, this is a victory for good citizenship. The history of many boys who have gone from our school reflects great credit upon the efforts of those who here have labored with and for them.

We feel proud of all who have participated in the construction of our central school building and gymnasium. The class in brickmaking has finished during the fiscal year 700,000 high-grade brick; the class in bricklaying has placed them in the walls; the class in manual training has made all the doors and window frames, the sash for the windows, and also the doors for this building; the class in carpentry has shaped and placed in position all the joists and laid all the subfloors; the class in electric work has kept pace with the progress of this construction by laying all the conduits. Not only have the classes that have taken part in all this work done well but the classes in cement work, those in the shoe shop, in the tailor shop, in the blacksmith shop, in the plumbing and steamfitting shop, in the mending room, in the laundry, in the kitchen, in the greenhouses, and on the farm, have also done well and deserve praise, and it gives me pleasure here to make report of this good work.

MOVING-PICTURE MACHINE.

The purchase of a moving-picture machine the past year is in itself evidence that we are moving along the line of progress, as the moving picture has come to have a recognized place for both amusement and instruction. So conservative a body as ministry of instruction of the Prussian Government has now lent its approval to the use of moving pictures for all the higher schools in that Kingdom. Our own Government is making use of the moving pictures as a means of entertainment and instruction for workmen and their families at various camps and engineering projects which are being carried on in remote and inaccessible sections of the country. Leading educators in several American cities have given their approval to the moving picture as a means of instruction. At the present time it is possible to secure reels of pictures of interesting travel scenes which give vivid and realistic impressions that could be secured in no other way.

And it is possible also through the moving picture to present great moral lessons and religious truth. Professor Milton Fairchild, of Baltimore, has given much attention to the possibility of what he calls "visual instruction" on the results of righteousness and wickedness, and he has completed a series of pictures for young people on such themes as "Being a gentleman" and "What I am going to do when I grow up," which are of great interest. The advantage of this kind of teaching is that morals are made concrete. The principle which it is wished to enforce is embodied in a personality and presented with increasing power. Similarly, the warning which it is desired to give can be made with added force.

THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Early in the fiscal year there was added by purchase about 57 acres adjoining the school lands on the north. The procurement of this had long been desired by your board as not only being protective of the holdings of the school but giving the school the benefit of needed pasturage land and land suitable for cultivation. But a fraction of the land when purchased was under cultivation; some of it had been used for pasturing. Work on this land was promptly begun; about 35 acres was cleared of shrubbery and undergrowth, ditches and washouts were corrected as far as possible; the whole cultivated and made ready for planting. Advice of specialists in the Agricultural Department was solicited and as a result it was planted in corn, with cowpeas as an auxiliary crop. The result has been in every way gratifying.

Upon this land a deposit of high-grade building sand has been exposed and the use of this results in a large saving, as the purchase of building sand for construction and repair work is needless.

The farm and vegetable gardens have so far made only a fair showing, owing to the unseasonable weather conditions. Our crop of vegetables was not what we anticipated, but because of the increased area under cultivation there will be an increase in the amount of crops gathered in the coming year.

While the area of the school farm is large a considerable portion of it has never been fit for cultivation. Some of this is high ground, unfit for cultivation, or even for pasturage, only to be made useful by the expenditure of much labor and by the use of fertilizer. These bare spots have been lessened during the year and in many respects the appearance of the farm and grounds has been greatly improved. The large grove has been cleared of undergrowth and rubbish, the unsightly dead trees removed, the gullies running therefrom have been filled up, after much underground tiling has been laid to carry away surface water. In front of this wood has been laid in stone a 4 foot wide gutter which has changed the whole appearance of this locality, making it sanitary as well as attractive. In order to continue the work of permanent improvement of these heretofore unprofitable areas it will be necessary to lay in many places underground drains to prevent the destructive surface washouts. These washouts not only mar these hills by their unsightly lines but serve to carry off valuable fertilizing material. For the procurement of these needed drainpipes of sizes varying from 8 to 12 inches, I hope your board will secure the necessary funds by appropriation.

ORCHARDS AND FRUIT.

So far the outlook of a yield this season from the orchards is discouraging, the frosts of the late spring destroying the buds on nearly all our trees. Work in these orchards as well as in our vineyard has been carried on under the kind advice of Prof. Lakes of the Bureau of Pomology of the Department of Agriculture.

DAIRY HERD.

The two silos of reinforced concrete now under construction close to the cow barns will enable the school to largely reduce the expenditure for feed, at the same time giving a more succulent food to the dairy herd. This herd now contains cows, some of them of inferior stock, and one thoroughbred Holstein bull. Besides, there are 10 heifer calves, soon to be a year old, some of which we hope will develop into good milk producers. The buildings for live stock now being complete, the way is now clear to utilize the advantages afforded the school in conjunction with this and the recently purchased pasture land by the procurement of enough high-grade cows to make the dairy herd a source of large food profit to the school, and I earnestly hope that authority to procure high-grade stock will be solicited.

In this connection I venture to call your attention to the desirability of having the school farmer reside on the school grounds, and this in a building close to the farm buildings now completed.

REPAIRS.

During the year there has been much work done under the head of repairs, this including replastering much of the interior of the assembly hall and repainting the roof and exterior sides. A new coat of red paint was given the brickwork and white paint to woodwork of the water tower, the bakery, A family building, B family building, and the C family building, thus giving the group of school buildings a more wholesome appearance and at the same time protecting them against the weather. Repairs have also been made on the boiler house and greenhouses. The last named should be entirely reconstructed and this in a new location.

In this connection I have to report that the laying of conduits for the lighting of our grounds and walks between the various school buildings on the hill summit by the use of electric current instead of gas is now under way. All this work will be done in conformity with the requirements of the electric-light regulations in force in the District. It is my hope that in the coming year in the assembly hall the electric current can there be substituted for the gas now used, resulting in needed improvement in lighting facilities of that building, all requirements of District regulations in this respect to be fully met.

During the year as an auxiliary to our water system there was purchased a large portable chemical fire engine with 150 feet of best-quality fire hose.

HOSPITAL.

The new hospital building has proven all we hoped for and in its size and equipment is equal if not superior to any school hospital of any institution. Upon admittance a boy is placed therein in quarantine. He is there given an antiseptic bath, his clothes disinfected, a culture is taken from his nose and throat to ascertain if he

has any diphtheria organisms present. The school physician, Dr. Latimer, gives him a thorough physical examination, and the data is recorded. When he is found to be free of contagion he is assigned to the appropriate family best suited to his age. For further details, I refer you to the report of the school physician.

Every boy in the school is permitted to go to the hospital dispensary to see the school physician and all family officers in charge of boys are instructed to give them the benefit of any doubt when complaint is made of being ill, and to lose no time in sending them to the hospital. There the nurse takes the boy's temperature and pulse, and inquires as to his complaint. If he is really ill, the doctor is at once communicated with, otherwise the boy is given simple remedies.

Our dentist, Dr. G. Julian Sibley, spends two days each month at the school, and on these stated visits all new boys' teeth are examined and if necessary treatment is given. A record is kept of all dental work performed on each boy.

All the above has largely increased the labors of the nurse and those from time to time assigned to the task of relieving him. In many instances there has been need of an additional trained nurse as a relief, and I here present the needs of an appropriation for such an assistant.

MILITARY DRILL AND BAND.

Our military organization, composed of six companies—one from each of the six families of the school—is still a factor for good. Boys are instructed in all foot movements and in the manual of arms, which gives them poise and self-control. Our annual military competitive drill was held in October last. Maj. W. A. McCathran was chairman of the committee of judges, having as his associates Capt. H. Coope and Lieut. Coffman. All these gentlemen are officers of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, and deserve the gratitude of the boys and all the officials of the school.

The death during the year of Col. Burton R. Ross was the occasion of widespread regret. He had served as an instructor of military training of our boys for many years. The discipline given by him to all our boys has been invaluable.

As a great aid in these military exercises the two brass bands of our school should not be forgotten. Instruction has been given every day. As a result, music on appropriate occasions has been given by our bands, not only on the school grounds but on various occasions in the city.

This will properly be considered a part of our educational work. In this connection I put on record the great need of procuring needed increase of appropriations for the additional teachers needed when we have our central school building available for classroom work. The task of replacing the present family school system by the better system of the graded school must soon be met and upon its wise solution much will depend.

I venture to call your attention to the great need found during the past year of an additional night watchman, whom I could call upon to do relief work, taking the place of one of the force necessarily absent or ill. These increases are urgently needed.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

The holidays of the year have in succession been duly observed, and on every Sabbath, in addition to the schoolroom studies of each family in the morning, there has been the usual afternoon devotional service participated in by all our boys and officers and teachers in charge; to these services, by invitation, come ministers of high standing from our city. To the ministers who during the year have kindly responded to our invitation and given the best of thought and effort in their brief address of 20 or 30 minutes to our boys we are deeply grateful.

CONCLUSION.

We were not able to accomplish as much work in the school as we had hoped for during the past year. In reviewing the fiscal year's work we are led to believe we have not been idle. We have moved along lines which we think have been to the advantage of the boys. With an increased number of cottages we would be able to do more for the individual boy than it is possible to do under the present conditions.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Some changes have occurred during the past year in the official staff, one of which was the resignation of Mr. R. H. Ellis, the assistant superintendent. This position has been ably filled by the appointment of Mr. D. E. Roberts, who came to us with a wide knowledge and experience.

I want to record my thanks to all officers and employees for their cooperation and untiring efforts—who have striven to make life brighter and better for the boys who have been intrusted to our care.

Permit me to thank you for your assistance and advice given from time to time, and I assure you of my deep appreciation of same.

Very respectfully,

G. A. STIRLING,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 12, 1914.

I have the honor to submit this report of my receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriations:

Salaries and support of inmates.....	\$44,776.00
Extraordinary repairs, roadways, and equipment.....	1,000.00
Support of prisoners, transportation.....	800.00
New buildings, including balance last report.....	17,122.22
From District of Columbia, under contract with Board of Charities for care of boys from District of Columbia.....	46,136.98
Total.....	109,835.20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and pay roll.....	\$33,716.23
Support and current repairs.....	56,503.18
Extraordinary repairs and equipment.....	999.82
Transportation of boys to their homes.....	564.40
New buildings:	
For school building.....	\$6,587.26
Covered into Treasury, unexpended balances—	
F family building.....	5,010.37
Buildings for live stock.....	4.32
	11,601.95
Total.....	103,385.58
Leaving unexpended.....	6,449.62

To the credit of the following accounts:

Salaries and pay roll.....	559.77
Support of inmates.....	133.80
Extraordinary repairs.....	.18
New buildings.....	5,520.27
Support of prisoners, transportation.....	235.60
	6,449.62

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of the farm and shops, the sum of \$332.30. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, I have covered the same into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

A statement giving in detail the foregoing disbursements is transmitted with this report.

Very respectfully,

SAML. W. CURRIDEN,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL PHYSICIAN.

OCTOBER 8, 1914.

I have the honor to submit my report as school physician for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. During this period we lost the following boys by death: Nathan Robinson, October 13, 1913, from rheumatism of the heart; George Kelly, April 19, 1914, from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Our school differs in many particulars from like institutions for the care of delinquent boys. They come from all points of the country, are of several races, and in

consequence suffer from a variety of afflictions with many of which other schools do not have to contend.

We find the southern boys afflicted with hookworm and some with malaria. We have a large number of colored boys who are peculiarly unhealthy, owing to syphilis and tuberculosis. We have the feeble-minded from the District of Columbia and other localities having no institutions especially designed for the care of such cases. We also have boys of high intelligence committed here for violation of Federal laws. We have children as young as 10 and some whose actual age is as high as 21 when committed to the school. Yet we must segregate this cosmopolitan population to obtain the best results. The classification should be made as to race and mental development and not as to size and age. Were the population a thousand instead of between three and four hundred, better subdivision and classification could be effected and a large reduction made in proportionate cost.

I wish to acknowledge the valuable services of Dr. J. J. Kinyoun as bacteriologist, Dr. Lewis Taylor as surgeon, Dr. A. L. Hunt as anesthetist, and Dr. Francis Chisholm as oculist. These gentlemen have given generously of time and labor and deserve much credit for the results of the year's work herein recorded.

The undersigned has served as physician of your school since 1903 and avails himself of this opportunity to testify to constant efforts of those in charge to give all possible help toward physical and moral betterment of boys committed to their care.

In recent years your board has given increased attention to the study of the mental and vocational aptitudes of boys and the practicability of a more detailed classification of boys in relation to mental development without reference to age or size. This has compelled consideration of the moral as well as the sexual instincts of the boy, one of 16 being as sexually developed as an adult while another of the same age may be as that of 10 years. The completion of the new school building will enable a better classification of assignment to the schoolroom task as well as to indoor physical exercises in inclement weather not hitherto possible. Until additional family buildings are secured it will be difficult if not impossible to secure a further classification in school-family life, as is done with schools of like character in many States.

During the year, through the courtesy of Dr. J. J. Kinyoun, bacteriological tests for syphilis were made of blood from 200 boys, taken at random, showing 28 per cent suffering from the disease. Tests of the excreta of all boys from the South were made by Dr. Thomas Parran, under Dr. Kinyoun's instruction, for hookworm, showing 35 per cent infected. Dr. Parran found several cases of tapeworm, the host being unaware of his guest. For this reason I advise that examination of feces of all boys be made. Those infected with intestinal parasites can not keep pace with normal boys of like age.

There are many cases of chronic malaria that are impossible to diagnose without a blood examination. These cases drag along a miserable existence, tired and worn out all the time. They are difficult to cure, and require months of persistent treatment.

The gonorrhea cases are a constant source of danger to themselves and others. This disease causes 25 per cent of the blindness of childhood. It is impossible to detect many of these cases without a microscopic examination, and with respect to the more serious intercurrent diseases resulting from syphilis much also could here be stated. I believe 20 per cent of our population in need of treatment from the effects, inherited or acquired, of this disease.

During the year, in company with your superintendent, Mr. George A. Stirling, I visited a number of public institutions for boys, among them the St. Charles School for Boys, at St. Charles, Ill., the Ohio State Industrial School, at Lancaster, Ohio, and the State School for Boys, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. I also studied methods and practices of juvenile courts in Chicago and New York City. Each of the schools named has a very large population, and the Dobbs Ferry school, the most modern boys' institution in this country, has in each family unit not over 20 boys. And at this school the boy when received is placed in a so-called "detention cottage," where he is held for a reasonable time under quarantine, studied as to mental development and vocational instincts, and thereafter appropriately assigned to the cottage best suited for his further education.

I recommend the following:

- (1) Additional family buildings to reduce the size of the families.
- (2) A building especially constructed and furnished wherein to place the boy when first admitted to the school.
- (3) That a laboratory be provided at the school for bacteriological work.
- (4) An additional nurse because of the greatly increased care given to the boys in respect to physical needs and corrective measures.

Respectfully,

GUY W. LATIMER, M. D.,
School Physician.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1914.*

SIR: Although the new building is fully equipped and ready for occupancy, it can not be put in full working order until an additional teacher is authorized by Congress.

POPULATION.

There were 79 inmates in the school on July 1, 1913, and 78 on June 30, 1914. During the year 28 were committed, 1 transferred from the Board of Children's Guardians, and 6 paroled girls were returned. During the course of the year 32 were paroled and 4 transferred to hospitals for treatment.

HEALTH.

The health of the school has been remarkably good. The utmost attention is paid to hygienics. Personal cleanliness as well as cleanliness of premises is so continuously insisted upon that much good is accomplished in many of the homes to which the inmates are returned.

DESIRED LEGISLATION.

The attention of Congress should be invited to the necessity of caring for feeble-minded colored girls. In the past many such have been sent to this school because of the lack of an appropriate institution to care for them. Manifestly this is not the place; no progress is made with them, and their presence is a decided drawback.

I also feel it my duty to call attention to the fact that the law should be amended to provide special penalties for those persons who lead astray girls on parole. While a girl remains a ward of this institution she should, when on parole, be specially protected. It is notorious that she is regarded as prey, especially immediately after being paroled. At present when a girl falls by the wayside she is returned to the school, while the one who is responsible goes unpunished if she be over the age of 16. The age limit should be extended in the cases of paroled girls so as to apply to all such while remaining under the control, direct or indirect, of this school.

ADDITIONAL LAND.

I must again urge the acquisition of additional land. Now that the new building and heating plant have taken much of the ground heretofore under cultivation, it is necessary that additional land be secured for farm purposes, especially in view of the expected increase in population following the opening of the new building.

ESTIMATES.

An estimate of the appropriation required for the coming year is submitted herewith. We again ask for an additional teacher of the \$600 class for duty in the new building, which, as before pointed out, can not be utilized until this additional teacher is authorized by law.

An increase of \$60 in the pay of the laborers is also recommended, and likewise appropriations for repairs and painting, both items being imperatively necessary. We also ask for sufficient funds to remodel the fire escapes and approaches thereto in the preparatory building. At present access is had to the fire escapes only through certain rooms the doors of which are usually kept locked. It is also desired that each of the buildings be equipped with centrally controlled locking means for simultaneously releasing the bedroom doors in case of fire. At present the door of each room has to be separately locked and unlocked, and in case of fire the release of the girls might be attended with difficulty.

The reports of the superintendent and treasurer are attached. Both these officials, as well as all the officers and employees of the school, have been most loyal and faithful. The fact that our new building is of the most modern and complete order possible is largely if not wholly due to the plans and suggestions of the superintendent. The treasurer is the only officer located within the city proper and upon whom the board can, when necessary, call for immediate cooperation in school matters.

Very respectfully,

J. NOTA MCGILL, *President.*

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

ESTIMATES.

Superintendent.....	\$1, 200
Treasurer.....	600
Matron.....	600
Four teachers, at \$600 each.....	2, 400

NOTE.—An additional teacher of the \$600 class is required for the new building, which can not be utilized without this additional teacher.

Overseer.....	720
Seven teachers of industries, at \$480 each.....	3, 360
Parole officer.....	600
Engineer.....	720
Assistant engineer.....	600
Night watchman.....	480
Two laborers, at \$360 each.....	720

NOTE.—An increase of \$60 per annum is desired in the pay of the laborers. It is very difficult, owing to the present high cost of living, to obtain and retain competent farm hands at the existing rate.

For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attention, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, typewriting, stenography, and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding \$350 for additional labor or services, for identifying and pursuing escaped inmates, and for rewards for their recapture, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for paroled or discharged girls, not exceeding \$150.....	13, 500
Repairing roofs, gutters, and spouting, administration building, preparatory building, male dormitory, and stable.....	200

NOTE.—Work to be done wholly by contract.

Painting..... \$1,450

NOTE.—Work to be done wholly by contract.

Remodeling fire escapes and approaches thereto..... 250

NOTE.—Work to be done wholly by contract.

Centrally controlled locking means for bedroom doors..... 395

NOTE.—Work to be done wholly by contract. The roofs of the various buildings are greatly in need of repair. Both the administration building and the preparatory building require painting. The necessity of remodeling the fire escapes and installing centrally-controlled locking systems for the doors has been insisted upon by the fire marshal of the District of Columbia.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

We take pleasure in expressing our very sincere appreciation of the unfailing support you so generously accord us year after year. It is this consciousness of interest, of true interpretation, of counsel and help on appeal, that leaves the field of thought wholly free from anxiety and clear for concentrated attention upon the ever-varying and insistent problems of the hour.

Each year the work broadens and deepens. A fuller life is provided for. A better-equipped girl goes forth. The work of the school has progressed satisfactorily.

The teachers are conscientious and get results. We give them deserved meed of congratulation for work well done. The employees are most efficient and helpful in their departments.

FEEBLE-MINDED COLORED GIRLS.

I would advise legislation providing for the care of feeble-minded colored girls whom we are reasonably sure, from direct knowledge of such cases, will become the helpless mothers of successive illegitimate children.

THE SPECIAL BUILDING.

The special building for which we broke ground November 22, 1912, was accepted in December, 1913. This new building will provide not only additional room but much needed subclassification.

Congress granted but one officer for this building, so the school is only partially benefited by it. We can not put it into commission without the necessary complement of officers.

The new girl will enter the preparatory building as usual. If she wins advancement she will be promoted to the honor division and from thence paroled. If she fails to advance or even to hold her own she will be transferred to the special building for greater individual attention, working from thence to the preparatory building, honor division, and parole.

THE SCHOOL OF LETTERS.

These girls need so much directive and protective information and along so many lines that the school-teachers provide a very varied program which is itself constantly varied to meet the need of the moment. Pupils who can read and write are encouraged in every way to read and to know what to read and how and where to get it. The school work is elementary. Rasia is taught.

Many helpful talks are given to the girls in the honor division bearing upon their immediate future, including the care and feeding of babies.

During the summer the school period is given over to picking fruits and vegetables, keeping lawns and gardens neat, raking hay, etc., which will keep the girls actively busy out of doors. In time we must have a woman agriculturist and assistants, so that all the farm work can be done by the girls. This would develop an equanimity for the incorrigible girl that no régime of indoor occupation and teaching can compass.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The girls will need to know how to launder by hand, so we have no machinery. Each new girl starts her career in the laundry and passes through the training of each department before parole. This gives them the basic principles of housework and makes them valuable helpers.

In the preparatory building a girl is taught to mend neatly and make her uniforms. She works out a book of models, which teaches her terms in sewing.

In the honor division girls learn how to cut out garments from patterns. Each girl practices by cutting and making her white dress. Many add touches of embroidery to these, and when paroled the girls take the gowns with them. Hereafter pupils will also cut and make their house dresses by individual patterns selected by themselves, no uniforms being worn in this division. They also, for busy work, cut and make all by hand, during recreation hours, if they choose, shirtwaists, aprons, and underwear, which they may also take with them when they go home.

The cooking school has done excellent work. We realize that a girl seeking a place in service is valuable in the degree that she understands cooking, so every effort is made to lay a solid foundation along this line. The girls in the two kitchens get much practical experience in cooking, serving, and waiting on table for the household.

RECREATION.

The periods for recreation, in the daily program, have very careful and thoughtful provision. Activity has to be encouraged, and the most popular appeal to this is baseball.

We hope to have trained supervision of play. The defective and delinquent are usually unsocial or antisocial. The best place to socialize them is on the playground.

The girls are loyal, happy, and contented. In seven years no girl has run away.

HEALTH.

We are deeply grateful for another year of continued good health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fire hose is in excellent condition and frequently tested. Fire drills by way of fire escapes are given and the houses emptied in less than two minutes.

NEEDS.

For the new building we sacrificed a valuable section of our vegetable garden and orchard. This makes imperative the purchase of an adjoining piece of land. No more buildings can be advantageously placed on our present grounds. We need a chapel to provide an adequate assembly room for the entire school. We need roof repairs on four buildings. We need outside paint for the administration building, preparatory building, men's building, and barn, and inside paint for the administration, preparatory, and new buildings. We need two additional school-teachers. We need an appropriation for providing an automatic system of release for all bedroom doors in case of fire, and to remodel the present execrable fire-escape exits.

PAROLED GIRLS.

We are grateful for the degree of success attending our very inadequate supervision of paroled girls, and joy in the prospect of having the services of a parole officer who is to give her entire and undivided attention to this part of the work.

A number of the girls have married, and the industry and decorum among them generally is most creditable. This year we have introduced in the honor division the reading and study of Dr. Holt's "The Care and Feeding of Children" and Dr. Griffith's "The Care of the Baby" and the making of infants' clothing. The girls' lives, after leaving school, are so filled with just "work," and home cares come so soon and heavily upon them, that we could wish it were in our power to instruct and guide along very, very many lines. They make during recreation many little garments for infants' wear which they take with them when paroled.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The front driveways were resurfaced and gutters relaid. August 16 the school was connected with the city water supply. A wooden arbor 115 feet long was entirely replaced with galvanized-iron framework and a row of scarlet trumpet vines was set out. Ampelopsis vines were planted along the entire fronts of the administration and preparatory buildings.

A dozen pink crepe myrtles, 26 tulip trees, blackberry and raspberry vines, strawberry plants, and orchard trees were set out.

The wooden flagpole was replaced with one of galvanized iron. The chimney on the administration building underwent much needed repairs. A new disk harrow and a spring-tooth harrow were purchased.

Galvanized-iron covers were made for the circular saw and electric motor. The motor was thoroughly overhauled and repaired and a rheostat installed. A half dozen large oak chairs replaced discarded ones in the men's sitting room. The large piazza, made possible by an appropriation, on the girls' playground side of the administration building is an object of daily gratitude. Three hundred all-wool, 4-pound blankets were purchased for the girls' beds. New dining-room chairs and new bedroom chairs were provided for the honor division, also a grafonola and several dozen records. A new desk for the teacher was supplied in the sewing room of this division. A linoleum floor covering and four side chairs were added to the old dining room in the administration building. Individual styles in white dresses, made by each girl in the honor division, replaced their white uniforms. The same change is contemplated in the colored uniforms. One new chair was bought for the office and several rugs and blankets for officers' rooms. The administration building kitchen, both pantries, and the porch were painted. All the mattresses throughout the institution were renovated. Paper towels displaced all roller towels in use. Much of the electric wiring was renewed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following:

Two prizes and 177 magazines from Mr. J. Nota McGill; ice cream and cake July 4 from Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore; 160 magazines and a lot of cards from the Dead Letter Office; a year's subscription for the Youth's Companion from Mr. Chas. R. Morris; 36 magazines from Mrs. W. A. Boyd; 21 magazines from Dr. Robert Baker; 155 books and 7 magazines from Public Library; 1 "White" suet basket for the wild birds, from "A Friend."

On the occasion of the appearance of the girls in the honor division in their white dresses of current styles and each made by the wearer, Mrs. Beale provided a treat of ice cream and candy.

THANKS.

We are especially appreciative of the parole officer allowed us by Congress.

The timely words of commendation and admonishment to the school by Mr. McGill on the first Sunday of each month.

The interest and success of Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Gaff, and Miss Wetmore in disposing of the girls' rafia work. The fund resulting from these sales is drawn upon by each girl at the time of parole for the amount due from the sale of her special work.

The regular and helpful Sabbath services made possible through the careful thought given the work here by Rev. Chas. T. Warner, Rev. Dr. Malcolm McDowell, and Rev. Father Walter Elliott and their associates.

The loving remembrance of our friends in other schools and elsewhere, evidenced by the unfailing appearance of the following periodicals: The Dawn, Meriden, Conn.; The Daily, Glen Mills, Pa.; The Advance, Jamesburg, N. J.; Industrial Enterprise, Lansing, Mich.; School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio; Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.; Boy's Chronicle, Topeka, Kans.; the Berkshire Industrial Farm Record; The Sentinel, Whittier State School, Cal.; Howard Times, Sockonosset, R. I.

THE FARM.

The farm supplies fresh vegetables. The cows pass the tuberculin test yearly and we are comfortable in knowing that the milk supply is absolutely pure. The cow barn is sunny and sanitary. The girls have new milk to drink for breakfast and supper during the greater part of the year.

The yield from the farm is as follows: 34 bushels onions, 66 bushels Irish potatoes, 31 bushels sweet potatoes, 46 bushels turnips, 24 bushels tomatoes, 5 bushels peas, 26 bushels string beans, 45 bushels kale, 369 dozen sugar corn, 11 pecks squash, 118 heads cabbage, 14 bushels lettuce, 54 bunches carrots, 3 bushels sweet peppers, 74 dozen radishes, 177 dozen beets, 26 dozen salsify, 100 quarts lima beans, 272 quarts cherries, 51 quarts strawberries, 800 pumpkins, 42 eggplants, 148 canteloupes, 66 watermelons, 710 pounds pork killed, 177 chickens killed, 2,388 gallons milk, 1,082 dozen eggs, 371 bunches celery, 18 bushels spinach, 75 bushels asparagus.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Total number of girls received from the opening of the school, on Nov. 6, 1893, up to and including June 30, 1914.....	559
Girls in the school June 30, 1913.....	79
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia—	
For violations of the laws of the United States.....	23
For violations of the laws of the District of Columbia.....	5
Transferred from Board of Children's Guardians.....	1
Paroled girls returned.....	6
	35
Total for the year.....	114
Discharged, etc., during the year:	
By order of the board of trustees upon honor parole.....	32
By order of the board of trustees, full discharge.....	0
Transferred to the Board of Children's Guardians.....	0
Transferred to hospital.....	4
	36
Remaining in school June 30, 1914.....	78
Average length of time paroled girls were in school (months).....	21
Maximum number during the year.....	80
Minimum number during the year.....	76
Capacity of the school.....	79
Average age of the girls received during the year.....	15
Respectfully submitted.	

ELIZABETH WHITNEY, *Superintendent.*

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following report exhibits in detail my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the National Training School for Girls during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, for salaries, maintenance, and porch:

Total receipts from appropriation:	
For salaries.....	\$9,960.00
For maintenance.....	13,000.00
For covered-porch extension.....	350.00
Total.....	\$23,310.00
Total disbursements:	
For salaries.....	9,782.98
For maintenance.....	12,995.89
For covered-porch extension.....	350.00
Total.....	23,128.87
Balances unexpended.....	181.13
Unexpended balances:	
Salaries.....	177.02
Maintenance.....	4.11
Total.....	181.13
Amount appropriated for an additional building and heating plant (1913).....	60,000.00
Amount expended to date, being total cost.....	53,159.26
Balance unexpended.....	6,840.74

Statcment showing amounts expended for provisions, clothing, fuel, medical attendance, etc., separately.

Provisions:		
Meat, fish, and poultry.....	\$1,050.44	
Groceries.....	1,690.00	
Flour.....	351.92	
Butter, butterine, eggs, and cheese.....	457.92	
Fruit and vegetables.....	140.58	
		\$3,690.86
Clothing:		
Dry goods.....	1,261.48	
Shoes and repairs.....	365.72	
		1,627.20
Medical attention.....		566.50
Medical and surgical supplies.....		71.00
House furnishings, furniture, and repairs.....		750.83
Stable and garden expenses:		
Forage.....	915.32	
Repairs to vehicles.....	17.50	
Blacksmithing and materials.....	71.50	
Farm tools and appliances, etc.....	75.50	
Repairs to harness.....	8.45	
Fertilizers, seeds, trees, etc.....	201.87	
Veterinary services.....	15.00	
		1,305.14
Fuel.....		2,002.10
Lighting.....		392.46
Labor.....		42.01
Current repairs.....		415.25
Stenography and typewriting.....		74.98
Additional services.....		41.33
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....		187.65
School expenses.....		19.12
Car tickets.....		110.00
Hardware.....		171.71
Electrical, plumbing, and rubber supplies.....		127.73
Sand, glass, oil, lime, cement, etc.....		90.03
Range and stove supplies.....		15.75
Lumber.....		8.25
Telephone.....		79.60
Postage.....		109.82
Ice.....		61.70
Raffia and reeds.....		12.30
Advertising and subscription to newspapers.....		38.54
Insecticide.....		20.00
Gifts.....		15.80
Laying gutter.....		73.48
Driveway.....		618.48
Repairs to roof and gutter, and painting.....		60.00
Live stock.....		25.00
Telegrams.....		9.52
Repairing motor.....		123.50
Hire, horse and buggy.....		2.00
Dairy expenses.....		7.00
Repairing telephones.....		1.50
Miscellaneous.....		27.75
		12,995.89

LOTTIE R. RICHARDSON, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

STAFF.

W. A. Warfield, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief*; Walter Van Swearingen, M. D., *Pathologist*;
 J. E. H. Taylor, M. D., *Assistant Surgeon*; T. E. Jones, M. D., *Anæsthetist*;
 Wm. C. McNeill, M. D., *Assistant Surgeon*.

NURSES.

James I. Harrison, *Manager*; Mary S. Booth, *Superintendent*; Emma M. Irwin,
Registered Nurse; Martha E. Cabaniss, *Registered Nurse*; Mary S. Booth, *Head Nurse*; Cecelia M. Green,
Registered Nurse; Isabella J. Thomas, *Registered Nurse*.

CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

F. D. HART, T. S. GAMES, W. E. COBB.

INTERNS.

V. F. VANDERBILT, M. D.; Ulysses S. Wharton, M. D.
 J. A. RICE, M. D.; Walter S. Taylor, M. D.
 T. E. JONES, M. D.; Egbert T. Scott, M. D.
 L. C. LOWMYER, M. D.; Harvey A. Murray, M. D.
 F. D. BROWN, M. D.; S. LeCount Cook, M. D.

WILLIAM E. DAVIS, *Pharmacist*.

W. E. DAVIS, *Assistant Pharmacist*.

ADVISORY VISITING STAFF.

Edward A. Balloch, M. D.; Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
 Edward L. Whiston, M. D.; Jas. J. Richardson, M. D.
 J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.; J. B. Nichols, M. D.
 Wm. F. Sowers, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

INDOOR.

Medical.

Henry P. Parker, M. D.; Robert W. Brown, M. D.
 Caryl Burbank, M. D.; J. B. Nichols, M. D.
 Thomas Martin, M. D.; E. H. Reede, M. D.
 Lewis Ecker, M. D.

Surgical.

E. A. Balloch, M. D.; Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
 Wm. F. Sowers, M. D.; H. H. Kerr, M. D.
 A. M. Curtis, M. D.

Gynecological.

W. A. Warfield, M. D.; Howard Hume, M. D.
 Wm. C. McNeill, M. D.; J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
 H. W. Lawson, M. D.

Obstetrical.

Edward D. Williston, M. D.; H. W. Freeman, M. D.
 Geo. N. Perry, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

Robert S. Lamb, M. D. Assistants: Martha B. Lyon, M. D.; Elizabeth Schon, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

Jas. J. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Reginald R. Walker, M. D.; Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.

Neurology.

Assistant: E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D. Assistants: Milton A. Francis, M. D.; R. Arthur Hooe, M. D.

Orthopedics.

Wm. G. Erving, M. D. John Dunlop, M. D.; Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Pediatrics.

John W. Mitchell, M. D. Wm. J. French, M. D.
Milton Hahn, M. D.

OUTDOOR.

Medical.

E. H. Reede, M. D. S. S. Thompson, M. D.
U. J. Daniels, M. D. Lee A. Gill, M. D.
C. A. Tignor, M. D. B. G. M. Robinson, M. D.
Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Minor Surgery.

Wm. A. Jack, M. D. Wm. J. Howard, M. D.
C. W. Childs, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

R. S. Lamb, M. D. Assistants: Martha B. Lyon, M. D.; James C. Dowling, M. D.;
Elizabeth Schon, M. D.; E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

Jas. J. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Reginald Walker, M. D.; Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.

Neurology.

..... Assistant: E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D. Assistants: Milton A. Francis, M. D.; Wm. F. Hemler, M. D.;
R. Arthur Hooe, M. D.

Gynecology.

Wm. C. McNeill, M. D. Assistants: Chas. H. Marshall, M. D.; H. R. Burwell, M. D.

Orthopedics.

Wm. G. Erving, M. D. John Dunlop, M. D.
Assistant: Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Pediatrics.

John W. Mitchell, M. D. Assistant: J. Francis Johnson, M. D.

Dermatology.

H. H. Hazen, M. D.

Tuberculosis.

James T. Blue, M. D.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

STAFF.

W. A. Warfield, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.* Walter Van Swearingen, M. D., *Pathologist.*
 S. L. Carson, M. D., *Assistant Surgeon.*
 C. A. Brooks, M. D., *Resident Physician.* T. E. Jones, M. D., *Anæsthetist.*

NURSES.

Laura R. MacHale, registered nurse, New Jersey, superintendent; Emma M. Irwin, registered nurse, Illinois, assistant superintendent; Martha E. Cabaniss, registered nurse, Virginia, night supervisor; Mary S. Booth, head nurse; Cecelia M. Green, head nurse; Bertha J. Thomas, head nurse.

CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

F. D. Henry, U. S. Garnes, W. E. Cobb.

INTERNES.

W. P. Woodfin, M. D. Ulysses S. Wharton, M. D.
 B. A. Rose, M. D. Walter S. Taylor, M. D.
 T. E. Jones, M. D. Egbert T. Scott, M. D.
 L. C. Downing, M. D. Harvey A. Murray, M. D.
 F. D. Brown, M. D. S. LeCount Cook, M. D.
 William E. Davis, *Pharmacist.*
 W. E. Davis, jr., *Assistant Pharmacist.*

ADVISORY VISITING STAFF.

Edward A. Balloch, M. D. Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
 Edward D. Williston, M. D. Jas. J. Richardson, M. D.
 J. E. H. Taylor, M. D. J. B. Nichols, M. D.
 Wm. F. Sowers, M. D.

VISITING STAFF.

INDOOR.

Medical.

Henry P. Parker, M. D. Robert W. Brown, M. D.
 Caryl Burbank, M. D. J. B. Nichols, M. D.
 Thomas Martin, M. D. E. H. Reede, M. D.
 Lewis Ecker, M. D.

Surgical.

E. A. Balloch, M. D. Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
 Wm. F. Sowers, M. D. H. H. Kerr, M. D.
 A. M. Curtis, M. D.

Gynecological.

W. A. Warfield, M. D. Howard Hume, M. D.
 Wm. C. McNeill, M. D. J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
 H. W. Lawson, M. D.

Obstetrical.

Edward D. Williston, M. D. H. W. Freeman, M. D.
 Geo. N. Perry, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

Robert S. Lamb, M. D. Assistants: Martha B. Lyon, M. D.; Elizabeth Sohon, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

Jas. J. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Reginald R. Walker, M. D.; Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.

Neurology.

Assistant: E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D. Assistants: Milton A. Francis, M. D.; R. Arthur Hooe, M. D.

Orthopedics.

Wm. G. Erving, M. D. John Dunlop, M. D.; Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Pediatrics.

John W. Mitchell, M. D.

Wm. J. French, M. D.
Milton Hahn, M. D.

OUTDOOR.

Medical.

E. H. Reede, M. D.
U. J. Daniels, M. D.
C. A. Tignor, M. D.

S. S. Thompson, M. D.
Lee A. Gill, M. D.
B. G. M. Robinson, M. D.
Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Minor Surgery.

Wm. A. Jack, M. D.
C. W. Childs, M. D.

Wm. J. Howard, M. D.

Ophthalmological.

R. S. Lamb, M. D. Assistants: Martha B. Lyon, M. D.; James C. Dowling, M. D.; Elizabeth Sohon, M. D.; E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.

Otology and Rhinology.

Jas. J. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Reginald Walker, M. D.; Hamilton S. Martin, M. D.

Neurology.

..... Assistant: E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.

H. A. Fowler, M. D. Assistants: Milton A. Francis, M. D.; Wm. F. Hemler, M. D.; R. Arthur Hooe, M. D.

Gynecology.

Wm. C. McNeill, M. D. Assistants: Chas. H. Marshall, M. D.; H. R. Burwell, M. D.

Orthopedics.

Wm. G. Erving, M. D.

John Dunlop, M. D.
Assistant: Chas. A. Allen, M. D.

Pediatrics.

John W. Mitchell, M. D. Assistant: J. Francis Johnson, M. D.

Dermatology.

H. H. Hazen, M. D.

Tuberculosis.

James T. Blue, M. D.

INTRODUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 10, 1914.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Freedmen's Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

The character of the service rendered the patients and the results obtained were fully equal to that of former years, and in some respects improvement is noted. The number of patients treated was 95 less than the preceding year, but there were more major cases requiring much time and patience on the part of the physicians and attendants. This they gave, I am pleased to say, without measure.

The several tables of statistics, which appear on the following pages and form a part of this report, have been prepared with much care, and set forth in detail the number of patients treated, their diseases, results, and other matters of statistical importance.

PATIENTS.

The total number of indoor patients under care was 3,335, of which number 191 were remaining from the preceding year and 3,144 were admitted during the year. Of the indigents admitted, 1,504 were residents of the District of Columbia and 1,132 were from the States. A total of 301 births occurred in the hospital; 21 were pay and 280 indigent cases. Of the indigent, 165 were chargeable to the District of Columbia and 115 to the United States. Pay patients to the number of 207 were received, as against 172 the previous year, yielding an income of \$5,307.85. The number of discharges, including births, was 3,148, of which number 218 were pay patients, 2,654 indigent, and 276 died, 16 of whom were pay patients.

The condition of the pay patients at the time of their discharge were 136 recovered, 74 improved, 8 unimproved, and 16 died. Of the indigents, 1,366 had recovered, 1,067 improved, 215 unimproved, 6 not treated, and 260 died. Of the total number discharged, 83.9 per cent had recovered from their ailments or were improved; 7.4 per cent were unimproved, and 8.7 per cent died. The percentage of mortality from all causes was 8.2 per cent of the total number of indoor patients under care, as against 7 per cent last year. Eliminating the deaths of the moribund cases and those resulting from premature births, the percentage of deaths would be 4.5 per cent.

At the close of the year there were 187 patients remaining: 6 were pay, 96 United States indigents, and 85 District of Columbia indigents.

There were 1,793 operations performed during the year, or 126 more than last year, with a death rate of 3.2 per cent.

In the out-patient service 6,415 were treated, making a total of 9,750 in-patients and out-patients receiving the benefits of the hos-

pital; 8,606 revisits were made and 775 emergencies occurred in the dispensary or outdoor service.

Patients admitted each year for the past 40 years.

Year ending June 30:		Year ending June 30:		Year ending June 30:	
1875.....	190	1889.....	2,074	1902.....	2,408
1876.....	319	1890.....	2,392	1903.....	2,677
1877.....	500	1891.....	2,373	1904.....	2,907
1878.....	519	1892.....	2,331	1905.....	2,918
1879.....	642	1893.....	2,422	1906.....	2,207
1880.....	819	1894.....	2,801	1907.....	2,366
1881.....	892	1895.....	2,476	1908.....	2,669
1882.....	1,102	1896.....	2,596	1909.....	2,590
1883.....	1,373	1897.....	2,815	1910.....	2,740
1884.....	1,509	1898.....	2,355	1911.....	2,900
1885.....	1,794	1899.....	2,374	1912.....	3,335
1886.....	1,923	1900.....	2,427	1913.....	3,208
1887.....	2,017	1901.....	2,414	1914.....	3,144
1888.....	1,997				

STATISTICAL TABLES.

INDOOR SERVICE.

The following tables show the medical and surgical diseases, admissions, discharges, and results of the indoor patients:

Medical and surgical diseases, except pay patients.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1913.	Admitted.				Discharged.						Total number of days in hospital.	Average number of days in hospital.	Remaining July 1, 1914.
		White.		Colored.		Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Dead.	Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
<i>Abscesses, infections, ulcers.</i>														
Abscess:														
Abdominal wall...	1			3		4	2	1			4	221	55.2	
Alveolus...	1			1	4	6	2	2			5	152	30.4	1
Antrum of Highmore...					1	1		1			1		5	
Axilla...				1		1		1			1	1	1	
Breast...	1				2	3	2		1		3	90	30	
Cerebrum...				1		1		1			1	3	3	
Face...				1		1		1			1	7	7	
Hand...				1		1		1			1	1	1	
Ischio-rectal...	1			3	5	9	3	5	1		9	293	32.5	
Lung...				1		1		1			1	64	64	
Neck...				1	1	2	1			1	2	44	22	
Peritonsillar...				3	4	7	2	4	1		7	49	7	
Periurethral...	1			2		3		3			3	44	14.6	
Pyonoidal...					1	1		1			1	24	24	
Scrotum...				3		3	1	1	1		3	77	25.6	
Sublingual...				1		1		1			1	5	5	
Subphrenic...					1	1		1			1	107	107	
Vulvo-vaginal...					4	4	2	2			4	51	12.7	
Infections:														
Abdominal wall...				1	1	2	2				2	60	30	
Arm...	1			3		4		4			4	103	25.7	
Breast...					4	4	1	1			2	66	33	
Foot...		1		4	3	8	5	3			8	256	32	
Frontal sinus...				1	1	2	2				2	62	31	
Hand...				1	1	6	1	3		1	5	110	22	1
Leg...				6	1	7	2	3		1	6	183	30.5	1
Orbit...					1	1		1			1	64	64	
Scalp wound...				1		1		1			1	21	21	
Ulcers:														
Leg—specific...				3		3		2			2	16	8	1
Leg—traumatic...					1	1	1				1	43	43	
Leg—varicose...				5	9	14	2	8			10	390	39	4

Medical and surgical diseases, except pay patients—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1913.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Total number of days in hospital.	Average number of days in hospital.	Remaining July 1, 1914.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Dead.	Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.										
Small and joint.															
ARTHRITIS.															
Ankle.....				1		1		1			1	12	12		
Knee.....				1		1		1			1	10	10		
Wrist.....					1	1	1				1	39	39		
ARTHRITIS.															
Gonorrheal.....				11	3	14		13			13	633	48.6	1	
Infectious.....	2			8	7	17	2	9	1		12	426	35.5	5	
Tubercular—															
Ankle.....	1					1		1			1	201	201		
Hip.....				2	1	3		1	1		2	46	23	1	
Knee.....	3			5	2	10	1	7			8	654	81.7	2	
Vertebrae.....	3			4	5	14	2	10			12	874	72.8	2	
Deformities:															
Cleft palate.....					1	1		1			1	71	71		
Contracture arm.....				1		1		1			1	23	23		
Genu valgum.....				1	3	4					1	141	141	3	
Genu varum.....				1		1	1				1	59	59		
Hypertrophic arthritis.....					1	1		1			1	23	23		
Ingrown toenail.....	1			1	1	3	3				3	23	7.6		
Pes planus.....				2	4	6	2	4			6	385	64.1		
Scoliosis.....				4		4		4			4	190	47.5		
Talipes equino varus.....	1				2	3	2				2	130	65	1	
Dislocations:															
Femur.....				1		1	1				1	2	2		
Humerus.....				3		3	1	2			3	71	23.6		
Semilunar cartilage.....				1		1		1			1	1	1		
Fracture:															
Femur.....	2			16	3	15	2	8		3	13	866	66.6	2	
Fibula.....				1		1	1				1	27	27		
Humerus.....				2		2		2			2	41	20.5		
Inferior maxilla.....				2		2	1	1			2	43	17		
Olecranon.....				1		1		1			1	7	7		
Patella.....				1		1	1				1	63	63		
Radius.....				1		1		1			1	1	1		
Radius and ulna.....				4		4	1	1			2	34	17	2	
Ribs.....	1			3	1	5	2	3			5	59	11.8		
Skull.....	1			2		3	2	1			3	75	25		
Tibia.....		1		9	1	11	2	7	1		10	406	40.6	1	
Tibia and fibula.....					1	1		1			1	44	44		
Vertebrae.....				2		2		1		1	2	5	2.5		
Osteomyelitis:															
Frontal bone.....				1		1		1			1	15	15		
Inferior maxilla.....				1		1		1			1	46	46		
Malar.....	1					1		1			1	31	31		
Rib.....				1		1		1			1	65	65		
Sternum.....	1					1		1			1	15	15		
Tibia.....	2			5	6	13		12		1	12	791	65.9	1	
Periostitis, tibia.....															
Sprain:															
Ankle.....		1		3	1	5	1	4			4	149	37.5	1	
Hip.....				1		1		1			5	78	15.6		
Knee.....				1	1	2	1	1			1	5	5		
Sacro-iliac.....				6	8	14	1	12	1		2	19	9.5		
Shoulder.....				1		1		1			14	309	21		
Synovitis.....	1			4	1	6	1	2		1	4	8	8		
Circulatory system.															
Aneurysm:															
Aorta arch.....	1			6		7		4	1	2	7	142	20.2		
Carotid, common.....				1		1		1			1	37	37		
Angina pectoris.....															
Cerebral hemorrhage.....															
Frostbite.....	6			3	5	15		8			13	496	38.1	2	
Gangrene foot.....	1			1	1	2	2			5	2	38	19		
Hemorrhoids.....	1	1		13	10	25	9	10	2	3	10	393	39.3		
Myocarditis.....				6	1	7	1	4			21	274	13	4	
Pericarditis.....				1		1		1		2	7	369	52.7		
Phlebitis, femoral.....				2	1	3		1			1	20	20		
Post operative hemorrhage.....					1	1					1	6	6	2	
					1	1					1	3	3		

Medical and surgical diseases, except pay patients—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1913.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Total number of days in hospital.	Average number of days in hospital.	Remaining July 1, 1914.	
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Dead.	Total.				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
Circulatory system—Continued.																
Pulmonary hemorrhage				1		1					1	1	1	1		
Sclerosis, arterial				11	2	13		10	2		1	13	415	31.9		
Valvular disease:																
Insufficiency—																
Aortic				13	4	17		13			4	17	1,449	26.4		
Mitral	5	3		40	10	58		32	3		18	53	1,238	23.3	5	
Stenosis—																
Aortic				1		1					1	1	30	30		
Mitral					4	4		3	1			4	129	32.2		
Varicose veins				2	4	6		5				5	140	28	1	
Constitutional diseases.																
Anemia				1	2	3		2			1	3	109	36.3		
Diabetes mellitus		1		1	3	5		2	1		2	5	116	23.2		
Marasmus				8	5	13	3				10	13	371	28.5		
Rickets				2		2		1				1	32	32	1	
Senile debility				1	1	2		2				2	44	22		
Digestive system.																
Appendicitis:																
Acute				14	16	30	14	9	1		3	27	671	24.8	3	
Chronic	1			11	12	24	17	4	1	1	1	24	624	26		
Constipation				1	3	4	3	1				4	22	5.5		
Duodenal ulcer				1	1	2	1	1				2	67	33.5		
Enteritis	4			32	13	49	10	15	2		21	48	760	15.8	1	
Fissure in ano					1	1	1					1	12	12		
Fistula in ano	1			4	8	13	4	6	2			12	297	24.7	1	
Hernia:																
Femoral					1	1									1	
Inguinal	2	1		38	4	45	35	4	3		1	43	922	21.4	2	
Umbilical				3		3	1	2				3	97	32.3		
Ventral					3	3		1	1			2	35	17.5	1	
Intestinal obstruction				1	1	2	1				1	2	45	22.5		
Liver:																
Abscess					1	1		1				1	25	25		
Cholecystitis	1			2		3	2					2	78	39	1	
Cholelithiasis			2	1	4	7	3	2			2	7	132	18.9		
Cirrhosis				2	1	3		1			2	3	45	15		
Pancreatitis, chronic				1		1	1					1	35	35		
Post operative adhesions	1			3		4	2	2				4	360	90		
Prolapse rectum					1	1	1					1	2	2		
Stomach:																
Carcinoma				4	2	6		3	1		2	6	295	49.1		
Gastritis, acute				21	8	29	15	13				28	261	9.3	1	
Gastritis, chronic				7	4	11	5	5				10	171	17.1	1	
Gastric ulcer				5	3	8		2			2	4	149	39.2	4	
Hemorrhage		2				2	1		1			2	4	2		
Hour glass	1					1					1	1	48	48		
Neurosis, gastric			1	2	1	4		2	1			3	11	3.6	1	
Pyloric stenosis					2	2	2					2	41	20.5		
Stomatitis				1	1	2		2				2	20	10		
Stricture rectum	1			1	6	8	1	5	1			7	171	24.4	1	
Eye, ear, nose, and throat.																
Eye:																
Amaurosis				1		1			1			1	5	5		
Blepharitis					1	1		1				1	182	182		
Cataract, senile	2			4	9	15		12	1			13	704	54	2	
Conjunctivitis				2	7	9		6	1			7	173	24.7	2	
Corneal ulcer	2				5	7	2	5				7	364	52		
Dachryocystitis				2		2		1	1			2	75	37.5		
Extopion	1					1		1				1	142	142		
Glaucoma				3	1	4		3				3	274	91.3	1	
Gonorrheal ophthalmia	1			1	3	5		5				5	168	33.6		
Irido-cyclitis					1	1		1				1	179	179		

Medical and surgical diseases, except pay patients—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1 1913.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Total number of days in hospital.	Average number of days in hospital.	Remaining July 1, 1914.	
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Dead.	Total.				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
Eye, ear nose and throat—Contd.																
Eye—Continued.																
Iritis.....	3			8	3	14	1	10	1			12	1,028	85.6	2	
Keratitis.....	2			3	3	8		7				7	551	78.7	1	
Optic atrophy.....	1			2		3		3				3	112	37.3		
Panophthalmitis.....				2	1	3	1	1				2	34	17	1	
Phthisis bulbi.....					1	1	1					1	23	23		
Retinitis.....				4	5	9		9				9	140	15.5		
Strabismus.....				1		1	1					1	8	8		
Ear:																
Mastoiditis.....					4	4	1				1	2	35	17.5	2	
Otitis media.....				2	1	3		3				3	36	12		
Nose:																
Acute rhinitis.....				3	1	4	3	1				4	40	10		
Epistaxis.....					1	1	1					1	4	4		
Hypertrophied tur- binate.....				1	2	3		3				3	18	6		
Nasal polypi.....					1	1	1					1	14	14		
Throat:																
Adenoids.....				1	2	3	1	2				3	3	1		
Laryngitis, acute.....					1	1		1				1	32	32		
Oedema glottis.....					1	1	1					1	13	13		
Pharyngitis.....				1	3	4	1	1	2			4	54	13.5		
Styloid temporal, elongated.....					1	1		1				1	7	7		
Tonsillitis—																
Acute.....				12	15	27	14	13				27	194	7.1		
Chronic.....				32	45	77	55	20	2			77	430	5.5		
Genito urinary.																
Chancroid.....	3			8	3	14	2	10	2			14	404	28.8		
Cystitis.....		2		3	4	9		4	3			7	91	13	2	
Epididymitis.....	1			10		11	5	4	1			11	161	14.6		
Fistula, urethral.....	1			1		2		2				2	237	118.5		
Gonorrhea.....	1			13	5	19	4	13	2			19	309	16.2		
Hematocele.....				1		1	1					1	37	37		
Hydrocele.....				4		4	2	1				3	50	16.6	1	
Kidney:																
Acute nephritis.....				3	2	5	1	1			3	5	101	20.2		
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	5	3		28	18	54	1	23	4	1	21	50	942	18.8	4	
Chronic parenchy- matous nephritis.....				2	1	3		3				3	131	43.6		
Hypernephroma.....				1		1						1	30	30		
Pyonephrosis.....					1	1					1	1	1	1		
Renal colic.....		1				1		1				1	1	1		
Tuberculosis of kid- ney.....				6		6	1	3			2	6	258	43		
Orchitis:																
Acute.....	1			4		5		3	2			5	58	11.6		
Cystic degener- ation testicle.....		1				1		1				1	14	14		
Tubercular.....				4		4	1	2				3	86	28.6	1	
Paraphimosis.....				2		2		2				2	3	1.5		
Phimosis.....	1	1		31		33	18	14	1			33	675	20.4		
Prostatitis.....	3			19		22	4	7	3		7	21	800	38	1	
Retention of urine.....				3		3		3				3	5	1.6		
Stricture, urethral.....	2			21		23	3	17	1		1	22	670	30.4	1	
Varicocele.....		1		2		3	3					3	26	8.6		
Vesical calculus.....				4		4	2	1			1	4	132	33		
Gynecological.																
Abortion.....					25	25	14	4	3		2	23	212	9.2	2	
Abortion, threatened.....					9	9	1					6	50	8.3	3	
Anteflexion uterus.....					2	2	2					2	18	9		
Carcinoma cervix.....					14	14		8	4			14	243	17.3		
Cyst broad ligament.....				2		2	2				2	2	64	32		
Ectopic gestation.....	1			9		10	8	1				10	193	19.3		
Endometritis.....	1				23	24	15	8	1		1	24	314	13		

Medical and surgical diseases, except pay patients—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1913.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Total number of days in hospital.	Average number of days in hospital.	Remaining July 1, 1914.	
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Dead.	Total.				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
Gynecological—Contd.																
Fibroma uteri.....	6				78	84	63	8	7		2	80	1,958	24.4	4	
Fibroma uteri et pyosalpingitis.....	2				3	5	4				1	5	139	27.8		
Fistula:																
Recto-vaginal.....					1	1		1				1	12	12		
Vesico-vaginal.....					1	1									1	
Hydatidiform mole.....					1	1	1					1	20	20		
Lacerated cervix.....	1				2	3	2	1				1	55	18.3		
Lacerated perineum.....	1				19	20	12	4	4			20	572	28.6		
Menopause.....					7	7		6	1			7	94	13.2		
Menorrhagia.....					4	4		2				2	13	6.5	2	
Oophoritis.....	3				30	33	31	1				32	718	22.4	1	
Post operative adhesions.....	1				3	4	4					4	110	27.5		
Procidentia.....					2	2		1	1			2	64	32		
Pyosalpingitis.....	4				144	148	102	23	8		2	135	3,270	24.2	13	
Retroversion of uterus.....	1				6	7	3	3	1			7	135	19.2		
Varix of labia.....					1	1		1				1	62	62		
Infectious diseases.																
Bronchopneumonia.....	1			7	13	21	5	3			13	21	416	19.8		
Cerebrospinal meningitis.....				5	2	7					7	7	39	5.5		
Chicken pox.....				1		1		1				1	1	1		
Diphtheria.....				3	5	8	2	1	5			8	266	33.2		
Infantile paralysis.....	1			5	2	8	1	5	1			7	492	70.2	1	
Influenza.....		1		7	5	13	7	4				11	131	11.9	2	
Malaria.....				6	3	9	6	2				8	72	9	1	
Pellagra.....				1	3	4		2			2	4	70	17.5		
Pneumonia, lobar.....	1			19	17	37	15	9	1		10	35	570	16.2	2	
Rheumatism.....	2			19	12	33	10	21	1			32	1,006	31.4	1	
Scarlet fever.....				1		1			1			1	10	10		
Septicemia.....				1	3	4					4	4	54	13.5		
Smallpox.....				1		1			1			1	4	4		
Syphilis:																
Cerebral.....				2	2	4		2	1			3	111	37	1	
Congenital.....				6	1	7		3	3		1	7	175	25		
Primary.....				2	4	6		4	2			6	35	58		
Secondary.....	4			14	14	32	1	26	3		1	31	609	19.6	1	
Tertiary.....	2			18	19	39	1	24	8		5	38	1,077	28.3	1	
Tetanus.....				2		2	1				1	2	25	12.5		
Tuberculosis.....	1	1		11	13	26		7	14		5	26	263	10.1		
Typhoid fever.....	1			24	10	35	18	7	1		7	33	1,130	34.2	2	
Whooping cough.....					1	1			1			1	5	5		
Injuries.																
Burn:																
Arm.....		1			1	2		2				2	84	42		
Body.....				2	10	12	1	1	1		8	11	381	34.6	1	
Eye.....					1	1		1				1	66	66		
Leg.....				2	1	3	2				1	3	173	57.6		
Dog bite, leg.....					1	1		1				1	12	12		
Foreign body hand.....					1	1		1				1	1	1		
Wounds:																
Contused—																
Abdomen.....				1		1		1				1	17	17		
Eye.....				2	2	4	1	3				4	15	3.7		
Face.....				3	1	4	1	3				4	13	3.2		
Foot.....				1		1									1	
Leg.....				3		3	2	1				3	7	2.3		
Neck.....				1		1		1				1	33	33		
Scalp.....				1		1		1				1	1	1		
Shoulder.....				2		2	1	1				2	11	5.5		
Thigh.....				1	1	2		2				2	21	10.5		
Gunshot—																
Abdomen.....				1		1	1					1	33	33		
Arm.....		1		1	1	3	1	2				3	21	7		
Back.....				1		1		1				1	7	7		
Chest.....			2	1		3	1	2				3	39	13		

Medical and surgical diseases, except pay patients—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1913.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Total number of days in hospital.	Average number of days in hospital.	Remaining July 1, 1914.	
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Dead.	Total.				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
<i>Injuries—Continued.</i>																
<i>Wounds—Continued.</i>																
<i>Gunshot—Contd.</i>																
Foot.....				2		2		1				1	22	22		1
Head.....					1	1		1				1	148	148		
Leg.....				1		1		1				1	56	56		
Thigh.....				1		1	1					1	25	25		
<i>Incised—</i>																
Chest.....				2		2		2				2	16	8		
Face.....		1		1		2	1	1				2	9	4.5		
Thigh.....					1	1	1					1	15	15		
<i>Lacerated—</i>																
Axillary mus- cles.....	1					1		1				1	33	33		
Arm.....				1	2	3		3				3	46	15.3		
Face.....				1	1	2		2				2	5	2.5		
Scalp.....				3	4	7		6				6	13	2.1		1
Thigh.....				1		1		1				1	36	36		
Punctured back.....				1		1		1				1	2	2		
<i>Lymphatic system and peritoneum</i>																
<i>Adenitis:</i>																
Axillary.....					1	1		1				1	30	30		
Cervical.....	1			8	9	18	4	10	1		1	16	226	14.1		2
Inguinal.....	2	1		46	5	54	11	34	6			51	909	17.8		3
Peritonitis.....				1	1	2					2	2	7	3.5		
Tubercular peritonitis.....	1			6	10	17	1	10			6	17	316	18.5		
<i>Nervous system.</i>																
<i>Acromegaly.</i>																
Cerebral softening.....	1					1					1	1	99	99		
Concussion of brain.....				3		3		2	1			3	23	7.6		
Cretinism.....				5		5	2	2	1			5	32	6.4		
Delusional insanity.....	1					1		1				1	82	82		
Dementia.....				2	2	4			4			4	6	1.5		
Epilepsy.....	1			2		2			2			2	12	6		
Hydrocephalus.....				18	7	26		22	4			26	259	9.9		
Hysteria.....				1		1			1			1	59	59		
Melancholia.....				1	9	10	2	6	1			9	264	29.3		1
Neurasthenia.....	1				1	1		1				1	16	16		
Neuritis.....				9	14	24	2	18	2			22	351	16		2
Paralysis.....	5			6	3	9	1	6	1			8	160	20		1
Paranoia.....				4	5	14		7	1		1	9	971	107.8		5
Tabes dorsalis.....				1		1			1			1	2	2		
				3		3		2	1			3	210	70		
<i>Obstetrical.</i>																
Births, living.....				141	139	280	252				20	272	3,608	13.2		8
Births, remaining.....	14					14	14					14	225	16		
Babies with mother.....				2	4	6						4	67	16.7		2
<i>Pregnancy:</i>																
Delivered.....	10				304	314	303					306	6,450	21		8
Undelivered.....	2				46	48			38		3	38	473	17.4		10
Puerperal sepsis.....	1					1		1				1	278	278		
Puerperium.....	14				3	17	17					17	303	17.9		
Vomiting, pernicious.....					3	3	2	1				3	51	17		
<i>Poisoning</i>																
<i>Alcoholism:</i>																
Acute.....		8	1	15	5	29	15	12	1		1	29	45	1.5		
Chronic.....				2		2		2				2	80	40		
Autointoxication.....				15	10	25	9	16				25	714	8.5		
Bichloride.....			1		1	2	1	1				2	4	2		
Carbolic acid.....		1			1	2	1	1				2	15	7.5		
Gas.....		2		2	3	7	3	3			1	7	16	2.2		
Iodine.....					1	1	1					1	1	1		
Quinine.....				1		1	1					1	20	20		
Sunstroke.....		2		8		10	5	5				10	22	2.2		

Medical and surgical diseases, except pay patients—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1913.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Total number of days in hospital.	Average number of days in hospital.	Remaining July 1, 1914.	
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Dead.	Total.				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
<i>Respiratory system.</i>																
Bronchial asthma.....		1		8		9		8			1	9	146	16.2		
Bronchitis:																
Acute.....		1		9	3	13	5	6	1		1	13	226	17.3		
Chronic.....				3	3	6	2	3	1			6	149	24.8		
Emphysema, neck.....				1		1		1				1	18	18		
Laryngitis, acute.....				2		2		1	1			2	16	8		
Pleurisy:																
Acute.....	1			3	11	15	5	8	1			14	231	16.5	1	
Chronic.....				3	2	5	3	2				5	109	21.8		
Purulent.....		2		2		4		3				3	67	22.3	1	
Pulmonary embolus.....					1	1					1	1	13	13		
Stricture larynx.....					1	1			1			1	1	1		
<i>Skin.</i>																
Eczema.....	2			8	6	16	3	11				14	426	30.4	2	
Erythema multiforme.....					1	1		1				1	9	9		
Furunculosis.....				1		1									1	
Lupus vulgaris.....				2	1	3	1	2				3	69	23		
Scabies.....	1					1		1				1	42	42		
Seborrhea, scalp.....					1	1	1					1	36	36		
<i>Tumors and hypertrophies.</i>																
Carcinoma:																
Breast.....					10	10	2	6	1			9	283	31.4	1	
Foot.....				1		1					1	1	23	23		
Larynx.....				2		2		1			1	2	87	43.5		
Leg.....				1		1		1				1	73	73		
Lip.....				1		1					1	1	29	29		
Liver.....		1		3	1	5			2		3	5	148	29.6		
Mandible.....				1		1	1					1	18	18		
Oesophagus.....				1		1					1	1	16	16		
Pancreas.....				1		1					1	1	85	85		
Prostate.....				1		1					1	1	57	57		
Rectum.....				1	2	3		1			1	2	35	17.5	1	
Condylomata.....				1	3	4		1	1			4	42	10.5		
Dermoid of neck.....					1	1		1				1	10	10		
Epulis.....					1	1	1					1	8	8		
Fibroma:																
Breast.....					4	4	3					3	89	29.6	1	
Cheek.....				1		1		1				1	23	23		
Thigh.....					1	1	1					1	10	10		
Fibroma molluscum.....	1					1		1				1	39	39		
Goitre:																
Exophthalmic.....					4	4		2			2	4	48	12		
Simple.....					2	2	2					2	32	16		
Lipoma:																
Back.....					1	1		1				1	24	24		
Neck.....					1	1	1					1	17	17		
Shoulder.....				1	1	2	1					1	7	7	1	
Myxoma tibia.....				1		1		1				1	91	91		
Papilloma:																
Bladder.....				3		3	2	1				3	59	19.6		
Rectum.....					1	1		1				1	12	12		
Sarcoma:																
Femur.....	1					1			1			1	20	20		
Knee.....				2		2		2				2	81	40.5		
Neck.....	1			1	1	3		2			1	3	112	37.3		
Ovary.....					2	2	1				1	2	48	24		
Parotid gland.....					1	1		1				1	20	20		
Sebaceous cyst:																
Back.....					1	1		1				1	6	6		
Face.....				1	1	2		2				2	2	1		
Total.....	179	45	7	1,252	1,612	3,095	1,366	1,067	215	6	260	2,914			181	
Stillbirths.....				20	19	39										

Medical and surgical diseases, pay patients.

Disease.	Remaining July 1 1913.	Admitted.					Discharged.					Total number of days in hospital.	Average number of days in hospital.	Remaining July 1, 1914.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
Acute cystitis.....				1		1		1			1	17	17	
Acute pancreatitis.....				1		1		1			1	21	21	
Appendicitis.....				6	2	8	6	1		1	8	137	17.1	
Arteriosclerosis.....	1					1				1	1	53	53	
Autointoxication.....		1		1	1	3	2	1			3	4	1.3	
Births.....				14	7	21	19			1	20	232	11.6	1
Bronchiectasis.....					1	1		1			1	19	19	
Bunion.....				1		1	1				1	7	7	
Burn of body.....		1				1		1			1	25	25	
Calculus of bladder.....				1		1		1			1	16	16	
Carcinoma:														
Breast.....					1	1	1				1	20	20	
Cervix.....	1				3	4	1	1	1	1	4	52	13	
Pylorus.....					1	1				1	1	4	4	
Rectum.....				1		1				1	1	34	34	
Cataract.....					1	1		1			1	29	29	
Cerebral concussion.....				2		2	1	1			2	37	18.5	
Cerebral hemorrhage.....				1		1				1	1	5	5	
Cervical adenitis.....					1	1	1				1	13	13	
Cholecystitis.....					1	1		1			1	7	7	
Cholelithiasis.....					1	1	1				1	25	25	
Chronic bronchitis.....				1		1		1			1	52	52	
Cirrhosis liver.....				1		1		1			1	21	21	
Cyst Bartholin's gland.....					1	1	1				1	6	6	
Cyst submaxillary gland.....					1	1		1			1	20	20	
Cystic ovary.....					3	3	2	1			3	77	25.6	
Cystitis, chronic.....				1		1		1			1	14	14	
Dermatitis, acute.....					1	1		1			1	9	9	
Dislocated semilunar cartilage.....				1		1		1			1	7	7	
Dysmenorrhea.....					1	1		1			1	7	7	
Ectopic gestation.....					1	1	1				1	49	49	
Endometritis.....			1		3	4	4				4	49	12.2	
Epididymitis.....	1			2		3	1	2			3	22	7.3	
Fibroma uteri.....	3				31	34	27	2	2	2	33	702	21.2	1
Fistula in ano.....					1	1	1				1	14	14	
Fractured rib.....				1		1		1			1	13	13	
Fractured vertebrae.....				1		1				1	1	4	4	
Frontal sinusitis.....					1	1	1				1	18	18	
Gastritis.....				1	3	4		2	2		4	36	9	
Gastric ulcer.....					1	1				1	1	18	18	
Glaucoma.....					1	1					1	14	14	
Hemorrhage into vitreous.....	1					1		1			1	27	27	
Hemorrhoids.....	1			1		2	1	1			2	20	10	
Hypertrophied prostate.....	1			3		4	1	3			4	124	31	
Hypertrophied tonsils.....				10	7	17	14	3			17	26	1.6	
Hypertrophied turbinates.....					1	1		1			1	1	1	
Infected hand.....					1	1				1	1	1	1	
Inguinal adenitis.....				3	2	5	2	3			5	94	18.8	
Inguinal hernia.....	1			8	3	12	8	4			12	224	18.6	
Insanity, delusional.....					1	1		1			1	1	1	
Lacerated cervix.....					1	1	1				1	15	15	
Lacerated perineum.....					5	5	3	2			5	84	16.8	
Lipoma, shoulder.....					1	1		1			1	2	2	
Mastoiditis.....					1	1		1			1	13	13	
Meningitis.....				1		1				1	1	6	6	
Menopause.....					1	1		1			1	11	11	
Mitral insufficiency.....				1	2	3		2			2	62	31	1
Mixed tumor parotid.....				1		1	1				1	7	7	
Nephritis, acute.....				1	1	2	1				1	12	6	
Neurasthenia.....	1				3	5	1	3		1	4	66	16.5	1
Orchitis.....				1		1		1			1	3	3	
Osteomyelitis tibia.....					1	1	1				1	20	20	
Perforated duodenal ulcer.....														
Periostitis.....				1		1				1	1	9	9	

Medical and surgical diseases, pay patients—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1913.	Admitted.					Discharged.					Total number of days in hospital.	Average number of days in hospital.	Remaining July 1, 1914.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.									
Phimosiis.....				1		1		1			1	1	1	
Pneumonia, lobar.....				2	1	3	1	2			3	49	16.3	
Post operative ad- hesions.....					2	2	2				2	39	19.5	
Pregnancy.....			1		21	22	20		1		21	273	13	1
Prolapsed uterus.....					1	1			1		1	5	5	
Puerperal sepsis.....					1	1				1	1	11	11	
Rheumatism.....				1		1		1			1	29	29	
Salpingitis.....	2				9	11	6	5			11	306	27.8	
Sarcoma, eye.....					1	1	1				1	15	15	
Sarcoma, femur.....					1	1		1			1	65	65	
Stricture urethra.....				3		3	1	2			3	44	14.6	
Syphilis.....				3		3		2	1		3	20	6.6	
Tuberculosis, knee.....				1	1	2		2			2	61	30.5	
Typhoid fever.....					2	2		2			2	48	24	
Varicose veins, leg.....					1	1		1			1	13	13	
Total.....	12	3	2	82	141	240	136	74	8	16	234			6
Stillbirths.....		1		2		3								

Operations and results, all patients.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Adenectomy.....	Adenitis:									
	Bartholinian.....				1	1	1			
	Cervical.....			2	3	5	2	3		
	Femoral.....			1	1	2	2			
	Submental.....			1		1	1			
	Inguinal.....			20	5	25	15	10		
	Axillary.....				1	1		1		
	Sublingual.....			1		1		1		
Adenoidectomy.....	Adenoids.....			41	33	74		74		
Amputation:										
	Breast.....									
	Carcinoma.....				8	8	3	5		
	Chronic mastitis.....				1	1	1			
Fingers.....	Contracture due to burns.....			1		1		1		
Leg.....	Gangrene.....			1	1	2		1		1
Foot.....	do.....			4		4	2	2		
Toes.....	do.....			2		2	1	1		
Breast.....	Hemorrhagic cyst.....				1	1		1		
Arm.....	Infected arm and hand.....			1		1				1
Breast.....	Multiple adeno-fibroma.....				2	2	2			
Muscle.....	Osteomyelitis (tubercular).....				1	1		1		
Leg.....	Sarcoma of knee.....			1		1		1		
Arm.....	Tuberculosis of wrist joint.....			1		1	1			
	Tuberculosis of elbow joint.....			1		1	1			
Breast.....	Tuberculosis of breast.....				1	1	1			
Cauterization.....	Chancroid of anal orifice.....			1	1	2		2		
	Chancroid of penis.....			1		1			1	
	Carcinoma of cervix.....				3	3		3		
	Carcinoma of foot.....			1		1		1		
	Lupus vulgaris.....			1	1	2		2		
	Osteomyelitis tubercular.....				2	2		2		
Cellotomy: Appendi- ectomy.	Chronic appendicitis.....			12	55	67	60	7		
	Acute appendicitis.....			14	8	22	17	4		1
	Subacute appendicitis.....			1	2	3	2	1		
	Perforating appendicitis.....			2	3	5	2	2		1
	Neurasthenia.....				1	1	1			
	Gangrenous suppurative appendi- citis.....			2		2	1			1
	Appendiceal abscess.....			1		1				1

Operations and results, all patients—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Caesarian section.....	Contracted pelvis.....				2	2	2			
	Eclampsia (puerperal).....				1	1				1
	Placenta previa.....				1	1	1			
Cholecyst-enterostomy.....	Chronic pancreatitis.....			1		1				1
Cholecystotomy.....	Cholelithiasis.....				2	2	1	1		
	Chronic pancreatitis.....			2	3	5	2	2		1
	Cholecystitis.....			1	2	3	3			
	Cholecystitis and pericholangitis.....			1		1				1
Choledochostomy.....	Stone in common duct.....			1		1				1
Colostomy.....	Intestinal obstruction.....				1	1		1		
Duodenojejunostomy and suspension of colon stomach by great momentum to abdominal wall.	Glenard's disease.....				1	1				1
Exploratory.....	Abscess of liver.....			1	1	2	1			1
	Cellulitis orbital and nasal tissue.....				1	1		1		
	Dislocation semilunar cartilage.....			1		1		1		
	Carcinoma of uterus.....				1	1			1	
	Gunshot wound of face.....				1	1	1			
	Hypernephroma.....			1		1				1
	Intraligamentary fibroid.....				1	1		1		
	Paralysis ileum, post operative.....				1	1				1
	Pregnancy.....				3	3			3	
	Pyloric obstruction.....				1	1				1
Exploratory.....	Sarcoma.....			2		2			2	
	Stone in bladder.....			1		1		1		
	Recto-vesical adenitis.....			1		1		1		
	Syphilis liver.....				1	1			1	
	Retro-hepatic carcinoma.....				1	1			1	
	Retro-hepatic abscess.....			1		1		1		
	Tubercular peritonitis.....			1	6	7		4		3
	Tubercular arthritis.....			1		1	1			
	Chronic retro-cecal appendicitis.....			1		1				
	Tubercular kidney.....			1		1			1	
	Sexual neurasthenia.....				1	1			1	
Freeing adhesions.....	Traumatic hematoma.....				2	2	1	1		
	Ankylosis elbow joint.....			1		1		1		
	Pelvic adhesions.....				1	1		1		
	Pericolic adhesions.....				1	1	1			
Gastroenterostomy.....	Post operative adhesions.....				3	3	2	1		
	Carcinoma stomach.....			1		1		1		
	Duodenal ulcer.....			1		1		1		
	Gastric ulcer.....			2	2	4	3			1
	Hourglass stomach.....			1		1				1
	Pyloric spasm.....			1		1				
	Pyloric obstruction.....			1		1	1			1
	Pyloric stenosis.....				3	3	3			
Gastrostomy.....	Pyloric stenosis and prolapse stomach.....				2	2	2			
Hysterectomy: Pan-hysterectomy.	Post operative hemorrhage.....			1		1	1			
	Bilateral pyosalpinx.....			1		1	1			
	Carcinoma uterus.....				1	1	1			
	Ectopic gestation.....				1	1				1
	Fibroid of uterus.....				1	1	1			
	Myo-fibroma uterus.....				2	2	2			
	Fibroid uterus and pyosalpinx.....				1	1	1			
	Fibroid uterus and carcinoma cervix.....				1	1				1
	Carcinoma cervix.....				1	1		1		
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.	Abdominal pregnancy.....				1	1		1		
	Bilateral pyosalpinx.....				1	1	1			
	Bilateral pyosalpinx and cystic ovary.....				19	19	18			1
	Bilateral salpingitis.....				5	5	4	1		
	Bilateral salpingitis and cystic ovary.....				4	4	4			
	Bilateral hydrosalpinx.....				6	6	6			
	Ectopic gestation.....				3	3	3			
	Fibroma uteri.....				5	5	3	2		
	Fibroma uteri and cystic ovary.....				27	27	23	4		
	Fibroma uteri and hydrosalpinx.....				7	7	7			
	Fibroma uteri and pyosalpinx.....				4	4	3	1		
	Multiple cysts (broad lig).....				18	18	13	1		4
	Metritis and cystic ovary.....				1	1	1			
	Metritis and stenosis of cervix.....				2	2	2			
	Hydatidiform mole.....				1	1	1			
	Hemorrhage endometritis.....				1	1	1			
	Pyosalpinx and oophoritis.....				2	2	1			1
	Myo-fibroma uterus.....				4	4	4			
					3	3	2	1		

Operations and results, all patients—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy (con.).	Intraligamentous fibroid.....				2	2		2		
	Salpingitis (bilateral).....				6	6	4	2		
	Metritis and pyosalpinx.....				2	2	2			
	Pyosalpinx and hydrosalpinx.....				2	2	2			
Hysterectomy.....	Atrophy of uterus and pyosalpinx.....				1	1				1
	Carcinoma of uterus.....				1	1		1		
	Fibroid of uterus.....				30	30	27	1	1	1
	Metritis.....				3	3	3			
Hystero-oophrectomy..	Prolapse of uterus.....				1	1	1			
	Fibroid uterus and cystic ovary.....				2	2	2			
	Fibroid uterus and ovaritis.....				2	2	2			
Myomectomy.....	Fibroid uterus and cystic ovary.....		1		1	2	2			
Oophorectomy.....	Cystic ovary.....				6	6	5	1		
	Ovaritis, tubercular salpingitis.....				2	2	1	1		
Salpingo-oophorectomy.	Bilateral pyosalpinx.....				20	20	16	4		
	Cystic ovaries.....				16	16	16			
	Ectopic gestation.....				2	2	2			
	Fibro cystic ovary.....				1	1	1			
	Hydrosalpinx and cystic ovary.....				4	4	4			
	Infantile uterus and cystic ovary.....				1	1		1		
	Salpingitis and cystic ovary.....				35	35	34	1		
	Salpingitis and ovaritis.....				26	26	24	2		
	Ovaritis.....		1		1	2	2			
	Varicosities of pampiniform plexus.....				1	1	1			
	Peritonitis (chronic).....				1	1	1			
	Ectopic gestation.....				3	3	3			
Salpingectomy.....	Pyosalpinx.....				6	6	4	2		
	Prolapse tube and ovary.....				1	1	1			
	Salpingitis and cystic ovary.....				3	3	3			
	Inguinal hernia (direct).....			6	3	9	9			
Hernioplasty.....	Inguinal hernia (indirect).....	1		34	9	44	36	8		
	Inguinal hernia (strangulated).....			3		3	2	1		
	Femoral hernia.....				2	2	2			
	Umbilical hernia.....	1		3	2	6	4	2		
Circumcision.....	Ventral herina.....			2	2	4	4			
	Incisional hernia.....				2	2	2			
	Phimosis.....			32		32	27	5		
	Paraphimosis.....			6		6	3	3		
Curetment.....	Alveolar abscess, necrosis of mandible.....				1	1		1		
	Antiflexed uterus.....				2	2	1	1		
	Chancroid (inguinal region).....			1		1		1		
	Chancroid of penis.....			1		1			1	
	Endometritis.....			2		21		23	12	11
	Frontal sinusitis.....			2	1	3	2	1		
	Endocervicitis.....				1	1	1			
	Infantile uterus, acute antelexion.....				1	1		1		
	Membranous dismenorrhea.....				1	1		1		
	Tubercular osteomyelitis, astragalus.....				2	2		2		
	Tubercular osteomyelitis, os calcis.....				2	2		2		
	Tubercular osteomyelitis, sternum.....			1	1	2		2		
Cystotomy.....	Syphilitic periostitis.....			1		1		1		
	Syphilis, nose and cheek.....				1	1		1		
	Secundines (retained).....				14	14	9	5		
	Vulgarus lupus.....			1	1	2		2		
	Ulcer, mons veneris.....				1	1		1		
	Vesical calculus.....			2		2	2			
	Prostatic obstruction.....			1		1		1		
	Carcinoma of prostate.....			1		1				1
Dilatation.....	Fissure in ano.....			4	2	6	2	4		
	Stricture of urethra.....			10		10	6	4		
	Stricture of rectum.....				2	2		2		
Cystoscopic examina- tion.	Stricture of rectum with ulcerations.....				1	1		1		
	Stone in kidney.....			3		3		3		
	Tuberculosis kidney.....			2		2		2		
Enucleation.....	Tuberculosis bladder.....			1		1	1			
	Glaucoma.....				2	2	2			
	Panophthalmia.....				1	1	1			
Epididymectomy.....	Mixed tumor of parotid.....			1		1	1			
	Tubercular epididymitis.....			6		6	2	4		
Epididymotomy.....	Tubercularepididymitis.....			2		2		2		
Excision.....	Bunion.....			2	2	4		4		
	Chancroid (penis).....			1		1		1		
	Fibroma (thigh).....				1	1	1			
	Hydrocele (cord).....			5		5	5			
	Condylomata (vagina).....				1	1		1		
	Cyst (duct of Gartner).....				1	1	1			
	Fibro-adenoma.....				1	1	1			
	Exostoses of os calcis.....			1		1	1			

Operations and results, all patients—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Excision (continued) ..	Infected scalp wound, with sinus.....			1		1		1		
	Ingrowing toe nail.....			2	2	4	4			
	Inguinal sinus.....				1	1	1			
	Lipoma anterior chest wall.....			1		1	1			
	Orbital tumor.....				1	1		1		
	Papilloma (bladder).....			1		1		1		
	Perineal condyloma.....			1		1		1		
	Peri-rectal sinus.....				2	2	2			
	Peri-urethral abscess.....			1		1	1			
	Sarcoma (parotid gland).....				1	1		1		
	Sarcoma (ovary).....				1	1		1		
	Soft fibroma (cheek).....			1		1		1		
	Varicose ulcer.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Varicose veins of the legs.....			3	8	11	8	3		
	Nasal polypi.....				3	3		3		
	Elongated uvula.....			4	1	5		5		
	Fistula in ano.....			10	8	18	10	8		
	Lipoma (right thigh).....	1				1	1			
	Lipoma (back).....				2	2	2			
	Papilloma of rectum.....				1	1		1		
Lacrimal sac.....	Dachryocystitis.....			2	3	5	3	2		
	Lipoma, abdominal wall and inguinal canal.....				1	1				1
Extraction.....	Epulis.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Painful scar following hernioplasty.....			1		1	1			
Hemorrhoidectomy.....	Lympho-sarcoma (neck).....			1		1				1
	Sarcoma leg.....				1	1			1	
Hysterectomy (vaginal).....	Cataract.....			3	5	8		8		
	Bullet (shoulder).....			1		1	1			
Incision.....	Hemorrhoids (internal).....			13	9	22	16	4		2
	Hemorrhoids (external).....			3	1	4	3	1		
	Prolapse of uterus.....				1	1		1		
	Abscess:									
	Abdominal wall.....			1	2	3	2	1		
	Alveolar.....				2	2		2		
	Cervical.....			4	2	6	4	2		
	Lung.....			2		2		2		
	Orbital.....				1	1				1
	Foot.....			1	1	2	1			1
	Ischio-rectal.....			8	4	12	10	2		
	Penis (base).....			1		1		1		
	Gluteal.....				1	1	1			
	Pelvic.....				3	3	2	1		
	Perineal.....			5		5		5		
	Palmar.....			1	1	2	2			
	Peri-urethral.....			4		4		4		
	Peri-tonsillar.....			2	5	7	7			
	Peri-rectal.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Vulvo-vaginal.....				3	3	3			
	Sub-periosteal.....				1	1		1		
	Sub-chronic.....				2	2		2		
	Cellulitis:									
	Thigh and leg.....			1		1				1
	Arm and hand.....			8		8	6			1
	Knee joint.....			1		1		1		
	Infected hematoma.....				1	1		1		
	Syphilitic periostitis.....			1	1	2		2		
	Carbuncle (back).....			1		1	1			
	Infected leg and gangrene of toes.....			1		1				1
	Mastitis (acute).....				6	6	4	2		
	Rectal structure.....				3	3		3		
	Retro-pharyngeal abscess.....				2	2		2		
	Inguinal adenitis.....			5	4	9	6	3		
	Prepatellar bursitis.....			1		1		1		
	Phlegmonous scrotum.....			2		2		2		
	Tuberculous knee.....			1		1		1		
Injection of Lugols solution.....	Cataract.....									
Ireductomy.....	Glaucoma.....			9	6	15		15		
Laminectomy.....	Irido-cystitis.....			2	3	5		5		
Ligation (partial).....	Fracture dorsal vertebra.....			1	1	2		2		
Lithotomy.....	Carotid for aneurysm.....			1		1				1
Mastoidectomy.....	Stone in bladder.....			1		1		1		
Manipulation.....	Mastoiditis.....			1		1				1
	Ankylosis of knee joint.....				5	5	1	3		1
	Ankylosis of wrist joint.....			2	1	3		3		
	Ankylosis of shoulder joint.....			1		1		1		
	Septic arthritis.....			1	2	3		3		
				1		1		1		

Operations and results, all patients—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Manipulation and cast.	Tuberculosis of hip joint.			1		1		1		
	Old fracture of forearm.			1		1		1		
	Secondary contracture, extensor muscles of leg.			1		1		1		
Multiple puncture of large bowel and correction of volvulus.	Volvulus at recto-sigmoidal junction.			1		1				1
Murphy hip joint.	Ankylosis.				1	1		1		
Neidling.	Cataract.			2	4	6		6		
	Keratitis.			1		1		1		
Nephrectomy.	Tuberculosis of kidney.			3		3	1			2
	Pyonephrosis and peri-renal abscess.				2	2		2		
Nephrotomy.	Renal colic.			1		1		1		
Orchidectomy.	Tuberculosis of testicle.			2		2	2			
	Hematacele.			1		1	1			
	Hydrocele.			1		1	1			
	Atrophy of testicle.			1		1	1			
Osteotomy.	Alveolar abscess.				1	1		1		
	Equinovarus.				1	1		1		
	Genu valgum.			1	6	7		7		
	Talipes equinovarus.				3	3		3		
	Osteomyelitis:									
	Radius.				1	1		1		
	Tibia.			4	2	6		6		
	Periostitis patella.			2		2		2		
Posterior colpotomy.	Maxillary sinus.			2	2	4		4		
Perineal section.	Pelvic abscess.				7	7	2	3		2
	Perineal fistulae.			1		1				1
Perineorrhaphy.	Stricture of urethra.			10		10		7		1
	Lacerated perineum.				24	24	18	5		1
	Prolapse of uterus.				3	3	1	2		
	Cystocele.				1	1	1			
	Recto-vaginal fistula.				1	1	1			
	Recto-cele and cystocele.				1	1	1			
Plastic.	Cleft palate.				1	1	1			
	Chancroid of penis.			1		1			1	
	Cystic ovaries.				14	14	14			
	Gunshot wound of scalp.				1	1	1			
	Hematoma of ovary.				1	1	1			
	Retraction subsequent to burns.			1	1	2		2		
Prostatectomy.	Carcinoma of prostate.			1		1		1		
	Hypertrophy of prostate.			10		10	3	3		4
Proctotomy.	Rectal stricture.				2	2		2		
Radical.	Carcinoma of breast.				4	4	1	3		
	Carcinoma (rectum).				1	1		1		
Resection.	Empyema (rib).			2	2	4	2	2		
Reduction.	Dislocation:									
	Humerus.			2		2	2			
	Femur.			2		2		2		
	Semilunar cartilage (knee).			1		1		1		
	Fracture:									
	Colle's.			3		3	1	2		
	Femur.			2		2		2		
	Humerus.			1		1		1		
	Radius and ulnar.			2		2		2		
	Tibia and fibula.	3				3		3		
	Potts.			2		2		2		
Removal.	Bullet in shoulder.			1		1	1			
	Bullet in clavicle.		1			1		1		
	Epithelioma of hip.			1		1		1		
	Foreign body in nares.				1	1	1			
	Lane's plate.			1	1	2	1	1		
	Sequestrian.				1	1	1			
	Radius head of.			1		1		1		
Repair of muscles.	Lacerated ax. muscles.	1				1	1			
Reversal of circulation.	Gangrene of foot.				1	1				1
Skin graft.	Ulcer of leg.			1		1		1		
Suturing.	Incised wounds:									
	Arm.			15	3	18		18		
	Back.			6	2	8		8		
	Eyelid.			15	3	18		18		
	Ear.			4	1	5		5		
	Face.	2		14	2	18		18		
	Finger.	1	2	40	20	63		63		
	Foot.	1		6	2	9		9		
	Hand.	1		35	9	45		45		
	Knee.			3		3		3		

Operations and results, all patients—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Suturing (continued) ..	Incised wounds—Continued.									
	Hip.....			8	2	10		10		
	Leg.....			4		4		4		
	Neck.....			1		1		1		
	Scalp.....	3		80	3	86		86		
	Shoulder.....			1		1		1		
	Toe.....			3	2	5	3	2		
	Tongue.....			2		2		2		
	Thigh.....			3		3		3		
	Wrist.....			4	1	5		5		
Tenotomy.....	Anterior poliomyelitis.....			1	1	2		2		
	External strabismus.....			2		2	1	1		
	Equino varus.....				1	1		1		
	Genu valgum.....				2	2		2		
	Spasm extensors of foot.....				1	1		1		
Thyroidectomy.....	Cystic degeneration.....				3	3	3			
	Exophthalmic goiter.....				3	3	1	1		1
Tonsillectomy.....	Faucial, hypertrophied.....			75	105	180		180		
	Lingual.....			3		3		3		
Turbinectomy.....	Hypertrophied turbinates.....			5		5		5		
Trachelorrhaphy.....	Lacerated cervix.....			3		3	3			
Trephine.....	Cerebral compression.....			3		3		1	1	1
	Depressed fracture of skull.....			1		1	1			
	Frontal sinusitis.....				2	2	2			
Urethrectomy (external). ..	Stricture of urethra.....			2		2		2		
Ventro-suspension.....	Lateral version of uterus.....				6	6	4	2		
	Retroverted uterus.....				1	1	1			
Wiring of bones.....	Femur (fracture).....			4		4	1	3		
	Mandible (fracture).....			1		1	1			
	Tibia (fracture).....			2		2		2		
	Tibia and fibula.....				1	1		1		
Total.....		15	7	816	955	1,793	741	976	16	60

Obstetrical record, except pay patients.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Eclampsia.	Cesarean section.	Podalic version.	Lacerations.	Post-partum hemorrhage.	Stillbirths.	Twins.	Head.	Breech.	Foot.	Forceps.	Primipara.	Multipara.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.														
July.....			7	14	21	1	1		12		2		21				9	12
August.....			18	15	33		1		8		7	1	32			1	16	16
September.....			17	13	30				10		6		29		1		19	11
October.....			18	14	32	1	1		6	3	4	1	31		1	1	13	18
November.....			14	10	24				7	1	2		22	2			13	11
December.....			11	12	23				10	1	1		23				12	11
January.....			13	17	30	1	1		10	2	3		30				14	16
February.....			17	8	25				12	1	2		23	2			17	8
March.....			13	11	24				7	1	2		22	1	1		15	9
April.....			10	16	26				10	1	4	1	22	1	1		12	13
May.....			13	16	29				5	2	4	2	24	2			14	13
June.....			10	12	22				5	1	2		20	1	1		13	9
Total.....			161	158	319	3	4		102	13	39	5	302	8	9	2	167	147

NOTE.—The 21 births and 3 stillbirths of the pay patients are not included in the above table.

Anesthetics, all patients.

	Admitted.				
	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Ether.....	10	.....	264	526	800
Chloroform.....	.....	.....	10	2	12
Chloroform and ether.....	.....	.....	20	10	30
Nitrous oxide.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Nitrous oxide and ether.....	.....	2	12	50	64
Nitrous oxide and chloroform.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Cocaine.....	5	5	280	190	480
Cocaine and ether.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Cocaine and chloroform.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Novocaine.....	.....	.....	68	40	108
Novocaine and cocaine.....	.....	.....	42	28	70
Novocaine and ether.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	15	7	698	856	1,576

This branch of the service could be improved if provision for an assistant anesthetist could be had. It is impossible for the anesthetist to administer all anesthetics, for it is a daily occurrence to have two or three operations in progress at the same time. This necessitates the detailing of an interne to assist, and while no accident has happened, it is not considered an ideal practice, as it is believed that every person submitting to an operation is entitled to all possible safeguards.

Laboratory work.

White cell counts.....	232	Microscopic sections.....	410
Red cell counts.....	47	Autopsies.....	18
Hemaglobin estimates.....	93	Noguchi reactions.....	634
Widal reactions.....	117	Museum specimens.....	20
Malarial examinations.....	12	X-ray photographs.....	444
Blood cultures.....	12	(Numerous examinations of gastric	
Differential counts.....	14	contents, feces, bacteriological	
Urinalyses.....	2,414	smears, etc.)	
Sputum examinations.....	123		

This part of the service can not be fully developed until larger quarters and additional help are provided.

The sundry civil act, approved August 1, 1914, provides the following:

To reimburse the United States the amount due on account of one-half of the per capita cost of maintenance of indigent patients in Freedmen's Hospital from the District of Columbia in excess of the number charged to and paid for by said District during the fiscal years nineteen hundred and six to nineteen hundred and thirteen, inclusive, there shall be transferred from the revenues of the District of Columbia to the United States, beginning with the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifteen, the sum of \$37,996.70, which amounts so transferred shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

This money could be put to no better use than for the construction of the much needed laboratory building, and inasmuch as it was earned by the hospital, it would seem proper that it should be used for hospital improvement.

Nativity—all except pay patients.

	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Alabama.....	1	.....	9	5	Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Pennsylvania.....	3	1	19	25
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	1	2	South Carolina.....	.....	.....	26	18
District of Columbia.....	9	1	415	528	Tennessee.....	2	.....	8	1
Delaware.....	.....	.....	4	3	Texas.....	.....	.....	4	1
Florida.....	.....	.....	4	2	Virginia.....	3	.....	406	575
Georgia.....	1	.....	20	19	West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Illinois.....	.....	.....	4	2	Africa.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kansas.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Australia.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	1	.....	4	1	British West Indies.....	.....	.....	6	2
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	2	1	France.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	5	2	229	324	Germany.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	3	.....	1	5	Italy.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Mexico.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	7	3	Porto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Missouri.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Russia.....	1	2	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	1	.....	.....	.....	San Domingo.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	3	.....	Sweden.....	1	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	3	.....	9	8					
North Carolina.....	.....	2	55	71		45	8	1,248	1,615
Ohio.....	.....	.....	6	4					

Occupation—all except pay patients.

	White.		Colored.			White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Actor.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Laundress.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Agent.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Laundryman.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Baker.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Lineman.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Barber.....	.....	.....	12	.....	Machinist.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bartender.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Mail carrier.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bellman.....	.....	.....	6	.....	Manager.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Blacksmith.....	.....	.....	3	.....	Matron.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bootblack.....	.....	.....	3	.....	Mechanic.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Bricklayer.....	1	.....	4	.....	Merchant.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Butcher.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Miner.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Butler.....	.....	.....	8	.....	Minister.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Carpenter.....	2	.....	8	.....	Messenger.....	1	.....	3	.....
Chambermaid.....	.....	.....	.....	51	Musician.....	1	.....	1	1
Chauffeur.....	.....	.....	4	.....	No occupation.....	5	2	361	388
Clerk.....	3	.....	5	2	Nursemaid.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Coachman.....	.....	.....	4	.....	Orderly.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Contractor.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Painter.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Cook.....	1	.....	23	65	Physician.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Decorator.....	1	.....	.....	728	Plasterer.....	1	.....	3	.....
Dressmaker.....	.....	1	.....	4	Policeman.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Driver.....	.....	.....	28	.....	Porter.....	.....	.....	46	.....
Electrician.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Sailor.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Elevatorman.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Salesman.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Engineer.....	1	.....	2	.....	Seamstress.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Expressman.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Shoemaker.....	1	.....	2	.....
Farmer.....	1	.....	60	.....	Soldier.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Fireman.....	.....	.....	9	.....	Stenographer.....	.....	.....	1	1
Gardener.....	.....	.....	2	.....	Stonemason.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Hairdresser.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Student.....	1	.....	83	34
Hostler.....	.....	.....	4	.....	Tailor.....	1	.....	8	.....
Housekeeper.....	.....	.....	.....	26	Teacher.....	.....	1	4	2
Housewife.....	.....	4	.....	124	Waiter.....	.....	.....	38	22
Huckster.....	.....	.....	4	1	Watchman.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Janitor.....	.....	.....	6	2		45	8	1,248	1,615
Jockey.....	.....	.....	3	.....				
Laborer.....	10	.....	448	.....				

OUTDOOR SERVICE

The work in the outdoor or dispensary service has been hampered somewhat on account of a lack of space. This can be remedied by constructing additional clinic rooms in the basement of wing No. 2 at a small cost.

Of those treated in this service 1,628 were medical, 341 minor surgical, 693 gynecological, 174 nervous, 1,057 eye, 1,057 ear, nose, and throat, 541 genito-urinary, 296 pediatrics, 395 dermatology, 180 orthopedic, and 53 tuberculosis.

The following tables show the number and diseases treated:

Medical and surgical diseases—out-patient department.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>Medical.</i>						<i>Medical—Continued.</i>					
Adenitis.....			6	2	8	Pneumonia:					
Anemia.....			1	8	9	Bronchial.....			3	1	4
Aneurism.....			2		2	Lobar.....			8	4	12
Aortic insufficiency.....			14	4	18	Rheumatism:					
Arthritis:						Acute.....			18	14	32
Infectious.....			10	1	11	Chronic.....			13	9	22
Gonorrheal.....			15	2	17	Muscular.....			45	38	83
Arteriosclerosis.....	2		22	7	31	Tachycardia.....			4	7	11
Asthma, bronchial.....			28	11	39	Tonsillitis.....	2		10	11	23
Auto-intoxication.....			15	8	23	Tuberculosis, pulmo-					
Bronchitis:						nary.....			27	16	43
Acute.....	1	2	82	94	179	Typhoid.....			5	3	8
Chronic.....	1		25	32	58	Undiagnosed.....			38	57	95
Cardiac hypertrophy.....			4		4	Total.....	11	3	858	756	1,628
Chlorosis.....				5	5	Revisits.....					2,709
Coccygodynia.....				2	2	<i>Minor surgery.</i>					
Constipation.....			10	19	29	Abscess:					
Coryza, acute.....			10	25	35	Cervical.....			8	3	11
Cystitis, acute.....			2	3	5	Hand.....			10	2	12
Debility.....			10	15	25	Adenitis, cervical.....			8		8
Debility, senile.....			15	4	19	Cellulitis.....			11	4	15
Diabetes.....			4		4	Cyst, sebaceous.....			10	4	14
Empyema.....			3		3	Foreign body:					
Emphysema.....			3	1	4	Hand.....				10	10
Endocarditis.....				4	4	Arm.....				2	2
Enuresis.....			3	5	8	Eye.....				6	6
Enteritis.....			18	6	24	Fracture:					
Enteroptosis.....				4	4	Radius.....			2	1	3
Gastralgia.....			4	2	6	Olecranon.....				1	1
Gastritis:						Ganglion.....			8	1	9
Acute.....			7	6	13	Sprain:					
Chronic.....			15	9	24	Arm.....			2	2	4
Gastro-enteritis.....			18	4	22	Ankle.....			6	2	8
Hemorrhoids.....			11	7	18	Vaccinations.....			120	118	238
Hepatitis.....			11	8	19	Total.....			185	156	341
Indigestion:						Surgical dressings.....					3,740
Gastric.....			45	54	99	<i>Orthopedic.</i>					
Intestinal.....			18	6	24	Arthritis:					
Influenza.....	2		20	15	37	Gonorrheal.....				3	3
Lumbago.....			16	8	24	Infectious.....			4		4
Malaria.....			5	2	7	Hypertrophic.....				3	3
Migraine.....			11	15	26	Villous.....				1	1
Mitral insufficiency.....		1	24	22	47	Contractures:					
Myalgia.....			34	42	76	Wrist.....			1		1
Myocarditis.....			8	7	15	Knee.....		1			1
Myositis.....			10	15	25	Ankle.....			1		1
Neuralgia:						Contusion.....			1		1
Facial.....			9	17	26	Fractures:					
Intercostal.....			4	1	5	Humerus.....			2		2
Nephritis:						Tibia.....			2		2
Acute.....	1		10	4	15	Tarsus.....			1		1
Chronic.....			38	39	77						
Neurasthenia.....			12	14	26						
Pharyngitis.....			30	15	45						
Pleurodynia.....	2		15	11	28						
Pleurisy.....			10	11	21						

Medical and surgical diseases—out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Orthopedic—Contd.						Pediatrics—Contd.					
Dislocation:						Scabies.....			11	4	15
Semilunar cartilage			1	1	2	Tonsilitis.....			20	11	31
Shoulder.....			1		1	Undiagnosed.....			25	35	60
Equini varus.....				1	1	Total.....	2	1	142	151	296
Genu varum.....				2	2	Revisits.....					320
Myositis.....			1	4	5	Eye.					
Paralysis.....				1	1	Aphakia.....			2	4	6
Pes planus.....			18	15	33	Angiosclerosis.....			1	3	4
Periostitis.....			5	3	8	Arteriosclerosis.....			5	6	11
Poliomyelitis anterior.....						Astigmatism:					
Scoliosis.....			2	6	8	Hypertrophic.....			8	17	25
Sacro-iliac relaxation.....			9	6	15	Myopic.....			5	4	9
Sprains.....			19	9	28	Blepharitis.....	1		7	15	23
Synovitis.....			3	2	5	Cataract.....			12	21	33
Teno-synovitis.....			2		2	Chalazion.....			29	27	56
Tuberculosis of joints.....			18	7	25	Circum corneal opacity.....			3	9	12
Undiagnosed.....			15	9	24	Choroiditis.....			5	11	16
Total.....		1	106	73	180	Choro-neuro-retinitis.....	1		7	18	26
Revisits.....					314	Conjunctivitis:					
Dermatology.						Simple.....			10	4	24
Acne.....		1	25	14	40	Contagious.....			7	5	22
Callositas.....	1				1	Follicular.....			29	35	64
Chloasma.....				1	1	Phlyctenular.....			15	17	32
Dermatitis venenata.....	1		11	4	16	Corneal opacity.....				11	11
Ecthyma.....			2		2	Corneal ulcer.....			14	11	25
Erythema.....			2		2	Dacrocystitis.....			5	7	12
Eczema.....	3	1	19	26	49	Ecchymosis, subcon-					
Furunculosis.....		1	2		3	junctival.....			7	5	12
Herpes zoster.....				2	2	Ectropion.....			7	1	8
Impetigo.....			5	1	6	Foreign body in eye.....			12	5	17
Keroid.....			1		1	Glaucoma.....			1	1	2
Leucoderma.....			3		3	Hordeolum.....			7	8	15
Lichen planus.....			1		1	Iritis.....			11	31	42
Miliaria.....	1		2	3	6	Keratits.....			9	14	23
Nevus.....			1		1	Keratitis, phlyctenular.....			4	5	9
Pediculosis corporis.....	1				1	Kerato-iritis.....			2	9	11
Pediculosis pubis.....			1		1	Leucoma.....				5	5
Pityriasis faciei.....			4	5	9	Myopia.....			5	7	12
Pruritis.....			1		1	Nebula of cornea.....			1		1
Rubella.....	1				1	Neuroretinitis.....			26	33	59
Rubeola.....			3		3	Optic atrophy.....			3	1	4
Scabies.....			23	28	51	Optic neuritis.....				4	4
Seborrhea.....			5	1	6	Ophthalmia, gonor-					
Sycosis.....			1		1	rheal.....			4	7	11
Syphilis, secondary.....	2		26	54	82	Pinguecula.....				2	2
Tinea.....			15	14	29	Presbyopia.....			7	3	10
Tuberculosis of scalp.....			1		1	Pterygium.....			1	5	6
Urticaria.....			14	15	29	Refraction.....	1	3	106	155	265
Varicella.....			2	3	5	Strabismus.....			7	3	10
Verucca.....			2	3	5	Trauma of eye.....			9	3	12
Vitilligo.....				1	1	Vernal catarrh.....			8	15	23
Undiagnosed.....			15	20	35	Undiagnosed.....			38	45	83
Total.....	10	3	187	195	395	Total.....	3	3	439	612	1,057
Revisits.....					274	Revisits.....					1,437
Pediatrics.						Gynecology.					
Ascaris lumbricoides.....			4	2	6	Abscess:					
Bronchitis:						Pelvic.....				3	3
Acute.....	2	1	21	32	56	Vulvo vaginal.....				14	14
Chronic.....			13	14	24	Abortion, spontaneous.....				3	3
Constipation.....			14	20	34	Adenitis, inguinal.....				18	18
Diarrhea.....			8	6	14	Adhesions, post oper-					
German measles.....			4	4	8	ative.....				10	10
Gastroenteritis.....			8	10	18	Amenorrhea.....				15	15
Herpes zoster.....			2		2	Caruncle, urethral.....				3	3
Marasmus:						Cervicitis.....				8	8
Syphilitic.....			4	1	5	Chancroid.....				12	12
Tubercular.....			3	2	5	Condylomata.....				15	15
Pertussis.....			8	10	18	Cystitis.....				20	20

Medical and surgical diseases—out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			
Gynecology—Contd.						Ear, nose, and throat—Continued.					
Cysts, ovarian.....				10	10	Tonsils, hypertrophy of:					
Cystocele.....				25	25	Faucial.....			110	130	240
Dysmenorrhea.....				30	30	Lingual.....			10	6	16
Endocervicitis.....				8	8	Turbinate bones, hypertrophy of.....			5	8	13
Endometritis.....				20	20	Tympanum sicca.....				3	3
Filroid of uterus.....				18	18	Uvulitis.....			8	2	10
Fistula, vesico vaginal.....				2	2	Sinusitis, frontal.....				1	1
Gonorrhea.....				15	15	Undiagnosed.....			60	50	110
Lacerations:						Total.....	6	5	526	520	1,057
Cervix.....				10	10	Revisits.....					812
Perineum.....				55	55	Neurology.					
Leucorrhea.....				40	40	Bell's palsy.....			3	4	7
Lues.....				10	10	Chorea.....			4	5	9
Menopause.....				14	14	Embolism, cerebral.....			3	4	7
Menorrhagia.....				18	18	Epilepsy.....			4	7	12
Miscarriage.....				6	6	Hystero-epilepsy.....			4	4	8
Ovaritis.....				25	25	Hemorrhage, cerebral.....			9	4	13
Pregnancy.....				65	65	Hysteria.....				8	8
Salpingitis.....				58	58	Neuralgia.....			15	18	33
Urethritis.....				16	16	Neurasthenia.....			9	5	14
Uterine displacements:						Neuroses, occupational.....			5	5	10
Antiversion.....				10	10	Neuritis.....	1		7	4	12
Prolapse.....				15	15	Paraplegia, spastic.....			3		3
Retroversion.....				35	35	Sciatica.....	1		4	2	7
Uterine subinvolution.....				10	10	Syphilis, spinal.....			2		2
Vaginitis.....				12	12	Sclerosis, lateral.....			5		5
Undiagnosed.....				45	45	Undiagnosed.....			10	14	24
Total.....				693	693	Total.....	2		87	85	174
Revisits.....					1,151	Revisits.....					365
Ear, nose, and throat.						Genito-urinary.					
Abscess:						Abscess:					
Antrum.....			1		1	Penis.....			4		4
Retropharyngeal.....			4	2	6	Scrotum.....			2		2
Peritonsillar.....		1	8	6	15	Adenitis:					
Sublingual.....			2	1	3	Femoral.....			4		4
Adenoids.....	1		30	42	73	Inguinal.....			55		55
Cerumen, impaction.....			4	5	9	Chancre.....			10		10
Eczema auditory meatus.....			4	6	10	Chancroid.....			89		89
Ethmoiditis.....			1		1	Condylomata.....			18		18
Epistaxis.....			6	4	10	Epididymitis.....			34		34
Eustachian salpingitis.....		1	11	9	21	Hypertrophy of prostate gland.....			8		8
Foreign body:						Phimosis.....			19		19
Ear.....	1		2		3	Prostatitis.....			6		6
Nose.....			2		2	Syphilis:					
Throat.....			3	3	6	Primary.....			10		10
Furuncle, ear.....			1	3	4	Secondary.....			28		28
Gingivitis.....				1	1	Tertiary.....			4		4
Inflammation:						Stricture, urethral.....			25		25
External meatus.....			12	14	26	Urinary fistula.....			2		2
Uvula.....			10	6	16	Urethritis:					
Laryngitis.....			24	15	39	Anterior.....			128		128
Lingual varix.....			3		3	Posterior.....			91		91
Nasal septum, deflection of.....	2		5	6	13	Varicocele.....			4		4
Otalgia.....			10	18	28	Total.....			541		541
Otitis media.....		1	11	17	29	Revisits.....					981
Pharyngitis:						Tuberculosis, pulmonary—Continued.					
Acute.....			45	30	75	Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....			31	22	53
Chronic.....			20	15	35	Revisits.....					243
Syphilitic.....			10	4	14						
Polypi, nasal.....			2	1	3						
Rhinitis.....	2	1	20	22	45						
Tonsillitis:											
Acute.....		1	54	60	115						
Chronic.....			10	14	24						
Follicular.....			18	16	34						

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Statistical summary—all patients.

	1914					1913				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
In hospital July 1, 1912.....						2	1	80	130	213
In hospital July 1, 1913:										
Pay patients.....			4	8	12					
Indigent, United States.....	2		34	50	86					
Indigent, District of Columbia.....			34	59	93					
Total.....	2		72	117	191					
Admitted:										
Pay patients.....	3	2	68	134	207	1		56	115	172
Pay patients, births.....			14	7	21					
Indigent, United States.....	12	3	504	613	1,132					
Indigent, District of Columbia.....	33	4	611	856	1,504					
Indigent births, United States.....			55	60	115					
Indigent births, District of Columbia.....			82	83	165					
Total admitted.....	48	9	1,334	1,753	3,144	61	9	1,332	1,807	3,209
Total under care, indoor.....	50	9	1,406	1,870	3,335	63	10	1,412	1,937	3,422
Stillbirths:										
Pay patients.....	1		2		3					
Indigent.....			20	19	39					
Total.....	1		22	19	42			21	18	38
Deaths:										
Pay patients.....			8	8	16					
Indigent.....			152	108	260					
Total.....			160	116	276	4	1	128	112	245
Discharged including births:										
Pay patients—										
Recovered.....					136					
Improved.....					74					
Unimproved.....					8					
Total.....					218					159
Indigents—										
Recovered.....					1,266					1,384
Improved.....					1,037					1,199
Unimproved.....					215					227
Not treated.....					6					16
Total.....					2,654					2,826
Grand total discharged.....					3,148					3,071
In hospital July 1, 1914:										
Pay patients.....			2	4	6			4	8	12
Indigent, United States.....			40	55	96			34	50	86
Indigent, District of Columbia.....	1		34	55	85	2		34	59	93
Total indigent.....	1		74	110	181	2		68	109	179
Grand total.....	1		76	114	187	2		72	117	191
Operations.....	15	7	816	955	1,793	18	9	697	943	1,667
Results of operations:										
Recovered.....					741					704
Improved.....					976					917
Unimproved.....					16					15
Died.....					60					31
Total.....					1,793					1,667

Statistical summary—Continued.

	1914					1913				
	White.		Colored.		Total.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Emergencies:										
District of Columbia.....	39	11	474	179	703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	4	.....	49	19	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	43	11	523	198	775	110	15	589	271	985
Outpatients:										
Medical.....	11	3	858	756	1,628	19	18	1,213	1,195	2,445
Minor surgical.....	.....	.....	185	156	341	.....	.....	131	183	314
Gynecology.....	.....	.....	.....	693	693	.....	.....	.....	1,042	1,042
Neurology.....	2	.....	87	85	174	2	.....	45	41	88
Eye.....	3	3	439	612	1,057	2	1	396	571	967
Ear, nose, and throat.....	6	5	526	520	1,057	1	.....	577	620	1,198
Genito-urinary.....	.....	.....	541	.....	541	.....	.....	423	.....	423
Pediatrics.....	2	1	142	151	296	.....	.....	129	116	245
Dermatology.....	10	3	187	195	395	12	6	263	194	475
Orthopedic.....	.....	1	106	73	180	.....	.....	83	62	145
Tuberculosis.....	.....	.....	31	22	53	.....	.....	72	68	140
Total.....	34	16	3,102	3,263	6,415	36	25	3,332	4,092	7,482
Surgical dressing.....	.....	.....	185	156	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,232
Revisits.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,156
Days maintenance:										
Pay patient.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,198
Indigent, United States.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,286
Indigent, District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,847
Officers and employees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,089	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,095
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,426
Cost of patients and employees per day, based on gross expense.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0.924	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0.88
Largest number of indigent patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
Smallest number of indigent patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
Daily average number of patients indigent and pay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.8
Number admitted from the District of Col- umbia, indigent, including births.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,791
Number admitted from the United States, indigent, including births.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,246
Number of prescriptions compounded in and outdoor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,502	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,946

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

BOARD OF CHARITIES ACCOUNT.

Board of Charities account from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1913.

Fiscal year ended—	Adults.	Children.	Babies.	Total.	Bills rendered.	Payment received.	Balance unpaid.
1906.....	1,675	96	165	1,936	\$38,223.75	\$25,500	\$12,723.75
1907.....	1,809	119	167	2,095	36,184.80	25,500	10,684.80
1908.....	1,661	119	184	1,964	34,470.55	25,500	8,970.55
1909.....	1,566	89	181	1,836	38,846.40	25,500	13,346.40
1910.....	1,719	127	176	2,018	41,640.85	25,500	16,140.85
1911.....	1,584	139	159	1,882	37,139.36	25,500	11,639.36
1912.....	1,550	123	180	1,853	39,239.86	34,000	5,239.86
1913.....	1,559	167	157	1,883	37,673.90	34,000	3,673.90
Total.....	13,123	969	1,369	15,467	303,419.47	221,000	82,419.47

The foregoing account will be closed as soon as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia comply with the sundry civil act approved August 1, 1914, authorizing the same.

Board of Charities account July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Adults.....	1,321
Children.....	183
Babies.....	165
Total.....	1,669
Bills rendered.....	\$33,860.75
Appropriation.....	34,000.00
Unearned balance.....	139.25

This is the first year since District of Columbia patients have been received on contract that the appropriation was not exceeded.

ALLOTMENT OF APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES.

Under requirement of act of Congress approved June 25, 1909 (35 Stats., 992).

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Surgeon in chief.....	\$3,000	Seamstress.....	\$300
Assistant surgeon.....	1,500	Nurses, at \$60 (42).....	2,520
Resident physician.....	1,200	Orderlies, at \$300 (2).....	600
Pathologist.....	2,000	Orderlies, at \$240 (4).....	960
Anesthetist.....	1,200	Night orderly.....	276
Clerk.....	1,400	Maids, at \$168 (3).....	504
Assistant clerks, at \$600 (2).....	1,200	Head cook.....	540
Pharmacist.....	720	Second cook.....	360
Assistant pharmacist.....	120	Third cook.....	288
Steward.....	720	Waiters, at \$144 (3).....	432
Superintendent of nurses.....	1,080	Drivers, at \$360 (2).....	720
Assistant superintendent of nurses.....	540	Laundryman.....	420
Night supervisor of nurses.....	480	Laundresses, at \$144 (5).....	720
Head nurses, at \$480 (2).....	960	Laborers, at \$200 (2).....	400
Engineer.....	1,200	Laborer.....	216
Assistant engineer.....	1,000	Laborers, at \$180 (2).....	360
Assistant engineer.....	900	Laborer.....	144
Plumber.....	900		
Firemen, at \$720 (3).....	2,160	Total.....	32,040

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.	
Appropriation, sundry civil act:	
For support.....	\$26,000.00
Salaries.....	32,040.00
Ash conveyer.....	3,000.00
	\$61,040.00
Appropriation, District of Columbia (under contract with Board of Charities).....	33,860.75
Pay patients.....	5,307.85
	39,168.60
Total.....	100,208.60

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Miscellaneous (fuel, light, clothing, forage, medicine, etc.)....	\$32,312.02
Miscellaneous, ash conveyer.....	3,000.00
Miscellaneous, pay patients.....	3,322.96
Subsistence.....	26,820.59
Subsistence, pay patients.....	95.38
Salaries.....	31,959.31
Salaries, pay patients.....	1,579.17
Refund of overpayments, pay patients.....	214.35
	99,303.78
	904.82

Miscellaneous expenditures.

Class No.		1914	1913
1	Stationery and drafting supplies.....	\$244.71	\$387.61
2	Hardware, metals, cordage, leather, and saddlery:		
	Hardware.....	408.18	466.20
	Metals.....	10.67	21.28
	Cordage.....		28.29
	Leather and saddlery.....	5.24	141.33
3	Dry goods and wearing apparel.....	3,107.46	2,356.22
4	Drugs and medicines, chemicals and reagents.....	2,809.33	2,601.27
	Wines and whisky.....	165.22	166.93
5	Laboratory, hospital appliances, surgical instruments, etc.:		
	Laboratory.....	204.88	263.65
	Hospital appliances.....	3,143.07	2,456.49
	Surgical instruments.....	402.79	1,071.11
6	Electrical, engineering and plumbing supplies:		
	Electrical.....	386.13	879.73
	Plumbing.....	812.00	503.55
7	Lumber, millwork, and building material.....	139.55	150.91
8	Paints, oils, and brushes:		
	Paints.....	90.36	84.36
	Oils.....	345.33	542.07
	Brushes.....	54.00	24.10
9	Furniture and floor covering:		
	Furniture.....	133.73	4,238.03
	Floor covering.....	84.65	2,178.28
10	Household supplies:		
	Cleaning.....	342.27	363.45
	Laundry.....	901.95	749.11
	Miscellaneous.....	557.56	559.60
11	Forage and seed:		
	Forage.....	395.18	357.94
	Seed.....		3.10
12	Photographic supplies.....	97.33	70.98
13	Engraving supplies.....		19.77
14	Fuel:		
	Charcoal.....	13.28	5.04
	Coal, anthracite.....	192.00	264.00
	Coal, bituminous.....	11,617.35	9,385.00
	Wood.....	74.25	50.10
15	Incandescent electric lamps.....	216.22	169.98
	Heat, light, and power service:		
	Gas.....	748.34	669.63
	Hauling ashes.....	412.40	375.06
	Telephone service.....	417.67	373.40
18	Typewriters.....	113.40	
	Books and periodicals.....	93.25	
	Sundries.....	186.85	
	Repairs and construction:		
	Repairs—		
	Buildings.....	1,509.47	3,206.13
	Furniture.....	18.50	81.55
	Grounds.....	699.26	
	Heating system.....	67.35	538.60
	Instruments.....	213.90	224.05
	Kitchen utensils.....	339.75	95.25
	Laundry.....	32.50	193.25
	Power plant.....	200.60	216.28
	Stable.....	54.05	208.36
	Miscellaneous.....	71.31	8.09
	Construction.....	178.73	4,434.24
	Total.....	32,312.02	41,501.08

Subsistence expenditures.

Class No.		1914	1913
10	Beverages:		
	Coffee.....	\$365.05	\$464.76
	Chocolate.....	34.08	11.52
	Cocoa.....	42.69	68.60
	Tea.....	202.44	158.14
	Canned goods.....	1,031.19	1,391.33
	Condiments and flavors.....	115.17	208.11
	Cereal food products:		
	Cornstarch.....	10.55	7.65
	Barley.....	5.27	3.50
	Buckwheat.....	4.69	2.90
	Bread.....	1,604.80	1,690.20
	Crackers and cakes.....	249.98	288.17
	Cream of wheat.....	51.59	55.53
	Flakes, corn.....	48.30	46.79
11	Flour.....	199.36	221.46
10	Hominy:		
	Coarse.....	5.26	1.90
	Grits.....	8.26	12.34
	Macaroni.....	16.90	14.95
	Meal, corn.....	33.92	26.22
	Oats, rolled.....	15.18	17.55
	Rice.....	64.80	57.75
	Tapioca.....	4.39	8.87
	Spaghetti.....	16.79	9.10
	Unclassified.....	460.74	41.25
	Dairy products:		
	Butter.....	2,460.52	2,930.55
	Buttermilk.....	48.65	34.01
	Cream.....	45.12	106.24
	Cheese.....	40.24	41.29
	Milk, fresh.....	2,893.49	3,199.01
	Eggs.....	1,319.02	1,428.69
	Fish:		
	Clam bouillon.....	126.54	81.51
	Codfish.....	105.48	88.17
	Fresh.....	441.00	354.96
	Herring, smoked.....	35.22	5.16
	Mackerel, salt.....	56.20	74.50
	Oysters.....	170.10	208.30
	Fowl:		
	Chicken.....	2,293.77	2,070.18
	Turkey.....	112.70	117.01
	Fruits and nuts.....	1,097.71	376.33
14	Fruits, dried.....	318.71	230.19
10	Ice.....	874.07	620.37
	Lard, pure hog.....	262.08	242.23
	Meats:		
	Bacon, breakfast.....	583.57	456.01
	Bacon, shoulder.....	398.22	401.72
	Beef, fresh.....	2,314.84	2,225.08
	Beef, corned.....	183.59	89.22
	Beef, dried.....	43.32	120.60
	Beef tongue.....	339.15	217.20
	Bologna.....	8.12	10.16
	Ham, smoked.....	588.48	484.51
	Lamb.....		28.97
	Liver.....	162.04	104.74
	Mincemeat.....	2.10	8.80
	Mutton.....	1,320.80	1,199.70
	Pork, fresh.....	195.72	195.03
	Sausage, smoked.....	118.54	66.62
	Sausage, green.....	39.90	22.84
	Veal.....	197.39	111.54
10	Saccharine products:		
	Molasses.....	5.50	12.00
	Sugar, granulated.....	898.88	1,013.31
	Sugar, powdered.....	2.60	1.07
	Sirup.....	23.25	15.00
	Salt.....	20.25	14.34
	Soft drinks, ginger ale.....	38.34	24.89
	Vegetables.....	2,043.97	2,348.42
	Total.....	26,820.59	26,189.06

Receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients.

Receipts:

Private room patients, at \$1.25 per day.....	\$3, 598. 75
Ward patients, at \$1.10 per day.....	753. 50
Children, at 65 cents per day.....	57. 20
Babies, at 40 cents per day.....	98. 40
Operations.....	789. 00
X-ray photos.....	11. 00
	<hr/> \$5, 307. 85

Expenditures:

Extra services (nurses, orderlies, maids).....	1, 579. 17
Subsistence.....	95. 38
Medical and surgical supplies.....	2, 472. 55
Miscellaneous (dry goods, painting, repairs).....	850. 41
Refund of overpayments by patients.....	214. 35
	<hr/> 5, 211. 86

Unexpended balance..... 95. 99

NEEDS.

As stated in the last annual report, the first urgent need is a building for pathological and research work. It is planned to locate this structure west of kitchen building, so that its basement can be utilized for enlarging the laundry, which is entirely too small for the service.

Among the additional employees needed the following are the most urgent:

Storekeeper.....	\$1, 200
Assistant anesthetist.....	900
Assistant engineer.....	1, 000

A fence inclosing the grounds would add greatly to the comfort of the patients by excluding the curious crowds and also facilitate open-air treatment.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

With the close of the fiscal year the training school completed the first 20 years of its existence. During this period 240 nurses have graduated and gone forth to practice their profession in various States of the Union.

Graduates of 1914.

Carrie Lena Byrd, Virginia.	Willie Belle Shelton, Virginia.
Laura Aurelia Cargile, Georgia.	Lena Mae Smith, Virginia.
Ophelia Elizabeth Clark, Indiana.	Edna Sylvia Thompson, New Jersey.
Alice Veronica Jackson, Maryland.	Amanda Evalina Varner, Georgia.
Blanche Lillian Jordan, Arkansas.	Olive Glennie Walker, Michigan.
Ethel Mae Minor, District of Columbia.	Lula Howard Williamson, North Carolina.
Maud Ernestine MUNDIN, Virginia.	
Adaline Robinson, Arkansas.	

Lectures.

The course of lectures was delivered by the following staff:

Gynecology.....	J. E. H. Taylor, M. D.
Anatomy and physiology.....	S. L. Carson, M. D.
Hygiene.....	C. A. Brooks, M. D.
Theoretical nursing.....	Laura R. MacHale.
Dietetics, practical and theoretical nursing.....	Emma M. Irwin.
Diseases of the eye.....	M. O. Dumas, M. D.
Medical nursing.....	Caryl Burbank, M. D.
Diseases of children.....	Wm. French, M. D.

Obstetrics.....	E. D. Williston, M. D.
Materia medica and therapeutics.....	John W. Mitchell, M. D.
Urinalysis and bacteriology.....	W. Van Swearingen, M. D.
Neurology.....	E. C. A. Wilson, M. D.
Ear, nose, and throat.....	Reginald Walker, M. D.
Surgical nursing.....	Wm. A. Jack, M. D.

Applications, resignations, dismissals, etc.

Applications received during the year.....	108
Applicants taken on probation.....	30
Accepted after probation.....	15
Resigned.....	4
Dismissed.....	2
Withdrawn during probation.....	4
On probation.....	14

Nursing staff.

Superintendent of nurses.....	1
Assistant superintendent of nurses.....	1
Graduate head nurses.....	3
Night supervisor of nurses.....	1
Graduate of class 1914 still in hospital.....	4
Senior pupil nurses.....	9
Intermediate pupil nurses.....	14
Junior pupil nurses.....	3
Probationers.....	14

Textbooks used.

Anatomy and Physiology—Kimber's.
 Materia Medica—Foot's.
 Theory and Practice of Nursing—Hampton.
 Gynecology—McFarland.
 Fever nursing—Paul.
 Obstetrics—De Lee.
 Care of feeding of children—Holt.

Nurses are required to furnish their own books.

*Course of instruction.***First year:**

Ethics—Five lectures.
 Anatomy—Six lectures, one hour each.
 Physiology—Eight lectures, one hour each.
 Hygiene—Four lectures, one hour each.
 Bandaging—Two lectures, one hour each.
 Practical and theoretical nursing—One lecture a week, one hour each, from October 1 to May 1.

Second year:

Materia medica—Six lectures, one hour each.
 Bacteriology and urinalysis—Five lectures, one hour each.
 Medical nursing, including the acute infectious diseases—Five lectures, one hour each.
 Surgical nursing, including anæsthetics—Eight lectures, one hour each.
 Dietetics—Ten lectures, one hour each.
 Practical and theoretical nursing—One lecture a week, one hour each, from October 1 to May 1.

Third year:

Obstetrics—Six lectures, one hour each.
 Children's diseases, including the feeding of infants—Four lectures, one hour each.
 Diseases of the eye—Three lectures, one hour each.
 Diseases of the ear, nose, and throat—Four lectures, one hour each.
 Gynecology—Six lectures, one hour each.
 Nervous diseases—Seven lectures, one hour each.
 Practical and theoretical nursing—One lecture a week, one hour each, from October 1 to May 1.

First-year practical demonstrations.

[Each lesson one and one-half hours long.]

October:

First lesson—Bedmaking; management of helpless patients—moving, changing, giving baths.

Second lesson—Note taking; pulse, temperature, respiration, mental condition.

Third lesson—The temperature; the thermometer, its use and care; excretions; eruptions.

Fourth lesson—Pulse; quality, rhythm, number, etc.; hypodermic syringe, its care and use.

November:

Fifth lesson—Fomentations; poultices; sand bags; ice cap, its care; ice coil.

Sixth lesson—The hot-water bag or bottle, use and abuse; care of instruments, sterilizing, etc.; care of rubber gloves, methods of sterilizing.

Seventh lesson—Administering of enemata, douches, cantharides, etc.; Murphy infusion.

Eighth lesson—Counterirritations, mustard, cantharides, etc.; physiological action; dry cupping.

Ninth lesson—Hypodermoclysis; intra-venous or infusion; preparation of solution; patient, instruments.

December:

Tenth lesson—Positions: Dorsal, Sims, Trendelenberg, Fowler's knee and chest; lithotomy.

Eleventh lesson—Prevention and treatment of bedsores.

Twelfth lesson—Weights and measures, solutions.

Thirteenth lesson—Disinfection of clothing, excreta, sputum, etc.

January:

Fourteenth lesson—Bandages, making and use; material, Esmark.

Fifteenth lesson—Care of patient before, during, and after anesthesia.

Sixteenth lesson—Care of patient before, during, and after operation, and preparation of patient for operation.

Seventeenth lesson—Preparation of room for operation, sterilization, etc.

February:

Eighteenth lesson—Urine analysis, specific gravity, quantity reaction, Fehling's and Heller's tests.

Nineteenth lesson—Contagious-disease nursing, care of convalescents, feeding in particular.

Twentieth lesson—Infant feeding, sterilization, pasteurizing, child's first bath, care of eyes, buttocks, etc.

Twenty-first lesson—Administration of drugs, use and effect.

March:

Twenty-second lesson—Care of the dead.

Twenty-third lesson—Fumigation.

*Course in cooking, theoretical and practical.***THEORY.****PRACTICAL WORK.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Water food..... | Coffee, tea, barley water, lemonade. |
| 2. Carbohydrates—starch..... | Gruels, toast, zwieback. |
| 3. Carbohydrates—cellulose..... | Cereals and vegetables. |
| 4. Carbohydrates—sugar..... | Fruits, sirups, jelly. |
| 5. Fats and oils—salads..... | Salads, salad dressing, butter, cream. |
| 6. Proteids—milk..... | Pasteurized, peptonized, koumiss. |
| 7. Proteids—eggs..... | Cooked in shell, poached, omelets. |
| 8. Proteids—milk and eggs..... | Custards, eggnogs, egg lemonade. |
| 9. Proteids—meat and fish..... | Broiling, roasting, meat sandwiches. |
| 10. Proteids—meat..... | Beef juice, beef extract, broth. |
| 11. Proteids—gelatin..... | Chicken jelly, veal jelly, beef jelly. |
| 12. Review carbohydrates..... | Sponge cake, ice cream, water ices. |

Three-year schedule.

Ward.	Day duty.	Night duty.
SURGICAL EXPERIENCE.		
	<i>Months.</i>	<i>Months.</i>
Genito-urinary.....	1	1
Female surgical.....	2	1
Male surgical.....	2	1
Gynecological.....	4	2
Obstetrical.....	2	1
Emergency operating room.....	1	1
Main operating room.....	3	
Total.....	15	7
MEDICAL EXPERIENCE.		
Children.....	2	1
Male medical.....	3	1
Female medical.....	3	1
Diet kitchen.....	1	
Total.....	9	3

Occupation and residence of graduates.

1896.

Ashton, Luci V. (Mrs. Woods), Kansas City, Mo.
 Blackburn, N. L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Burke, Julia (Mrs. Phillips), Jacksonville, Fla.
 Fleetwood, Sara I., deceased.
 Foust, Isabella L., private nurse, Winston, N. C.
 Gibson, Katherine C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.
 Green, Anna N., deceased.
 Owens, Laura A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Pierce, Letitia (Mrs. Blair), Washington, D. C.
 Ricks, Antoinette M. (Mrs. Demby), Kansas City, Mo.
 Robinson, Annie B., superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, N. C.
 Shorter, Sarah A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Simms, Annie A. (Mrs. Johnson), Baltimore, Md.
 Smith, Gertrude (Mrs. Thorn), Washington, D. C.
 Tyler, Elizabeth, district nursing, New York City.

1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J. (Mrs. Darrell), Dallas, Tex.
 Combs, Annie, massage specialist, Washington, D. C.
 Green, Lucille (Mrs. Tibbs), St. Paul, Minn.
 Griffin, G. Josephine, private nurse, Washington, D. C.

1897—Continued.

Haithecock, Ada, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 King, Annie C. (Mrs. Hughes), Richmond, Va.
 Rollins, Willie M. (Mrs. Frazier), Washington, D. C.
 Smith, S. May, private nurse, Troy, N. Y.
 Thomas, Annie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Thompson, Della R. (Mrs. Davis), Vienna, Va.
 Underhill, Katherine P. (Mrs. Wm. Moten), Washington, D. C.
 Webb, Eva, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Warner, Florence A., private nurse, Springfield, Mass.
 Young, Lola E. M., private nurse, Greenville, S. C.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Bennett, Florence R., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
 Cabannis, Martha E., night supervisor, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 Carter, Edith M., private nurse, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Davis, Annie M., private nurse, Shelbyville, Tenn.
 Ennis, Sarah J. (Mrs. Brooks), Washington, D. C.
 Gaines, Mary R., private nurse, Berkeley, Cal.
 Geder, Isabella, private nurse, Binghamton, N. Y.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1898—Continued.

Hurlong, Mary A., private nurse, Asheville, N. C.
 King, Carrie M. (Mrs. Foreman), Washington, D. C.
 Robinson, Amelia A., private nurse, Nashville, Tenn.
 Russell, Ruby E., private nurse, Charlottesville, Va.
 Stanton, Priscilla (Mrs. Todd), Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Sumbly, Lillie May, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Valentine, J. Ella, private nurse, Lebanon, Ind.
 Whitson, Clara E. (Mrs. Howe), Washington, D. C.

1899.

Banks, Effie P. (Mrs. Sykes), Indianapolis, Ind.
 Brown, Agnes M., private nurse, Meyersdale, Pa.
 Coleman, Georgia A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Dismond, S. Matthew (Mrs. Dibble), St. Louis, Mo.
 Francis, Bertha A., head nurse, Home Hospital, Birmingham, Ala.
 Hairston, Lulu C. (Mrs. Crews), Winston, N. C.
 Hankins, Mintha C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Hendricks, Eliza R. (Mrs. Brown).
 Henry, Lillian M., private nurse, Downingtown, Pa.
 Hoge, Carrie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Keemer, Jessie E. (Mrs. Robinson), Providence, R. I.
 McEwen, Irene O. (Mrs. Green), Pensacola, Fla.
 Rich, Anna, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
 Scott, Helen V. (Mrs. Cole), Swansboro, Ga.
 Thompson, Isabella, private nurse, New Orleans, La.
 Wilson, Emma C., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
 Williams, Elmira E., deceased.

1900.

Clarke, Mary F., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
 Hamilton, Priscilla, deceased.
 Hawkins, Nannie E., private nurse, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hunton, Mary A. (Mrs. Gordon), St. Louis, Mo.
 Johnson, Hattie B., private nurse, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
 Lewis, Eva P., private nurse, Manassas, Va.

1900—Continued.

Mickens, Marcella C., private nurse, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Middleton, Haga H., private nurse, Charleston, S. C.
 Moody, Annie L., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Smith, Cora V., private nurse, Camden, N. J.
 Winfield, Laura, private nurse, Ware, Mass.

1901.

Allen, Margaret A., visiting nurse, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Barks, Susan C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Campbell, B. N., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
 Dey, Mary L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hackley, Mamie E. (Mrs. Ash), Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hanson, Carrie L., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
 Harrell, Catherine S. (Mrs. Butler), Texas.
 Hunter, Bessie, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Jackson, Eliza A., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
 Jones, Mary J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Powell, Gussie D., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
 Rhone, Charlotte S., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
 Robinson, Frances A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
 Thomas, Bertha J., head nurse, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 Walcott, Louisa M., private nurse, Rockhill, S. C.
 Whitley, Florence A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.

1902.

Adams, Ella C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Baker, Vera L., head nurse, State Hospital, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Booth, Mary S., head nurse, Freedmen's Hospital.
 Delisse, Augusta V., private nurse, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dias, Frances C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Johnson, Gertrude B., private nurse, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Mason, Corinna (Mrs. Phillips), Springfield, Mass.
 Nichols, Florence L. (Mrs. Avant), Charlotte, N. C.
 Rogers, Amanda, private nurse, Indianapolis, Ind.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1902—Continued.

Roper, Maggie A., private nurse, Galveston, Tex.
Thompson, Rachel A. (Mrs. Thomas), deceased.

1903.

Balentine, J. L. (Mrs. Dial), Jacksonville, Fla.
Browne, E. M., head nurse, Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Baltimore, Mary E., private nurse, Harrisburg, Pa.
Christie, Sarah E., private nurse, Chester, Pa.
Coates, Maiella E., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hargrave, L. S., private nurse, Trenton, N. J.
Johnson, L. D., private nurse, Warrenton, N. C.
Johnson, Nellie V., private nurse, Abbeville, S. C.
Latney, Carrie L. (Mrs. Bowie), Washington, D. C.
Love, Ellen V., private nurse, Lumberton, N. C.
Purcell, E. J., private nurse, Brunswick, Ga.
Rollins, Clara A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Rutherford, Anna L., private nurse, Kingston, N. C.
Sharp, Carrie M. (Mrs. Morgan), Petersburg, Va.
Yarborough, S. V. S., private nurse, Columbus, Ga.

1904.

Baker, Hattie E., private nurse, Darlington, S. C.
Blackwell, W. Lucille (Mrs. Morris), New York, N. Y.
Carter, Mary E., private nurse, Rippon, W. Va.
Carter, Elizabeth V., head nurse, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Grant, Anna E. (Mrs. Millen), Savannah, Ga.
Gilmore, Mary E., private nurse, Leavenworth, Kans.
James, Aleathia D. (Mrs. Franklin), Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeffries, Emma M., private nurse, Redbank, N. J.
Jones, Violet, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Lewis, Louzetta (Mrs. Mitchell), Montgomery, Ala.
Richardson, Effie V. (Mrs. McCoy), Washington, D. C.
Thomas, Marie E. (Mrs. Jones), Topeka, Kans.

1905.

Braxton, Margaret, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
Brooks, Alpha E. (Mrs. Jones), Fairmont Heights, D. C.
Carter, Marion M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Henderson, Hattie E., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Holmes, Julia E., private nurse, Plainfield, N. J.
Jefferson, Roxanna M., private nurse, Bristol, Tenn.
Kidd, Bertha M. (Mrs. Harris), Washington, D. C.
Long, Ida E., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
Maston, Mary J., head nurse, Red Cross Sanitarium, Louisville, Ky.
Scott, Julia E., private nurse, New Haven, Conn.
Teabout, Stella, private nurse, Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Taliaferro, Olivia, private nurse, Anacostia, D. C.
Terry, Jessie C., private nurse, Los Angeles, Cal.
Williams, Daisy M. (Mrs. Moten), Sherman, Tex.
Williams, Mary T., private nurse, Ware Neck, Va.
Wilson, Annabel, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.

1906.

Barnes, Annie, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Bearce, Daisy M., private nurse, Rye, N. Y.
Burruss, Mary E. (Mrs. Wormley), Ardwick, S. C.
Gordon, Mary B., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Hall, Iona M., private nurse, Troy, Ohio.
Henderson, Sara O., private nurse, Newport, R. I.
Johnson, Harriett C., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lewis, Willie A., private nurse, Atlanta, Ga.
Lucas, Marion V. (Mrs. Monroe), Washington, D. C.
McDougal, Colota M., district nurse, Indianapolis, Ind.
McKnight, Viola, superintendent of nurses, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Marshall, Mary E., private nurse, Morristown, Tenn.
Merritt, Mary E., superintendent of nurses, Mitchell Hospital, Leavenworth, Kans.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1907

Bullock, Blanche V., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
 Childs, Helen D., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Escoffery, Lula M., private nurse, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Harmon, Nannie M., private nurse, Tip Top, Va.
 Porter, Susan H., dean woman's department, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Payton, Lillian M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Peck, Alice M. (Mrs. Anderson), Boston, Mass.
 Rose, Julia M., private nurse, Lynchburg, Va.
 Slocum, Mary E., private nurse, Providence, R. I.
 Smith, Minnie M., private nurse, Amherst, Mass.
 Taylor, Loretta P. (Mrs. Banks), Washington, D. C.
 Wright, Nena J., (Mrs. Jackson) New York City.

1908.

Briggs, Cornelia K., private nurse, Troy, N. Y.
 Denning, Clara S., private nurse, Canajoharie, N. Y.
 Douglass, Kate E. (Mrs. Barter), Newark, N. J.
 Donaldson, Vesta L., private nurse, Ocean Grove, N. J.
 Fray, Julia (Mrs. Clark), Chicago, Ill.
 Henderson, Jamima S., private nurse, Spring Lake, N. J.
 Jones, Bertie L., private nurse, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Nicholas, Beatrice E., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
 Proctor, Eva M., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
 Robinson, Alice E., private nurse, Hartsville, S. C.
 Reynolds, Agnes, private nurse, Ironton, Ohio.

1909.

Allen, Irene P. (Mrs. Martin), deceased.
 Burnett, Sarah L., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Coates, Nana E., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Curtis, Minnie M., private nurse, Marietta, Ohio.
 Green, Lillian C. (Mrs. Davis), Washington, D. C.
 Hall, Anita B., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
 Hankle, Areatha B. (Mrs. Bailey), St. Louis, Mo.
 Johnson, Lillian A., private nurse, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

1909—Continued.

Lewis, Charlotte M., private nurse, Atlanta, Ga.
 Parker, Mary E., private nurse, Williamsport, Pa.
 Sheppard, Emma D., private nurse, Meyersdale, Pa.
 Smith, Annie M., private nurse, Jacksonville, Fla.
 Spears, Lillian, private nurse, Providence, R. I.
 Wainwright, Melinda E., Charles Town, W. Va.

1910.

Amby, Grace, married, Baltimore, Md.
 Brown, Nellie V., private nurse, Meyersdale, Pa.
 Everett, Sankey B., private nurse, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Gates, Eugene J. P., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Gilliam, Octavia T., private nurse, Hanover, Va.
 Hutchinson, Mabel M., private nurse, Lockport, N. Y.
 Jackson, Sara E., private nurse, Steelton, Pa.
 Jordan, Maggie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 McClaine, Nettie L. (Mrs. George), Paducah, Ky.
 Richardson, Lizzette S., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Reid, Marion M., private nurse, Denver, Colo.

1911.

Blackburn, Clara E. (Mrs. Miller), Wheeling, W. Va.
 Clay, Eva Virginia, private nurse, Williamsport, Pa.
 Coates, Edna May (Mrs. Gloster), Wheeling, W. Va.
 Green, Emily Estella (Mrs. Allen), Washington, D. C.
 Grisby, Sara Elizabeth, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Harris, Florence M., private nurse, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Hopkins, Jennie C., private nurse, New York City.
 Patton, Jessie Boyd, superintendent of nurses, Mercy Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.
 Piper, Ida J. (Mrs. Robinson), Boston, Mass.
 Price, Mae Irene, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
 Stevens, Nettie Bentley, private nurse, Atlanta, Ga.
 Thompson, Lulu E., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 York, Martella M., superintendent of nurses, St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, N. C.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1912.

Abner, Carrie (Mrs. Bumbry), Chicago, Ill.
Butler, Marguerite C., office nurse, Washington, D. C.
Carter, Elizabeth F. A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Christian, Estelle A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Eaton, Sadie E., private nurse, Raleigh, N. C.
Simmons, Mary A. (Mrs. Moore), Magnolia, N. J.

1913.

Green, Cecilia M., head nurse, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
Berkley, Pearl B., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Garrott, Roberta Lee, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Howland, Elizabeth B., private nurse, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wingate, Elizabeth E., private nurse, Charleston, S. C.

1913—Continued.

Davis, Alice E., private nurse, Frederick, Md.
Lawson, Bessie M., private nurse, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Elliott, Francis R., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Jordan, Emily M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Jackson, Edna V., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
Kemper, Etta C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Ockrey, Minnie, private nurse, Bluefield, W. Va.
Russell, Josephine M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Barnes, Mayme, private nurse, Petersburg, Va.
Henry, Eva G., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
Meredith, Angie E. (deceased).
Anderson, Maude H., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.

Very respectfully,

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

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Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. Army (retired).

JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1914.

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ENOCH L. WHITE.

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Mrs. KATHERINE ATTERBURY BRASTOW.....The Toronto.
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STERLING RUFFIN, M. D.

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TRUMAN ABBE, M. D.
THOMAS F. LOWE, M. D.

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EUGENE R. WHITMORE, M. D.

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D. K. SHUTE, M. D.

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HOUSE STAFF.

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HOWARD F. KANE, M. D.	EDMUND J. HORGAN, M. D.

(October, 1913, to February, 1914.)

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

HOWARD F. KANE, M. D.

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EDMUND J. HORGAN, M. D.	WM. L. VAN SANT, M. D.

(February to June, 1914.)

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

EDMUND J. HORGAN, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.	SECOND ASSISTANT RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.
WM. L. VAN SANT, M. D.	ROY M. FORTIER, M. D.

(June to July, 1914.)

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

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HARRY C. TAFT.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT (DISPENSARY).

SUPERINTENDENT IN CHARGE.

J. O. SKINNER, M. D.

DISPENSARY PHYSICIANS.

HURON W. LAWSON, M. D.	E. W. TITUS, M. D.
THOMAS F. LOWE, M. D.	LEON A. MARTEL, M. D.
THOMAS E. NEILL, M. D.	DAN L. BORDEN, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 17, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the requirements of the act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 664), I transmit herewith the following annual report in respect of the affairs and business of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914.

Report of the Medical Superintendent, of the Treasurer, of the Board of Lady Visitors, and of the School of Nursing are included herewith.

It is not necessary here to repeat the summaries of the data contained in these reports. Special attention is called, however, to each of these reports and the summaries which accompany them, which show the activities of the hospital. Particular attention is directed to the report of the Treasurer by reason of the fact that the earnings of the hospital do not appear to be quite sufficient to pay its expenses. So short a time has elapsed since my accession to the presidency that I do not feel that I can with any degree of success discuss the apparent deficit. The matter is now under considera-

tion by a committee of the Board of Directors and it is hoped that an early conclusion will be reached. I can only say that it will be the purpose of the authorities of the hospital to live strictly within its income, although in doing so some of the opportunities for doing good in charitable work may be for a short time restricted.

Particular attention is directed to the report of the Medical Superintendent, which gives the cost per day per patient of medicines at the hospital. One of the difficulties which the hospital has now to encounter is caused by the great undertaking which is now well under way of building a new hospital. The old hospital building had seen its best days, and it was evident that if the Columbia Hospital was to keep pace with other first-class institutions new facilities must be provided. Congress has generously appropriated the money for the building of the new hospital. During the building, the facilities for handling the patients of the hospital have been considerably restricted. One wing of the hospital had to be torn away in order to make room for the first wing of the new building. At a considerable expense a portion of the buildings, consisting of those used for obstetrical purposes, were removed to the back of the lot so that at least they could afford partial facilities during the period of reconstruction. We must therefore look forward, at least until the new building is completed, to more or less loss of revenue. Charity and pay patients which otherwise could be cared for are deterred from entering the hospital by reason of the noise and confusion of building or by fear of a lack of proper facilities.

An interesting résumé of the history and great work of Columbia Hospital is found in the report of my predecessor, Mr. Richard Randolph McMahon, for the year ending June 30, 1913. This report also contains an account of the successful efforts which were made to secure the appropriations for the new building.

I desire to emphasize the tribute paid by my predecessor to the skill, self-sacrifice, and devotion of the Medical Superintendent, medical staff, and assistants and nurses of the hospital. During the year important changes have been made in the personnel of the Board, due to the retirement of the representatives of the Army and Navy on the Board and the appointment of their successors. In losing the services of the late Surgeon Generals of the Army and of the Navy the Board of Directors desires to express to them their thanks for the splendid services which they rendered during their incumbency. Surg. Gen. Rixey and Surg. Gen. Forwood have endeared themselves to all their colleagues by the faithful and sympathetic service which they rendered. We extend to their successors a cordial welcome and will value the services which they will render in the positions to which they have been appointed. The thanks of the directors are also extended to the Medical Board and to the Board of Lady Visitors for the services which they have given. The contributions which the Board of Lady Visitors have made in various ways to the hospital and the care which they have exercised in supervising the welfare of the patients have been of the greatest comfort and benefit.

I realize that the future success of the hospital when it will have moved into its new quarters will rest largely in the sympathy and collaboration of the public-spirited men and women of the city of Washington. The work which the Columbia Hospital is doing and

which it hopes to continue to do is largely conditioned on the gifts of public-spirited citizens. Congress makes no direct contribution for the medicines of the hospital. The Board of Charities allows a certain sum for each charity patient cared for, and that sum, as is seen by the report of the Medical Superintendent, is not sufficient to pay the expenses of the patients. A considerable income is derived from pay patients, and this income will doubtless be increased when the new building is occupied. Pending that time, however, it is of the utmost importance that contributions for the support of the hospital be generous and timely. The liabilities which have been incurred in preceding years must in some way be liquidated and every possible effort will be made to secure that desirable end.

Columbia Hospital is a great charity. It ministers particularly to the women of the District. It is the only exclusively women's hospital in the District. It should appeal to the generous support of every citizen.

I desire to call particular attention to the training school for nurses. In this time of war and suffering the value of the nurse is fully appreciated. For several years Columbia Hospital has been endeavoring to train devoted young women to become efficient and sympathetic nurses. A course of instruction of great value and covering a wide range of themes pertinent to the nurse's profession is regularly maintained. A large number of young women are members of this school. There is no work to which a woman can give her attention which is more worthy than that of a trained nurse. In many cases the work of the nurse is of even greater importance than that of the physician. Annually Columbia Hospital contributes a number of trained young women for service in this great field. The work which they have chosen is not one of pleasure; it is one of consecration. Nothing should be left undone to make this training as efficient as possible. I shall urge especial support of this great work and a larger appropriation devoted to it just as soon as outstanding liabilities are met and the expenses of the hospital made commensurate with its income.

I suggest also that a more extensive collaboration be inaugurated with the women of Washington. The Board of Lady Visitors has done and is still doing splendid work. Their function, however, as defined by the by-laws, is somewhat limited. It consists in caring for the welfare of the patients, providing a Sunday service for them, and in contributing the necessary items for the care and comfort of the sick. In all of this work the Board of Lady Visitors has done splendid service and is deserving of the thanks of all interested in the hospital. We should seek, however, a much larger field of collaboration of the women of the city. Columbia Hospital is their institution. We have already one woman member of the Board of Directors. As the terms of the men expire we ought, if possible, to secure a larger number of women directors. We should have women physicians on the staff, especially in the care of children. We should interest the large-hearted women of the city in the fact that the revenues of the hospital are not sufficient to do the work which it should do and in the manner in which it should be done.

The by-laws of the institution provide for the appointment, when deemed necessary, of a number of women auxiliaries. This body should be constituted in collaboration with the Board of Lady Visitors

in such a way as to make the two organizations cooperative and mutually helpful. The Board of Women Auxiliaries should especially be charged with the duty of liquidating outstanding liabilities and securing a greater income, which will enable the medical faculty of the hospital to do their work with greater efficiency and in a more extended manner. The man or woman who contributes to a charity of this kind not only benefits the charity but also acquires a deeper interest in its welfare and progress. It is hoped that the Columbia Hospital may become an object of solicitude and of care for every citizen of the District. In this way only can the new hospital in its enlarged modern quarters do the great work which Congress had in view when the generous appropriation for the erection of the new hospital was made.

I earnestly request the Board of Charities to ask for the increased appropriation suggested by the Medical Superintendent, namely, for the care and treatment of indigent patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, \$25,000; for reimbursement for services rendered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, \$399.60.

Very respectfully,

H. W. WILEY,
President of Board of Directors,
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, *June 30, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the work accomplished, financial and medical, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and to state that it has been very satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulties and inconveniences attending it, and with which you are familiar.

The age of the building is such as to have required, during the year, many minor repairs, which were not covered by the small appropriation of Congress for the purpose, thus necessitating that they be met by the hospital fund derived from pay patients exclusively, since we receive, as you are aware, nothing from legacies or endowments, and very little in the way of donations for an institution of this kind and such as other hospitals usually receive from one source or another, with which to defray, in part, their operating expenses, since all hospitals are expected to do a certain kind and amount of charity work—i. e., the care and treatment of patients for whom they receive no compensation from any source.

The following table indicates the amount of work which has been done during the past year, as well as that for the preceding 10 years:

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Cases treated.....	1,311	1,255	1,275	1,300	1,403	1,446	1,498	1,416	1,614	1,557	1,401
Operations (adults).....	602	682	745	635	888	792	752	833	904	1,017	853
Births (including still-births).....	364	358	363	366	411	414	456	427	456	435	412
Percentage of deaths (adults):											
From all causes.....	3.47	2.82	2.65	2.92	2.37	2.91	2.60	3.47	2.31	2.83	1.40
After operation.....	4.85	3.12	3.47	3.17	2.27	2.65	2.66	2.28	2.10	1.97	.93

During the past year 455 parturient women were admitted, of whom 25 were delivered before reaching the hospital or within 40 minutes afterwards. During the past 7 years, there have been admitted 3,235 obstetrical cases, 263 of which delivered themselves en route or a few minutes after their arrival.

These facts indicate the propriety of having an obstetrical hospital centrally located, as this one is, and not on the edge of the city or in the suburbs, which some inconsiderate or inexperienced persons apparently favor.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The training school has done excellent work and the superintendent of nurses and her competent and faithful assistants are to be congratulated on the successful results of their efforts. From the reports I have received from time to time from various sources, our graduates, both in the District and elsewhere, are acquitting themselves most creditably to themselves and the training school.

During the year, we have severed our connection with the Children's Hospital, and are now operating the school under our own distinct charter, and are affiliated with the Emergency Hospital and the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, from which the pupil nurses are deriving excellent opportunities for instruction in general hospital work, and these advantages will still further be increased when the Emergency Hospital has completed its new building now being constructed.

The following nurses were graduated May 26, 1914:

Nannie Elizabeth Steadman.....	Virginia.
Elsie Loraine Fowler.....	District of Columbia.
Mary Virginia Cummings.....	Virginia.
May Matilda Windsor.....	Maryland.
Ethel Letitia McLeod.....	Virginia.
Natalie Anna Brizzolara.....	Virginia.
Margaret Theresa Feller.....	New York.
Henrietta Woolf.....	Virginia.
Estelle Louise Loertscher.....	Switzerland.
Ethol Gray Bennett.....	Virginia.
Carrie Belle Steele.....	Virginia.
Elizabeth Leora Kern ¹	New York.

STATISTICS.

There remained in the hospital June 30, 1913, 68 patients; of these 25 were white and 43 colored. Admissions during the year, including infants and stillbirths, were 1,365, as against 1,514 last year. The total number treated, including infants, was 1,401, as against 1,557 last year; of these 661 were white and 740 colored. Discharges (including stillbirths) and deaths during the year were 1,364, as against 1,527 last year; of this number 637 were white and 727 colored. There remained in the hospital July 1, 1914, 69 patients; of these 36 were white and 33 colored.

In the gynecological division the admissions (including readmissions) were 493, as against 579 last year; in the obstetrical division (including infants, stillbirths, and readmissions), 872, as against 935 last year. Number of births in hospital was 202 males and 210

¹ Graduate of school of nursing, Emergency Hospital, class of 1914.

females, a total of 412, as against 435 last year. Infants admitted after delivery, 2 males and 3 females; total, 5. Of the births in hospital, 179 were white and 233 colored. Of the infants admitted, 3 were white and 2 were colored.

The results of treatment (including readmissions) have been 1,280 discharged as cured and improved, 22 as unimproved, not treated and transferred to other hospitals, and 30 died. Of the deaths, 12 were white and 18 colored. There were 32 stillbirths. The number of days' hospital treatment was 27,487, as against 27,121 in 1913. The daily average under treatment was 75.3, as against 74.3 last year. The largest number of patients in the hospital on any day was 122; the smallest number was 47.

Admissions include the following readmissions: Gynecological division, 22; obstetrical division, 25; total, 47.

MORTALITY.

Our percentage of adult mortality for the year from all causes (1.40) has been lower than it was last year (2.83), and our percentage of mortality after surgical and obstetrical operations, exclusively, has been extraordinarily low (0.93). Last year it was 1.97.

The adult death rate in the obstetrical division, after operations, was even lower than this, i. e., 0.57 per cent, notwithstanding of the 174 cases operated on, 15 were abdominal Cæsarean sections; 1 a vaginal Cæsarean section; 1 a craniotomy, and 2 placenta previa.

Of the 477 cases admitted and treated but 3 died; 1 was unconscious when admitted and was having convulsions every few minutes, and on which an abdominal Cæsarean was at once done, but she never regained consciousness and died in 23 hours and 45 minutes after admission and 20 hours and 45 minutes after the operation. The other 2 deaths were cases of puerperal infection (blood poisoning) and were beyond relief.

The mortality rate, therefore, 0.67 per cent in the obstetrical division, was remarkably low, and exceptionally so, when the character of the cases treated is considered.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT (DISPENSARY).

The dispensary has continued to do excellent work during the year, relieving many patients who otherwise would eventually be compelled to seek hospital treatment.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished in the dispensary during the year:

New cases treated during the year.....	824
Total visits made, including revisits.....	1,866
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	787

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, have been: From the Board of Charities, \$20,399.60, although we have received but \$20,000 for this service; dispensary (out-door) department, \$69.35; private and semiprivate (part pay) patients, \$17,933.27; total earned, \$38,002.62. Operating expenses have been \$42,922.47.

Considering the price during the year of all hospital supplies and foodstuffs, and the amount (\$399.60) which we have earned during the year from the Board of Charities above the amount appropriated by Congress, and for which we have not been paid, this showing is a very good one, although we have been embarrassed in various ways in consequence of an effort and determination to keep our expenses down to the lowest possible living figures.

No hospital can fulfill its proper purposes without a hospital fund from which to draw, as occasions may require, if it assumes to be a charitable institution and itself contribute to worthy and needful objects of charity.

The rate which the Board of Charities has fixed in its contract with us for the maintenance of its wards is not sufficient by far to cover the expense thereof, since the care and treatment of surgical and obstetrical cases is well known by those of experience to be more expensive than purely medical cases, and for this reason I invite your attention to my annual report last year on this subject, and most earnestly request that some steps be taken to secure from the Board of Charities a compensation more commensurate with the cost of maintaining the indigent patients committed to our care.

The following table indicates the percentage of hospital benefit the Board of Charities has received for its indigent cases here during the past eight years and the percentage which it (Board of Charities) has contributed to our operating expenses during that period:

Percentages of patients treated, operating expenses, and per diem cost of maintenance.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Average.
Patients:									
Free.....per cent.....	70	70	71	69	64	74	71	68	70
Pay.....do.....	30	30	29	31	36	26	29	32	30
Operating expenses:									
Free.....do.....	54	50	52	53	48	54	54	53	52
Pay.....do.....	46	50	48	47	52	46	46	47	48
Cost per day (maintenance):									
Excluding infants.....	\$1.51	\$1.69	\$1.77	\$1.75	\$1.89	\$1.78	\$1.92	\$1.98	\$1.79
Including infants.....	\$1.16	\$1.28	\$1.34	\$1.30	\$1.39	\$1.33	\$1.43	\$1.50	\$1.34

The following memorandum, prepared from such annual reports of other hospitals as were accessible, and indicating the relative cost per day for subsistence supplies (raw material), and which includes all persons (patients and employees) subsisted in the hospital, is respectfully submitted:

Institution.	Maintenance per diem per patient.	Subsistence per diem per capita.
Lying-in Hospital, New York City, 1913.....		
Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., 1913.....	\$3.61	
Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, 1913:	3.41	
Free.....		
Pay.....	3.29	
Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass., 1913.....	8.46	\$0.48
Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1913.....	3.00	.31
The Society of the New York Hospital, New York City, 1913.....	2.63	.47
Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, 1913.....	2.60	
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, New York City, 1913.....	2.60	
Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., 1913.....	2.58	
Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, 1913.....	2.56	
	2.51	.32

Institution.	Maintenance per diem per patient.	Subsistence per diem per capita.
McLean Lying-in Hospital, Boston, Mass., 1913.....	\$2.48	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., 1913.....	2.47	.....
Danbury Hospital, Danbury, Conn., 1913.....	2.42	\$0.43
Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn., 1913.....	2.42	.....
Union Benevolent Association Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1913.....	2.40	.....
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1913.....	2.38	.33
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1913.....	2.36	.....
Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls, Mass., 1913.....	2.34	.43
Gouverneur Hospital, New York City, 1912.....	2.33	.43
William W. Backus Hospital, Norwich, Conn., 1913.....	2.30	.....
Harlem Hospital, New York City, 1912.....	2.26	.....
Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., 1913.....	2.19	.23
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, 1913:		
Free.....	2.18	.....
Pay.....	5.25	.....
Fordham Hospital, New York City, 1912.....	2.13	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, 1913:		
Free.....	2.09	.....
Pay.....	4.23	.33
Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass., 1913.....	2.03	.....
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I., 1913.....	2.00	.....
Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D. C., 1914:		
Excluding infants.....		.29
Free.....	1.98	.....
Pay.....	2.31	.....
Including infants.....		.25
Free.....	1.50	.....
Pay.....	1.75	.....
Salem Hospital, Salem, Mass., 1913.....	1.95	.....
Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Canada, 1913.....	1.90	.....
Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1913.....	1.88	.36
Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, Hanover, N. H., 1913.....	1.82	.....
Bellevue Hospital, New York City, 1912.....	1.81	.....
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1913.....	1.78	.....
Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn., 1913.....	1.73	.....
Buffalo General Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., 1913.....	1.71	.32

In computing the per diem cost of maintenance per patient there has been included in our operating expenses every item of expenditure, even those, in some instances, for minor repairs to permanent structures, after the small appropriation by Congress for the purpose (this being a Government building) had become exhausted.

In computing the per diem cost of maintenance of private (pay) patients, the extra expense to the hospital of said patients is first deducted from the expense of all patients (pay and free), and afterwards charged up as additional expense to the pay patients only.

DONATIONS.

During the year the following articles have been donated:

Date.	By whom donated.	Article.
1913.		
July.....	Dr. J. Wesley Bovee.....	Magazines.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
August.....	Mr. Geo. F. Schutt.....	Magazines.
	Mrs. Chester Wells.....	Do.
	Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, through Miss Isabel Duncan..	10, for use in delivery wards.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
September.....	do.....	Do.
October.....	do.....	Do.
	Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.....	Do.
	Mrs. William Sinclair.....	2 kitchen chairs.
	St. Paul's Church.....	Flowers.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Do.
	Board of lady visitors.....	24 blankets (12 through S. Kann Sons & Co.).
November...	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
	Mrs. Colby M. Chester.....	12 glasses jelly.
	Miss Smith.....	Magazines.

Date.	By whom donated.	Article.
1913. Thanksgiving dona- tion day, Nov. 19-13.	Mr. L. E. Mankin..... Mr. J. Robt. Sommerville..... Crescent Oil Co..... Dulin & Martin Co..... Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stevens..... Miss Lucile R. Weaver..... Geo. C. Langley & Bro..... Mr. Nourse, with W. B. Moses & Sons, through Mrs. A. K. Capron..... Miss Ida A. Eberbach, through Mrs. A. K. Capron..... Mrs. Albert Cottle, through Mrs. A. K. Capron..... Mr. Shannon, with the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co., through Mrs. A. K. Capron..... Mrs. Barnard and Mrs. Stevens, through Mrs. A. K. Capron..... Mrs. Helena P. Sisson, with Kellogg Food Co., through Mrs. A. K. Capron..... Schieffelin & Co., through Mrs. A. K. Capron..... Mrs. Maud Marsden..... Miss Edith Morrison..... Miss Victorine Koonen..... Dr. G. Brown Miller..... A friend..... Mrs. A. J. Pagan..... Mrs. J. O. Skinner..... Mrs. Chas. Poor..... Mrs. Susan Y. Egerton..... Baby Tarbox..... F. O. Boyd Co..... Dr. I. S. Stone..... Mrs. W. H. Ross..... A friend..... Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson..... Miss Lelia Waller..... Dr. Geo. A. Baker..... Master Richard Wainwright, jr..... Mrs. Frank C. Cosby..... Mr. Wm. P. Herbst..... Miss Florence King..... Mrs. Flora Urban..... Miss Kathryn Donnelly..... Mrs. Robt. Elmore..... Woolworth's 5 and 10 cent store..... Dr. E. W. Titus..... Mrs. Walter Dunlop..... Mrs. Arthur H. Williams..... Mrs. Enoch L. White..... Miss Laura Stewart..... Miss Duncan, Miss Stockslager, Miss Whitehead, and Miss Parsons..... Mrs. A. T. Robinson..... Miss Ellen S. Floyd..... Miss Sarah B. Corson..... Miss Katherine M. Jolliffe..... Board of Lady Visitors..... National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild..... Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson..... McKee Surgical Instrument Co..... Miss Ida Hodge..... Miss Catherine C. Crowley..... Miss M. Eulalia Coleman..... Mr. E. J. Murphy..... Mrs. Milstead..... Lansburgh Bros..... Mrs. Kate Mann..... Mrs. Nancie Otis Winston..... Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.....	Printing of 500 post cards. 24 cans tomatoes. 1 gallon olive oil. 2 scrub pails, 6 scrub brushes, 12 scrub cloths. 3 towels. 1/2 dozen table napkins. 5 dozen eggs. 16 short length curtains. \$1. 6 pounds corn meal and 2 pounds sugar. 1 dozen packages Takoma biscuits. 3 pounds coffee, 1 pound tea. 6 boxes of rice flakes. 96 Steero bouillon cubes. \$2. \$2. \$1. \$1. \$1. \$1. \$5. \$5. \$5. \$5. \$5. \$2. \$2. \$1. 3 cans tomatoes, 1 can cocoa, 2 dozen oranges. 1 bottle claret, 1 bottle cham- pagne. 50 pounds cut sugar; maga- zines. 30 yards crash for toweling. 5 vases, 3 rubber plants. 1 box assorted groceries. Large basket of fruit. 14 packages absorbent gauze, 6 cans talcum powder, 1 white enameled douche pan. 1 dozen cans peas and 1 dozen cans corn. 3 cans tomatoes. 2 scarfs and 1 table cover 2 dozen Dutch Cleansers. 1 dozen small saucepans. 1 large ham. 1 dozen tumblers. Do. 100 pounds sugar and 19 pounds soda crackers. 1 dozen towels. 3 dozen table napkins. 1 double blanket. 2 cups and saucers. 1 vase. Do. 100 yards outing flannel, 7 1/2 yards flannel, 12 pieces birdseye, 18 baby shirts, 6 crib sheets. Flowers. 12 yards crash and 9 dozen towels. 4 douche pans. 4 small leather pillows, 4 covers for same. 1 glass pitcher and 1 dozen glasses. 4 vases and 2 saucepans. 1 barrel coal oil. 2 sugar bowls, 2 cream pitch- ers, 2 vases. 22 towels. \$2. \$2.50. Flowers.

Date.	By whom donated.	Article.
1913. Thanksgiving dona- tion day, Nov. 19-13.	District of Columbia branch of the Needlework Guild of America.	2 flannelette baby gowns, 4 dozen flannelette baby sacks, 20 baby shirts, 4 pairs baby socks.
	Browning & Middleton.....	5 pounds raisins and 10 pounds mixed nuts.
	National City Dairy Co.....	5 pounds print butter.
	Columbia Dairy Co.....	Do.
	W. W. Leishear & Sons.....	1 barrel apples.
	Emmert Bros.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ box oranges.
	J. W. Gregg.....	6 chickens.
	T. T. Keane Co.....	2 turkeys (40 pounds).
	Chas. H. Javins.....	1 turkey (15 pounds).
	J. H. Magruder.....	1 case tomatoes.
	A. H. Colman.....	5 pounds mixed nuts.
	C. D. Kenny.....	10 pounds coffee.
	Havenner Baking Co.....	1 box mixed cakes.
	Corby Bros.....	16 dozen rolls.
	Mr. H. W. Cott.....	2 layer cakes.
	Chapin & Sacks.....	2 gallons ice cream.
	Mrs. H. W. Fitch.....	3 packages stuffed dates, $\frac{1}{2}$ sack of flour, 3 cans tomatoes, 3 cans peas, 3 cakes Sapolio.
	Mrs. H. N. Moss.....	1 can corn, 1 pound sugar.
	Allegheny Coal Co.....	1 turkey (10 pounds), 1 quart cranberries.
	Mr. P. W. Houser.....	2 packages Puffed Wheat, 2 packages Pancake Flour, 2 cans tomatoes, 2 cans corn and 2 cans sirup.
	Mrs. B. Ashbourne Capehart, through Mrs. A. K. Capron....	\$0.25.
	Mrs. M. O. Graham.....	\$1.
	Mrs. W. W. Finley.....	Flowers.
	Mrs. R. C. Wilton.....	1 Hylo electric bulb.
	Miss Susan P. Hall.....	1 vase.
	Miss Florence Herbert.....	\$5.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
	Miss Lawrence.....	23 baby head shawls.
	Board of lady visitors.....	¹ \$12.50 toward expenses of nurses' Christmas dance.
	Do.....	5 dozen sheets, three $\frac{1}{2}$ -spreads, 150 yards unbleached cotton.
	Gridiron Club, Mr. John S. Shriver.....	Flowers.
	Mr. A. S. Nash, with Lewis Manufacturing Co.....	1 large box assorted bandages.
	E. R. Squibb & Sons.....	1 gallon olive oil, 1 pound pepper, 5 pounds baking powder, 5 pounds sodium bicarbonate, 1 pound potassium bitartrate, 1 pound ground cloves, 1 pound ground cinnamon, 1 pound allspice, 1 pound capsicum.
	Mrs. John H. Cator.....	¹ \$5 for use in nursing department.
	Miss Lydia Hobart.....	3 glasses jelly, 2 jars preserves.
	Board of lady visitors.....	10 spreads.
	Mrs. Charles Poor.....	6 baby head shawls and post cards for patients.
	Board of lady visitors.....	¹ \$15 toward expenses of nurses' Christmas dance.
	Mrs. George Shiras, 3d.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ box of oranges.
	W. T. & F. B. Weaver.....	1 turkey.
	Mr. George F. Schutt.....	6 turkeys.
	Mrs. Allen.....	1 baby wrapper, magazines.
	C. Engle's Sons.....	Fruit.
	Browning & Middleton.....	2 boxes layer raisins.
	Chapin & Sacks.....	5 gallons President Pudding.
	Mrs. J. W. MacMurray.....	Cards for patients, 1 old gown and old linen.
	Dr. Bovee.....	\$5. ¹
	Dr. Sprigg.....	\$2. ¹
	Dr. Bowen.....	\$2. ¹
	Dr. Stone.....	\$1. ¹
1914. January.....	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, through Mrs. R. F. Jackson.	$\frac{1}{2}$ box oranges for free wards.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
	Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.....	Do.
	Board of lady visitors.....	27 blankets.
	Mrs. H. W. Fitch.....	1 Victor talking machine, 7 records.

¹ Toward expenses of nurses' Christmas dance.

Date.	By whom donated.	Article.
1914.		
January.....	Mr. F. H. Berger.....	1 invalid air cushion.
	Mrs. A. K. Capron.....	Magazines.
	Rev. George P. Christian.....	Flowers.
	Board of lady visitors.....	52½ yards flannelette.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
	Board of lady visitors.....	10 small blankets for babies.
February.....	do.....	Do.
	Do.....	10 baby head shawls, 6 dozen towels, 12 small baby blankets.
	Gridiron Club, Mr. J. S. Shriver.....	Flowers.
	Board of lady visitors.....	2 dozen baby shirts, 15 yards rubber sheeting.
	Miss Easton.....	\$1.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
	Board of lady visitors.....	12 pieces of birdseye, 24 spreads, 100½ yards white cotton, 100 yards unbleached cotton, 6 yards flannel, 30 baby shirts, 2 dozen towels, 6 dozen pillowcases, 89 yards gingham.
March.....	The Needlework Guild of America, through Mrs. Robt. Craig.	12 baby gowns, 12 baby dresses, 12 baby shirts, 12 baby undershirts.
	Dr. Geo. C. Gardiner.....	5 dozen Kangaroo tendons.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, through Mrs. R. F. Jackson.	1 box oranges and 1 bushel apples for ward patients.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
	Miss Peck.....	1 baby dress.
	Mrs. Henry Hunt Ludlow, through Mrs. A. K. Capron.....	541 jars of assorted jellies and preserves (value, \$148).
	Mr. A. J. Poston.....	Magazines.
	Miss Helen Beuchert.....	Flowers.
April.....	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, through Mrs. R. F. Jackson.	1 box of oranges for ward patients.
	Mrs. Chas. Poor.....	Easter cards for patients.
	Miss Grace Dumbaugh.....	Flowers.
	Miss Stansbury.....	Washstand.
	Dr. Wm. Mercer Sprigg.....	1 box of oranges.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, through Mrs. R. F. Jackson.	Flowers.
	St. Margaret's Rector's Aid Circle No. 5, through Mrs. Walter Dunlop.	17 baby dresses, 4 head shawls, 18 diapers.
	Board of lady visitors, through Miss Lawrence.....	17 baby head shawls.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, through Mrs. R. F. Jackson.	Flowers.
May.....	Mr. A. J. Poston.....	Magazines.
	Carnegie Library, through the Board of Charities.....	Books and magazines.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, through Miss Powder.	1 box of apples for ward patients.
	Board of lady visitors.....	7 dozen sheets, 24 yards sheeting, 88 pillow cases, 7½ dozen towels.
	Mr. A. J. Poston.....	Magazines.
	Mrs. Newbold Fleming.....	Do.
June.....	Mr. Bowling.....	Do.
	Girls Friendly Society of St. Margaret's Church, through Miss Ethel Davis, and board of lady visitors.	12 muslin baby dresses, 1 flannelette gown, 2 kimonos, 9 baby head shawls, 2 gingham aprons.
	A grateful patient, through Dr. W. Sinclair Bowen.....	1 pair forceps, 1 vulcellum, 2 pairs Mayo scissors, 6 clamps, 7 pairs gloves, 3 dozen needles.
	National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
	Georgetown Industrial Center.....	Doing plain sewing of hospital from time to time during year.
	Propagating gardens.....	4 boxes rose bushes and 10 boxes bedding plants for garden.
	Class 1914, Mount Vernon Seminary, Miss Josephine Sweeney, president.	Flowers.
	Mrs. Katie Sparks.....	Do.
	Miss Farr.....	Morris chair for nurses' home.
	Hospital staff.....	Contributions toward nurses' graduating dance.
	Board of lady visitors.....	1 invalid wheel chair.
	Mrs. D. P. Hall.....	Subscription Daily and Sunday Post part year for wards.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates are respectfully submitted:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.....	\$25,000.00
For reimbursement for services rendered in the care and treatment of indigent patients (wards of the Board of Charities) during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, in excess of the appropriation, and for which no payment, at the contract rate, has been received.....	399.60
Total.....	25,399.60

The progress which is now being made in the construction of our new hospital, under the direct and experienced supervision of Mr. Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol, in whose hands the project was very wisely placed by Congress, is a constant source of pride and pleasure to all those inspired by proper motives in sociological work and interested enough in it, practically, to become acquainted with the need of a women's hospital in Washington, and among these are many women who themselves have been beneficiaries of its good work, or who have had relatives and friends treated here, and this accomplishment will continue to be a living and useful testimonial to the spirit of manhood and charity of those who have been so long working for it.

Very respectfully,

J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1914.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement showing the receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, pertaining to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Financial statement of John D. McChesney, treasurer, Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

Items.	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract made with the Board of Charities under regular appropriation of Congress.	Pay-patient fund.	Total.
By balance on hand July 1, 1913.....	\$111.79	\$58.80	\$170.59
By amount received from Board of Charities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (June 1, 1913, to May 31, 1914).....	20,255.20	.....	20,255.20
By amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (June 1, 1913, to May 31, 1914).....	.....	17,794.42	17,794.42

Financial statement of John D. McChesney, treasurer, Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

Items.	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract made with the Board of Charities under regular appropriation of Congress.	Pay-patient fund.	Total.
By amount received from dispensary patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914 (June 1, 1913, to May 31, 1914).....		\$73.25	\$73.25
By interest on deposits, American Security & Trust Co.....			6.62
By amount received from board of lady visitors, donation.....			400.00
By amount due from Board of Charities for month of June, 1914..	\$1,559.60		1,559.60
By amount due from pay patients for month of June, 1914.....		2,009.55	2,009.55
By amount due from dispensary patients for month of June, 1914.....		4.50	4.50
Total amount available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.....	21,926.59	19,940.52	42,273.73
Total amount disbursed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914..	20,111.53	17,524.14	37,635.67
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....			4,638.06
Amount of unpaid accounts in hands of treasurer.....			12,199.58
Liabilities.....			7,561.52
• CLASSIFICATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.			
Services.....	90.00	15,884.10	15,974.10
Marketing, groceries, and provisions.....	9,056.69	265.88	9,322.57
Ice.....	585.51		585.51
Milk and cream.....	1,235.19		1,235.19
Fuel.....	1,853.54		1,853.54
Gas.....	444.46		444.46
Telephones.....	78.87		78.87
Furniture and house furnishings.....	1,029.20		1,029.20
Books, journals, stationery, printing, and binding.....	434.21	39.56	473.77
Medical and surgical supplies, including repairs to instruments..	2,876.98	110.94	2,987.92
Electrical lighting and material.....	898.03		898.03
Insurance.....	28.79		28.79
Minor repairs.....	1,011.48	56.40	1,067.88
Rent of fire-alarm boxes and equipment.....	100.00		100.00
Laundry supplies.....	333.84		333.84
Incidental (contingent) expenses.....	54.74	1,167.26	1,222.00
Total amount disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.....	20,111.53	17,524.14	37,635.67

JNO. D. MCCHESENEY,
Treasurer Columbia Hospital.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I respectfully submit the twenty-second annual report of the training school for nurses for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Superintendent.....	1
Head obstetrical nurse.....	1
Head operating nurse.....	1
Night supervisor.....	1
Instructor in food and dietetics.....	1
Total.....	5

Pupils:

Seniors.....	5
Intermediates.....	12
Juniors.....	7
Total.....	24
Special nursing: Calls from Washington and places outside of District.....	317
Nurses June 30, 1913.....	23
Nurses received during year.....	24
Nurses graduated.....	11
Nurses dropped from school roll during year to be married, for claims of family and other causes.....	12
Nurses remaining in school after graduating, 1914.....	9
Nurses remaining June 30, 1914.....	33

The work of the training school for the past year has been most encouraging and satisfactory. Our graduates continue to be in demand both in and out of the city.

In addition to their training here, the nurses are sent to the Emergency Hospital for a period of five months, and to the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital for a period of five months.

I desire to express my appreciation to the members of the medical and surgical staff for lectures given and to the different members of the visiting staff for professional services so generously given to both graduates and pupils.

Very respectfully,

MILDRED R. CODWISE, R. N.,
Superintendent of Nurses.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Superintendent of nurses and principal of training school, Mildred R. Codwise, R. N.; nurse in charge of operating room, M. Lilian Turner, R. N.; nurse in charge of obstetrical division, Caroline N. Honodel, R. N.; night supervisor, Cornelia F. Meade, R. N.

GENERAL PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

The three years' course is divided into a probationary term of 3 months, a junior term of 9 months, an intermediate term of 12 months, and a senior term of 12 months.

Preliminary instruction is given in elementary nursing with practical demonstrations, elementary materia medica and solutions, nursing ethics, and elementary anatomy and physiology.

Junior term: Nursing, its principles and practice; anatomy, physiology, elementary materia medica (continued), and sanitation and hygiene.

Intermediate term: Anatomy, physiology, materia medica, and anatomy and diseases of the eye and ear.

Senior term: Instruction and practice in operating room technique, general surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, general medicine, diseases of children, orthopedic surgery, hygiene, massage, and dietetics.

Lectures.—Anatomy, Dr. J. Lewis Riggles; physiology, Dr. H. W. Lawson; materia medica, Dr. Henry C. MacAtee; care of the eye and ear, Dr. D. K. Shute; general surgery, Dr. William P. Carr; gynecology, Dr. J. W. Bovee and Dr. I. S. Stone; obstetrics, Dr. William M. Sprigg and Dr. Sinclair Bowen; diseases of children, Dr. Charles A. Pfender; hygiene, Dr. D. W. Prentiss; orthopedic surgery, Dr. A. R. Shands; general medicine, Dr. Sterling Ruffin; massage, Miss Lippitt.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL (JUNE 30, 1914).

Graduating class still in school: Elsie Fowler, May M. Windsor, Ethel Letitia McLeod, Natalie Brizzolara, Margaret T. Feller, Henrietta Woolf, Estelle Louisa

Loertscher, Ethol Gray Bennett, Carrie B. Steele. Senior class: Elsie Hartwell Smith, Carrie B. Wyne, Maude M. Larrick, Helen Tiffany, Lucy Russell. Intermediate class: Editha Lois Thurber, Ruth Helene Worcester, Hallie J. Crowder, Emily Clare Turner, Anna R. Hurst, Iva R. Young, Caroline Moore, Yates Duke, Victoria Good, Frances Turner, Florence M. Donnelly, Oda Cale. Junior class: Ruth R. Adams, Julia O. Luck, Ella Mabelle MacLeod, Elma B. Jarrett, Milta E. Fordyce, Helen G. Courtrite, Lydia K. Armentrout.

Class of 1914.—Nannie Elizabeth Steadman, private nurse, Washington, D. C.; Elsie Fowler, in school, Columbia Hospital; Mary Virginia Cummings, private nurse, Washington, D. C.; May M. Windsor, in school, Columbia Hospital; Ethel Letitia McLeod, in school, Columbia Hospital; Natalie Brizzolara, in school, Columbia Hospital; Margaret T. Feller, in school, Columbia Hospital; Henrietta Woolf, in school, Columbia Hospital; Estelle Louisa Loertscher, in school, Columbia Hospital; Ethol Gray Bennett, in school, Columbia Hospital; Carrie B. Steele, in school, Columbia Hospital.

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 24, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of lady visitors of Columbia Hospital submit to the board of directors the following list of articles provided by them for the free wards of the hospital for the past year, beginning March 1, 1913:

Sheets.....dozen..	29	Baby dresses.....	25
Pillow cases.....do....	19	Baby gowns.....	33
Spreads.....	112	Head shawls.....	94
Blankets.....	51	Sacks.....	2
Towels.....dozen..	22	Baby shirts.....	54
Crib sheets.....do....	10	Baby socks.....	2
Crib blankets.....	36	Flannel skirts.....	4
Crash.....yards..	50	Birdseye .....pieces..	32
Cotton cloths.....do....	475½	Outing flannel.....yards..	153
Gingham.....do....	89	Flannel.....do....	20

Besides the articles in the foregoing list, the board of lady visitors gave \$15 for a Christmas dance for the nurses and \$12.50, besides several cakes, were given for the refreshments.

The loan of a piano for use in the Sunday services has been secured by one of the ladies for the small cost of cartage from F. G. Smith.

The Sunday services have been kept up regularly, except during the summer months, as also the visiting of the hospital by the ladies.

The board of lady visitors desires to express its sincere thanks to the Georgetown Industrial Center for its generous assistance in having the following sewing done for Columbia Hospital between April 1, 1913, and April 1, 1914, for which the Industrial Center paid its women employees the sum of \$92.35: 19 crib sheets; 45 towels; 84 diapers; 4 patients' wrappers; 278 baby gowns; 46 dresses; 45 nightgowns; 41 surgeons' coats; 14 surgeons' aprons.

A quantity of magazines have been sent to the hospital also.

During the last month \$400 have been given the board of directors to defray a number of small outstanding bills.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRIETTA V. A. MACMURRAY,
Secretary.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL TABLES (SPECIAL).

Nativity of patients admitted.

Alabama.....	4	Ohio.....	6
Arizona.....	1	Oregon.....	1
California.....	4	Pennsylvania.....	25
Connecticut.....	3	Rhode Island.....	1
District of Columbia.....	323	South Carolina.....	5
Delaware.....	1	Tennessee.....	4
Georgia.....	7	Texas.....	3
Illinois.....	5	Virginia.....	234
Indiana.....	7	West Virginia.....	7
Indian Territory.....	1	Wisconsin.....	3
Iowa.....	2	Austria.....	2
Kentucky.....	5	British Guiana.....	1
Kansas.....	2	Canada.....	4
Louisiana.....	3	Central America.....	1
Maine.....	3	England.....	6
Maryland.....	156	France.....	1
Massachusetts.....	9	Germany.....	12
Michigan.....	4	Greece.....	3
Minnesota.....	3	Ireland.....	6
Mississippi.....	1	Italy.....	7
Missouri.....	4	Russia.....	11
New Hampshire.....	1	Scotland.....	4
New Jersey.....	9	Switzerland.....	2
New Mexico.....	1	West Indies.....	1
New York.....	23		
North Carolina.....	16	Total.....	948

Residence of patients admitted.

District of Columbia.....	869	Ohio.....	1
Iowa.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	3
Maryland.....	24	Rhode Island.....	1
Michigan.....	1	Virginia.....	39
Mississippi.....	1	West Virginia.....	1
Missouri.....	2		
New York.....	5	Total.....	948

TABLE I.—Gynecological division.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1913.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In hospital, June 30, 1914.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>External genitalia.</i>										
Inflammatory:										
Abscess of right labia majora.....		1	1	1					1	
Abscess vulvo-vaginal.....		2	2	2					2	
Condylomata of vulva.....		1	1		1				1	
Dyspareunia.....		1	1	1					1	
Dyspareunia following a perineorrhaphy.....		1	1	1					1	
Hypertrophy of labia minora.....		1	1		1				1	
Hypertrophy of labia minora and adhesions about clitoris.....		1	1	1					1	
Sinus suppurating from tuberculosis of left Bartholini's gland.....		1	1		1				1	
Ulcers, multiple of vulva.....		1	1	1					1	
Vaginal fecal fistula.....		1	1		1				1	
Vaginitis, gonorrheal.....		2	2		2				2	
Venereal warts.....		1	1	1					1	
<i>Perineum and vagina.</i>										
Carcinoma of—										
Vagina.....		2	2		2				2	
Vault of vagina, recurrent.....		1	1		1				1	
Neuritis, vaginal.....		1	1	1					1	
Perineum:										
Lacerated.....	1	15	16	15	1				16	
Lacerated, complete.....		2	2	1					1	1
Polypus, vaginal.....		1	1	1					1	
Relaxed vaginal outlet.....	1	9	10	9			1		10	
Vaginitis.....		2	2	2					2	
Vaginismus.....		1	1		1				1	
<i>Uterus.</i>										
Inflammatory:										
Endocervicitis.....		3	3	2	1				3	
Endometritis.....		97	97	94	2		1		97	
Endometritis, hemorrhagic.....		1	1	1					1	
Metritis.....		7	7	7					7	
Ulcer of cervix.....		1	1	1					1	
Mechanical:										
Anteflexion.....		16	16	11	5				16	
Cervix lacerated.....	1	14	15	12	2				14	1
Cervix lacerated, bilateral.....		3	3	3					3	
Cervix lacerated and elongated.....		3	3	3					3	
Cervix stricture.....		1	1	1					1	
Procidentia.....	1	3	4	4					4	
Procidentia extreme of uterus, rectum, and bladder.....		1	1	1					1	
Prolapse.....	1	4	5	5					5	
Retroversion.....		53	53	45	3	1	2		51	2
Neoplasms:										
Carcinoma—										
Adeno.....		4	4	2	2				4	
Cervix.....		11	14	1	10	1		2	14	
Uterus.....	3	7	7	2	2	2	1		7	
Fibroma, multiple.....		38	39	32	2	1	1		36	3
Fibromata, degenerated.....		2	2	1				1	2	
Fibromyoma, multiple.....		10	10	10					10	
Polypus.....		2	2	2					2	
Sarcoma.....		1	1		1				1	
Pregnancy and parturition:										
Abortion—										
Complete.....	2	3	5	5					5	
Incomplete.....	1	29	30	26	3		1		30	
Septic.....		5	5	3	1			1	5	
Threatened.....	1	8	9	9					9	
Eclampsia, threatened.....		1	1	1					1	
Ectopic, gestation—										
Right.....		1	1	1					1	
Ruptured right.....		3	3	3					3	
Ruptured left.....		1	1	1					1	
Gestation products retained.....	3	16	19	19					19	
Pernicious vomiting.....		6	6	5			1		6	
Pregnancy, complicated by—										
Interstitial fibroid.....		7	7	5	1				6	1
Interstitial fibroid and hematoma of right broad ligament.....		1	1		1				1	
Pelvic adhesions.....		1	1		1				1	
Retroverted uterus.....		1	1		1				1	
Pseudocyesis.....		1	1		1				1	
Puerperal septicemia.....		1	1		1				1	
Subinvolution of uterus.....		4	4	3				1	4	
		4	4	4					4	

TABLE I.—Gynecological division—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1913.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In hospital, June 30, 1914.	
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
<i>Uterine appendages.</i>											
Inflammatory:											
Abscess of ovary—											
Right.....		2	2	1	1					2	
Left.....		2	2	1	1					2	
Abscess, tubo-ovarian—											
Right.....		3	3	2	1					3	
Left.....		4	4	3						3	1
Carcinoma of right ovary.....		1	1	1						1	
Cyst of broad ligament, right.....		1	1	1						1	
Cyst of ovary—											
Right.....		8	8	7				1		8	
Left.....		10	10	9	1					10	
Double.....		7	7	6	1					7	
Fibroid, parasitic of broad ligament.....		1	1	1						1	
Hemotoma of ovary, double.....		3	3	3						3	
Hydrosalpinx.....		5	5	4			1			5	
Oophoritis—											
Right.....		5	5	5						5	
Left.....		2	2	2						2	
Double.....		4	4	4						4	
Hystero, double.....		1	1	1						1	
Prolapsed ovary—											
Right.....		2	2	1	1					2	
Left.....		2	2	1				1		2	
Salpingo-oophoritis:											
Right.....		5	5	5						5	
Left.....		2	2	2						2	
Double.....	2	37	39	33				3		36	3
Double tubercular.....		1	1		1					1	
Salpingitis—											
Right.....		4	4	3			1			4	
Left.....		5	5	4	1					5	
Double.....		25	25	21	1		2			24	1
Pyo, single, right.....		2	2								2
Pyo, double.....	6	18	24	16	1	2		1		20	4
Chronic.....		1	1		1					1	
Sclerosis of left ovary.....		1	1	1						1	
Suppurating dermoid cyst.....		2	2	2						2	
<i>Combined genital diseases.</i>											
Abscess, pelvic.....	1	13	14	10	4					14	
Adhesions.....		10	10	10						10	
Carcinoma involving uterus, vagina, rectum, and bladder.....		1	1				1			1	
Fistula, vesico-vaginal.....		2	2	1		1				2	
Peritonitis, pelvic.....		2	2	2						2	
<i>Mental and nervous diseases.</i>											
Hysteria complicating pregnancy.....		1	1		1					1	
<i>Breasts.</i>											
Carcinoma.....	1	6	7	1	5	1				7	
Fibromata.....		3	3	3						3	
Relaxation of both breasts and foreign body in right breast.....		1	1	1						1	
<i>Urinary system.</i>											
Kidney:											
Adhesions about kidney.....		1	1	1						1	
Essential hematoma.....		1	1			1				1	
Perinephritic abscess.....		1	1	1						1	
Pyonephrosis, right.....		2	2	2						2	
Renal colculi, right.....		1	1	1						1	
Bladder:											
Cystitis—											
Chronic.....		1	1	1						1	
General subacute.....		1	1	1						1	
Cystocele.....		8	8	7		1				8	
Incontinence of urine.....		1	1		1					1	
Urethra:											
Caruncle.....		1	1	1						1	
Urethra, dilated.....		1	1	1						1	
Urethritis.....		3	3	2						2	

TABLE I.—Gynecological division—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1913.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In hospital, June 30, 1914.	
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.		
<i>Digestive system.</i>											
Stomach and intestines:											
Inflammatory—											
Abscess, abdominal.....		1	1	1					1		
Adhesions, intestinal.....		7	7	6					6	1	
Appendicitis—											
Acute.....		8	8	8					8		
Chronic.....	107	107	103	2		1			106	1	
Gastritis, acute.....		1	1	1					1		
Gastroenteritis.....		2	2		2				2		
Ulcer, perforating of stomach.....		1	1	1					1		
Mechanical—											
Ascites.....		1	1			1			1		
Constipation, chronic.....		4	4	1	3				4		
Ptosis of transverse colon.....	1		1	1					1		
Peritoneum:											
Adhesions, intraperitoneal.....		1	1	1					1		
Peritonitis, tubercular.....		3	3		3				3		
Rectum and anus:											
Hemorrhoids—											
External.....		10	10	10					10		
Internal.....		1	1	1					1		
Ischiorectal abscess.....		3	3	3					3		
Ischiorectal fistula.....		3	3	2			1		3		
Laceration of sphincter ani muscle.....		1	1	1					1		
Polypus rectal.....		2	2	2					2		
Recto-vaginal fistula.....		1	1							1	
Stricture of rectum.....		3	3		1		1	1	3		
Specific.....		1	1		1				1		
Tubercular.....	1	1	2		2				2		
Ulcer of anus.....		1	1	1					1		
Gall bladder and liver:											
Carcinoma of liver.....		2	2			1		1	2		
Cholecystitis, chronic.....		2	2	2					2		
Cholelithiasis.....		1	1	1					1		
Cyst, multilocular of liver.....	1		1		1				1		
Obstruction, intestinal.....		1	1							1	
Obstruction, sigmoid-carcinoma.....		1	1		1				1		
<i>Lymphatic system</i>											
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids.....		2	2	2					2		
Suppurating inguinal glands, multiple.....		1	1	1					1		
<i>Hernia.</i>											
Femoral.....		1	1	1					1		
Inguinal, strangulated.....		1	1	1					1		
Umbilical.....		4	4	2		2			4		
Ventral.....		6	6	6					6		
<i>Infectious diseases.</i>											
Bronchitis, acute.....		2	2	2					2		
Syphilis.....		6	6		6				6		
Tonsillitis, acute.....		5	5	4	1				5		
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....		1	1					1	1		
Typhoid fever.....		1	1	1					1		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Abdominal cicatrix.....		1	1	1					1		
Abscess of—											
Left buttock, tubercular.....		1	1	1					1		
Right buttock.....		1	1	1					1		
Diastasis recti.....		2	2	2					2		
Diffuse lipomata of chest wall.....		1	1	1					1		
Fistula, multiple tubercular vaginal enteric and universal tubercular peritonitis.....		1	1								
Ingrown toe nail.....		1	1		1				1		
Lipoma of right thigh.....		1	1	1					1		
Sarcoma of right thigh.....		1	1	1					1		
Undiagnosed.....		1	1	1					1		
		4	4		3		1		4		
Total.....	29	864	893	723	100	16	19	11	839	24	

TABLE II.—Surgical operations.

Operation.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total discharged.	In hospital June 30, 1914.
<i>On the vulva.</i>							
Cauterization, galvano, of venereal warts	1	1				1	
Dissection of sinus tract from suppurating Bartholini's gland	1		1			1	
Incision and drainage of:							
Abscess of right labia majora	1	1				1	
Vulvo-vaginal abscess	2	2				2	
Resection of:							
Labia minora	1		1			1	
Labia minora and separation of adhesions about clitoris	1	1				1	
<i>On the perineum and vagina.</i>							
Cauterization of upper part of vagina	2		2			2	
Actual cautery	1		1			1	
Closure of vesico-vaginal fistula	1	1				1	
Excision of vaginal polypus	1	1				1	
Perineorrhaphy	13	11				11	2
Emmett's	9	8				8	1
La Forte's	2	2				2	
Vaginal incision and drainage	3	3				3	
Vaginal incision for dyspareunia	1	1				1	
<i>On the uterus.</i>							
Vaginal route:							
Amputation of cervix	4	4				4	
Amputation of post lip of cervix and denudation of anterior lip	1	1				1	
Cauterization of cervix	6		4		2	6	
Curettage of cervix	10	7	3			10	
Cauterization of uterus with zinc chloride	1		1			1	
Colporrhaphy, anterior	7	7				7	
Colpoperineorrhaphy	3	3				3	
Dilatation and curettage	114	110	2			112	2
Dilatation and introduction of stem pessary	5	4	1			5	
Hysterectomy—							
Vaginal	5	5				5	
Pan, vaginal	3	2	1			3	
Injection of uterus, urethra, and tubes with tincture of iodine 25 per cent	1	1				1	
Interposition operation	2	2				2	
Radium inserted in vagina for recurrent carcinoma of vault	1		1			1	
Removal of polypus	2	2				2	
Trachelorrhaphy	12	11	1			12	
Abdominal route:							
Hysterectomy	1		1			1	
Abdominal	3	3				3	
Supervaginal	17	17				17	
Supervaginal, partial	3	1				1	2
Myomectomy	7	7				7	
Panhysterectomy—							
Abdominal	13	10	1	1	1	13	
Subtotal	21	15				15	6
Supervaginal	5	5				5	
Shortening of round ligaments	2	2				2	
Alexander-Martins modification	4	4				4	
Alexander-Mayo	2	2				2	
Baldy Webster	16	16				16	
Baldy Webster, modified	4	4				4	
Gilliam	5	5				5	
Long	2	2				2	
Mayo	1	1				1	
Polk	1	1				1	
Triplication	2	2				2	
Wiley	1	1				1	
Ventral fixation	1	1				1	
Ventral suspension	4	4				4	
Wertheim's operation	1	1				1	
<i>On the uterine appendages.</i>							
Broad ligament operation for cystocele	1	1				1	
Colpotomy, posterior	5	5				5	
Enucleation of broad ligament cyst	3	3				3	
Left phimosi operation on tube	2	2				2	
Injection of tube with tincture of iodine 25 per cent	4	4				4	
Myomectomy of parasitic fibroid of broad ligament	1	1				1	
Oophorectomy:							
Right	8	8				8	
Left	12	12				12	
Double	2	2				2	

TABLE II.—Surgical operations—Continued.

Operation.	Total opera- tions.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total dis- charged.	In hospital June 30, 1914.
<i>On the uterine appendages—Continued.</i>							
Ovariocystectomy.....	1	1				1	
Salpingectomy:							
Right.....	7	7				7	
Left.....	17	17				17	
Double.....	11	11				11	
Salpingo-oophorectomy:							
Right.....	26	25	1			26	
Left.....	11	9	2			11	
Double.....	13	10	2		1	13	
Separation of pelvic adhesions.....	13	13				13	
Suspension of right ovary and tube.....	2	2				2	
<i>On the breasts.</i>							
Amputation of—							
Right breast.....	2		2			2	
Right breast and dissection of axillary glands.....	2	1	1			2	
Left breast.....	3	1	1	1		3	
Excision of fibromata.....	2	2				2	
Plastic mastorrhaphy.....	1	1				1	
<i>On the urinary system.</i>							
Cystoscopic examination.....	5			5		5	
Excision of urethrocele.....	1	1				1	
Incision and drainage of perinephritic abscess.....	1	1				1	
Nephrectomy, right.....	2	2				2	
Removal of calculus through pelvis of kidney.....	1	1				1	
Resection of urethra.....	1	1				1	
Swabbing urethra with tincture iodine, 25 per cent.....	1	1				1	
<i>On the digestive tract.</i>							
Intestines:							
Appendectomy.....	112	112				112	
Formation of artificial anus.....	2	1	1			2	
Gastroenterostomy.....	1	1				1	
Herniotomy:							
Inguinal.....	1	1				1	
Umbilical.....	4	2		2		4	
Ventral.....	7	7				7	
Femoral.....	1	1				1	
Plication of cecum and ascending colon.....	1	1				1	
Separation of intestinal adhesions.....	11	11				11	
Rectum and anus:							
Curettment of anal ulcer.....	1	1				1	
Dilatation of sphincter ani muscle.....	6	4	2			6	
Excision of cecum and iliocecal valve and anastomosing intestines.....	1						1
Hemorrhoidectomy.....	7	7				7	
Incision of fistula.....	2	2				2	
Incision and drainage of ischiorectal abscess.....	2	2				2	
Plastic operation for restoration of lacerated sphincter ani muscle.....	1	1				1	
Proctectomy.....	1				1	1	
Removal of rectal polypus.....	2	2				2	
Resection of rectum.....	1						1
Gall bladder and liver:							
Cholecystotomy.....	3	3				3	
Pericolic adhesions.....	1						1
<i>On the lymphatic system.</i>							
Inguinal adenectomy.....	1	1				1	
Tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy.....	2	2				2	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Abdominal closure of multiple enteric fistula.....	1		1			1	
Excision of—							
Old abdominal scar.....	1	1				1	
Sarcoma of thigh.....	1	1				1	
Exploratory laparotomy.....	5		1	2	2	5	
Exploratory laparotomy and vaginal drainage.....	2	1	1			2	
Foot's operation for ingrown toe nail.....	1	1				1	
Incision and drainage of abscess of right buttock.....	1	1				1	
Intermuscular injection of salvarsan.....	2		2			2	
Intervenous injection of salvarsan.....	3		3			3	
Lipectomy.....	2	2				2	
Total.....	684	609	41	11	7	668	16

TABLE III.—Deaths, Gynecological Division.

Gyne- cologi- cal No.	Diagnosis.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
1913-14. 4	Carcinoma of liver and acute hemorrhage.	Exploratory laparot- omy.	Carcinoma of liver and acute hemorrhage.	Died 10 hours after op- eration.
23	Ovarian cyst.....	None.....	Ovarian cyst, myo- carditis, and ex- haustion.	Died 6 days after ad- mission.
117	Puerperal septice- mia.	.....do.....	Septicemia (puerper- al) and exhaustion.	Died 6½ hours after op- eration.
152	Abdominal abscess....	Exploratory laparot- omy with drainage; formation of artifi- cial anus.	Perforation of intes- tine with peritoni- tis and septicemia.	Died 18 hours after op- eration.
167	Multiple rectal strict- ures.	Proctectomy.....	Multiple impermeable strictures of rectum and exhaustion.	Died 1 month and 2 days after operation.
187	Carcinoma of cervix uteri.	Galvano cautery of cervix.	Carcinoma of cervix uteri and exhaus- tion.	Died 22 days after op- eration.
217	Left broad ligament and suppurating dermoid cyst; right pyosalpinx; chronic appendicitis.	Double salpingo oophorectomy.	Peritonitis following suppurating der- moid cyst, and ex- haustion.	Died 19 hours after op- eration.
254	Pulmonary tubercu- losis.	None.....	Pulmonary tubercu- losis and exhaustion.	Died 3 days after ad- mission.
283	Multiple fibromata uteri; carcinoma of cervix uteri; um- bilical hernia; double pyosalpinx.	Galvano cauterization of cervix; abdomi- nal pan hysterec- tomy; herniotomy.	Carcinoma uteri; mul- tiple fibromata ute- ri; double salpingi- tis and exhaustion.	Died 22 days after op- eration.
358	Septic abortion, dou- ble salpingitis.	None.....	Septic abortion; dou- ble salpingitis and exhaustion.	Died 2 days after ad- mission.
398	Multiple degenerated fibromata uteri; um- bilical hernia; hy- drosalpinx; ovarian cyst.	Pan hysterectomy; herniotomy; lipec- tomy.	Very large degenerat- ing fibroid of uterus and shock.	Died 30 hours after op- eration.

TABLE IV.—Obstetrical division.

[Classified and compiled by the house staff.]

Adults:

Remaining undelivered July 1, 1913.....	5
Remaining delivered July 1, 1913.....	17
Admitted before delivery.....	448
Admitted delivered.....	7
Total.....	477
Discharged, delivered at term.....	369
Discharged or left undelivered.....	36
Discharged, delivered premature.....	41
Died, delivered.....	3
Remaining undelivered June 30, 1914.....	8
Remaining delivered June 30, 1914.....	20
Total.....	477

Infants:

Remaining July 1, 1913.....	16
Births at term.....	339
Births, premature (under 7 months).....	13
Births, premature (7 months and over).....	28
Stillbirths.....	32
Born before admission.....	5
Total.....	433
Discharged.....	368
Died.....	16
Stillbirths.....	32
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	17
Total.....	433

TABLE V.—Operations.

Operations.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.	Total.
Cæsarean section:					
Abdominal.....	12		1	2	15
Vaginal.....				1	1
Craniotomy.....	1				1
Episiotomy:					
Right.....	1				1
Left.....	3				3
Double.....	8				8
Forceps:					
High.....	10				10
Mid.....	18				18
Low.....	7				7
Incision of breast.....	1			1	2
Insertion Voorhees bag.....	6				6
Manual extraction placenta.....	1				1
Myomectomy.....		1			1
Perineorrhaphy:					
First degree.....	76			2	78
Second degree.....	15				15
Third degree.....	6				6
Podalic version.....	1				1
Total.....	166	1	1	6	174

TABLE VI.—Complications.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1913.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In hospital June 30, 1914.
MATERNAL.								
Abruptio placenta.....	1		1	1				
Abscess breast.....		2	2	1				1
Adherent placenta.....		1	1	1				
Aortic insufficiency.....	1		1		1			
Carcinoma cervix.....	1		1			1		
Contracted pelvis.....		4	4			4		
Eclampsia.....		7	7	3			1	3
Fibromata uteri.....		1	1		1			
Hemorrhage from varicose veins of vulva.....		1	1	1				
Inertia uteri.....		1	1	1				
Placenta previa:								
Central.....		1	1	1				
Partial.....	1		1	1				
Postpartum hemorrhage:								
Severe.....								
Slight.....	1	28	29	29				
Puerperal septicemia.....		2	2				2	
Sapremia.....		1	1	1				
Severe antipartum hemorrhage.....		1	1	1				
Syphilis.....		9	9		1	8		
Threatened eclampsia.....		1	1	1				
Ulcer on labia.....		1	1		1			
Varicose veins of lower extremities.....		1	1		1			
Total.....	5	62	67	42	5	13	3	4
INFANTILE.								
Atelectasis.....		3	3	1			2	
Cephalhematoma.....	1		1	1				
Cleft palate.....		1	1			1		
Conjunctivitis.....	1	20	21	14	3			4
Coryza.....		2	2	2				
Double talipes varus.....		1	1		1			
Hemorrhages from vagina and rectum.....		1	1	1				
Hemorrhage of newborn (from rectum).....		1	1	1				
Harelip.....		1	1					
Hydrocephalus.....		1	1			1		
Inanition.....		1	1				1	
Intestinal obstruction.....		2	2				2	
Knot in funis.....		1	1				1	
Malnutrition.....		1	1	1				
Ophthalmia.....		1	1		1			
Phimosis.....		1	1		1			
Prematurity.....	5	3	8	8				
Superfluous digit on each hand.....		20	20	9	1		9	1
Scabies.....		1	1	1				
Volvulus of intestines.....		3	3	3				
Total.....	7	65	72	42	7	2	16	5

TABLE VII.—Cause of death.
MATERNAL.

Obstet- rical No.	Conditions complicat- ing pregnancy.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
61	Eclampsia.....	Abdominal Cæsarean section.	Eclampsia and ex- haustion.	Died 20 hours and 45 minutes after de- livery and 23 hours and 45 minutes after admission.
269	Puerperal septicemia..	None.....	Puerperal septicemia and exhaustion.	Breech extraction. macerated fetus (6½ months); died 30 days after delivery; eleva- tion in temperature began 24 hours after delivery.
314	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Died 13 days after de- livery; elevation in temperature began second day after de- livery.

TABLE VIII.—Births, including stillbirths.

	In hospital.		Admitted to hospital.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
White.....	86	93	2	1
Colored.....	116	117	.....	2
Total.....	202	210	2	3

Twin births, 3 cases.

CAUSE OF STILLBIRTHS.

Cerebral anemia (2 coils cord around neck).....	1
Eclampsia.....	1
Placenta previa centralis.....	1
Placenta previa marginal.....	1
Placenta previa and prolapsed cord.....	1
Prematurity.....	15
Prolapsed cord.....	1
Protracted labor and prolapsed cord (crainitomy).....	1
Syphilis.....	6
Unknown.....	4
Total.....	32

Pathological department.

[Prepared by the pathologist.]

Bacterial cultures examined.....	11
Examination of smears:	
(a) From cervix.....	6
(b) From uterine cavity.....	4
(c) From fallopian tube.....	1
Autogenous vaccines prepared.....	6
Blood examinations:	
(a) Hemoglobin estimation.....	112
(b) Red cell counts.....	105
(c) White cell counts.....	148
(d) Differential count of leucocyte.....	7
(e) Widal reactions.....	2
(f) Examination for malarial parasites.....	8
Histologic examination of operative and autopsy specimens.....	155
Routine examination of urine.....	3,260
Necropsies.....	3

Report of admissions and discharges for year ending June 30, 1914.

SUMMARY.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	2	13	.....	3	18
Admitted during year.....	.....	303	.....	14	317
Born in institution.....	54	57	1	1	113
Total.....	56	373	1	18	448
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	51	317	1	12	381
Improved.....	.....	31	.....	3	34
Unimproved.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Deaths during year.....	.....	5	.....	1	6
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	1	15	.....	2	18
Stillbirths.....	4	1	.....	.....	5
Total.....	56	373	1	18	448
Daily average number of patients.....	2.02	16.24	0.08	0.78	19.12
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients..	737	5,927	30	286	6,980
Largest number patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	1	9	8	32	50
Admitted during year.....	2	164	.....	470	636
Born in institution.....	32	36	115	116	299
Total.....	35	209	123	618	985
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	26	160	108	496	790
Improved.....	.....	20	.....	55	75
Unimproved.....	.....	4	.....	14	18
Deaths during year.....	2	5	2	15	24
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	3	17	3	28	51
Stillbirths.....	4	3	10	10	27
Total.....	35	209	123	618	985
Daily average number of patients.....	1.54	11.73	5.52	37.39	56.18
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients..	562	4,283	2,015	13,647	20,507
Largest number patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96
Smallest number patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 24,669.

Out-patient department (dispensary).

[Compiled by the dispensary staff.]

<i>Diseases of the vulva.</i>		<i>Functional diseases.</i>	
Abscess, vulvo-vaginal.....	5	Amenorrhea.....	3
Chancroids.....	3	Dysmenorrhea.....	39
Cyst of vulva.....	1	Menopause.....	23
Papillomata.....	4	Artificial.....	19
Pruritus.....	2	Menorrhagia.....	12
		Metrorrhagia.....	23
<i>Diseases of the vagina.</i>		<i>Unclassified.</i>	
Cystocele.....	2	Asthma.....	1
Rectocele.....	7	Adenitis:	
Vaginitis.....	9	Cervical.....	1
		Unguinal.....	11
		Abscess, breast.....	7
		Bronchitis.....	4
		Breast:	
		Carcinomata.....	5
		Fibromata.....	3
		Cavies of vertebra.....	1
		Constipation, chronic.....	21
		Fistula, ischio-rectal.....	3
		Fissure in ano.....	2
		Gastritis:	
		Chronic.....	4
		Acute.....	2
		Gonorrhea.....	17
		Goiter:	
		Simple.....	2
		Exophthalmic.....	1
		Hemorrhoids.....	9
		Hernia:	
		Inguinal.....	1
		Unbilical.....	3
		Hysteria.....	9
		Influenza.....	6
		Lumbago.....	2
		Mastitis.....	3
		Migraine.....	1
		Mitral, regurgitation.....	2
		Neuralgia.....	1
		Neurasthenia.....	17
		Pleurisy.....	3
		Post operative adhesions.....	5
		Rheumatism.....	8
		Syphilis.....	15
		Sarcoma of thigh.....	1
		Sciatica.....	4
		Sacro-iliac relaxation.....	2
		Sterility.....	3
		Tonsilitis.....	11
		Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	3
		Urticaria.....	2
		Vaccination.....	241
		Vaginitis.....	2
		Varicose veins of leg.....	3
		Wounds:	
		Contused.....	2
		Incised.....	6
		Infected.....	2
		Lacerated.....	6
		Punctured.....	1
		Total.....	1,067
<i>Diseases of the uterus.</i>			
Inflammatory:			
Endometritis.....	24		
Endocervicitis.....	2		
New growths:			
Carcinomata.....	4		
Fibromata.....	22		
Displacements:			
Anteflexion.....	6		
Procidentia.....	4		
Prolapse.....	7		
Retroflexion.....	2		
Retroversion.....	66		
Unclassified:			
Erosion of cervix.....	2		
Laceration of cervix.....	62		
Subinvolution.....	5		
<i>Diseases of uterine appendages.</i>			
Abscess, pelvic.....	2		
Adhesions, pelvic.....	13		
Oophoritis.....	7		
Ovarian cyst.....	1		
Pregnancy, ectopic.....	1		
Salpingitis, acute.....	24		
Salpingitis, chronic.....	77		
Prolapse of ovary.....	1		
<i>Diseases of urinary system.</i>			
Hematoma.....	1		
Nephritis.....	3		
Papillomata of bladder.....	1		
Pyelitis.....	18		
Urethral caruncle.....	6		
Urethritis.....	12		
<i>Pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium.</i>			
Abortion:			
Incomplete.....	19		
Threatened.....	6		
Laceration of perineum.....	22		
Pregnancy.....	34		
Hyperemesis.....	2		

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—Admiral Willard H. Brownson, president, 1751 N Street NW; Gen. M. V. Z. Woodhull, vice president, 2033 G Street NW.; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., secretary, 1801 Connecticut Avenue; Mr. N. Landon Burchell, treasurer, 1325 F Street NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Avenue of the Presidents; Mr. William H. Beck, 1403 H Street NW.; Mr. George W. Brown, 1333 F Street NW.; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S Street NW.; Mr. Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; Mr. Frank C. Henry, 703 Fifteenth Street NW.; Mr. O. H. P. Johnson, 2205 Massachusetts Avenue; Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania Avenue; Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York Avenue NW.; Mr. F. B. McGuire, Corcoran Gallery of Art; Mrs. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut Avenue NW.; Mr. H. S. Matthews, 1415 G Street; Mr. William A. Mearns, 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue; Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, Second National Bank; Mr. J. H. Small, Woodward Building.; J. Ford Thompson, M. D., Cosmos Club. Expiration of term of service: 1915, Drs. Acker, Adams, and Messrs. Matthews and Mearns; 1916, Messrs. Johnson, Kauffmann, McGuire, and Rudolph; 1917, Dr. Thompson, Messrs. Brown and Small and Gen. Woodhull; 1918, Messrs. Burchell, Glover, Lambie, and Mrs. McGuire; 1919, Admiral Brownson, Mrs. Gale, Messrs. Beck and Henry.

Executive committee.—Dr. George N. Acker, chairman; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale; Mr. O. H. P. Johnson; Admiral W. H. Brownson, ex officio; Dr. Samuel S. Adams, ex officio; Mr. N. L. Burchell, ex officio; the president of the ladies' board.

Finance committee.—Mr. George W. Brown, chairman; Mr. F. C. Henry, Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann; Mr. H. S. Matthews.

Legislation committee.—Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, chairman; Mr. Charles C. Glover.

Committee on buildings and grounds.—Gen. M. V. Z. Woodhull, chairman; Mr. O. H. P. Johnson; Admiral W. H. Brownson, ex officio; Mr. N. L. Burchell, ex officio.

Medical staff.—Officers: Samuel S. Adams, M. D., chairman; John Dunlop, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: A. F. A. King, M. D.; Franck Hyatt, M. D.; George M. Kober, M. D.; Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D.; John Crayke Simpson, M. D.; H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: Department of medicine—George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth Street; Frank Leech, M. D., 1372 Columbia Road; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1801 Connecticut Avenue; Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 2017 Columbia Road; Department of surgery—John R. Wellington, M. D., 1723 Connecticut Avenue NW.; Luther H. Reichelderfer, M. D., 1721 Connecticut Avenue NW.; Harry Hyland Kerr, M. D., 1742 N Street NW. Department of orthopedic surgery—John Dunlop, M. D., 1621 Connecticut Avenue NW.; William G. Erving, M. D., 922 Seventeenth Street NW. Department of ophthalmology—D. K. Shute, M. D., 1719 De Sales Street, NW. Department of laryngology, otology, and rhinology—William K. Butler, M. D., 1207 M Street NW; Charles W. Richardson, M. D., 1317 Connecticut Avenue NW. Assistants to attending staff: Dispensary service—Edgar P. Copeland, M. D., The Rockingham; Harry A. Ong, M. D., 1768 Columbia Road; E. G. Seibert, M. D., 1545 I Street NW.; H. H. Donnally, M. D., 1612 I Street NW.; J. Rozier Biggs, M. D., 213 Eleventh Street SW.; P. Edward Larkin, M. D., The Montana; A. L. Hunt, M. D., The Burlington. Junior assistants: Lewis C. Ecker, M. D., 1633 Connecticut Avenue, NW.; E. W. Titus, M. D., 1730 M Street NW.; James M. Moser, M. D., 1219 Connecticut Avenue NW.; Charles Wheatley, M. D., Twelfth and Massachusetts Avenue NW.; Cabell Moore, M. D., The Wyoming. In charge of tuberculosis clinic: Charles A. Pfender, M. D., 504 Rhode Island Avenue NW. Anesthetist: James M. Moser, M. D., 1219 Connecticut Avenue NW.; Pathologist: William H. Hough, M. D., The Toronto. Assistant: James A. Gannon, M. D., 1219 Connecticut Avenue NW. House staff: Superintendent—Miss Margaret Woodworth. Resident physicians—Ernest L. Morgan, M. D.; Charles A. Campbell, M. D.; Dan F. Noonan, M. D.; Harold H. Connelly, M. D. Externes—Francis D. Gibbs, Frederick P. Schreiber, Thomas Miller, jr., Maurice Sellinger, Fred S. Sanderson. Pharmacist—William F. Passer, Phar. D., July 1, 1913–July 1, 1914. School of nursing—Superintendent, Miss Margaret Woodworth, R. N.; assistant superintendent, Miss Alma J. Bowman, R. N.; second assistant and operating-room nurse, Miss Veronica Mollison, R. N.; night supervisor, Miss Louisa D. Shaffer.

Officers and members board of lady visitors Children's Hospital.—Mrs. F. B. McGuire, president, 1333 Connecticut Avenue; Mrs. T. M. Gale, first vice president, 2300 S Street; Mrs. C. C. Glover, second vice president, 1703 K Street; Mrs. Horace Westcott, corresponding secretary, 1310 Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Wm. A. Hammond, recording secretary, 1714 Connecticut Avenue; Mrs. John D. Patten, treasurer, 1824 Twenty-

third Street; Mrs. A. E. Bates, The Connecticut; Mrs. A. S. Barker, 1716 N Street; Mrs. Gist Blair, 1651 Pennsylvania Avenue; Mrs. Lloyd Bowers, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, 1503 Twenty-first Street; Mrs. Churchill Candee, 1718 Rhode Island Avenue; Mrs. H. C. Corbin, The Connecticut; Mrs. James F. Curtis, Boston, Mass.; Miss Davidge, 2115 O Street; Mrs. C. H. Davis, 1705 Rhode Island Avenue; Mrs. W. C. Denny, Bermuda; Mrs. Elkins, 1626 K Street; Mrs. Reginald Fendall, 2303 Bancroft Place; Mrs. A. W. Ferguson, The Grafton; Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, 1520 Twentieth Street; Mrs. Preston Gibson, 1712 Rhode Island Avenue; Mme. Hauge, 2349 Massachusetts Avenue; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M Street; Mrs. Reynolds Hitt, 1520 Eighteenth Street; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth Street; Mrs. R. M. Kauffmann, The Dresden; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. John F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. Joseph Leiter, McLean, Va.; Miss Bertha Looker, 1312 Thirtieth Street; Mrs. H. C. Moses, 1714 Rhode Island Avenue; Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island Avenue; Miss Mae McCauley, 220 B Street SE.; Mrs. William A. Mearns, 2301 S Street; Mrs. William Merriam, 1728 N Street; Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first Street; Mrs. Clarence Moore, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. Noble, 1761 N Street; Mrs. R. Ross Perry, 1635 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. Mahlon Pitney, 1763 R Street; Mrs. Albert M. Read, The Mendota; Mrs. John F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth Street; Mrs. C. R. P. Rodgers, Hamilton, Mass.; Miss S. S. Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island Avenue; Mrs. Harold I. Sewall, 324 Indiana Avenue; Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. John C. Simpson, 1421 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. Henry Spencer, 1747 Rhode Island Avenue; Mrs. Wolcott Tuckerman, 2224 R Street; Mrs. Westinghouse, Dupont Circle; Mrs. John F. Wilkins, 1700 Massachusetts Avenue; Mrs. Clarence Wilson, 1707 Rhode Island Avenue; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G Street; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming Avenue.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL:

I submit the following for the consideration of this board:

The hospital is in good condition and the reports of the treasurer, the medical staff, the board of lady visitors, the school of nursing, and the treasurer of St. Mary's Guild show in detail the work done.

Very respectfully,

WILLARD H. BROWNSON,
President Children's Hospital.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1913..... \$5, 035. 64

RECEIPTS.

General:

From hospital—

General ward.....	\$1, 440. 35
Private ward.....	2, 837. 85
Private nurses.....	166. 00
X-ray apparatus.....	5. 00
Operating room.....	\$1, 249. 00
Less paid to anesthetist, special nurse, etc..	526. 50

722. 50

Nurses' reimbursement for breakage.....	73. 35
Telephone tolls.....	13. 37
Sale of drugs to staff.....	8. 27
Sale of record blanks.....	6. 25
Use of baby carriage.....	1. 00

5, 273. 94

Income account—

Nairn estate.....	3, 142. 57
Woodbury properties.....	173. 84
Woodbury securities.....	281. 46
1606 Seventeenth St.....	546. 00
Less taxes, repairs, etc.....	226. 34

319. 66

Union Turnpike dividend.....	14. 00
Transfer income from endowments.....	5, 800. 00

9, 731. 53

General—Continued.**Ladies' board—**

Nurse and seamstress	\$348. 00	
Members' dues.....	250. 00	
Proceeds from charity ball.....	\$4, 704. 69	
Less 50 per cent returned.....	2, 352. 35	
	<u>2, 352. 34</u>	
District of Columbia.....		\$2, 950. 34
Board of Charities, on account of care of children.....		12, 556. 45
Donations.....	420. 00	24. 95
Less transfer to ladies' board	10. 00	
	<u>410. 00</u>	
Members' dues		120. 00
Total general receipts.....		<u>31, 067. 21</u>

Special:

Graceland Cemetery, proceeds from distributive share from sale of cemetery.....		130. 28
Sale of 8 shares Union Turnpike Co. stock to Montgomery County and State of Maryland.....		96. 00
St. Mary's Guild, to name a cot in baby ward to the memory of Alice Whitcomb Nicholson.....		500. 00
Estate of William Wilson Finley, bequest as an endowment of a bed in baby ward in the name of his daughter, Dorothy Surget Finley..		500. 00
Estate of George Casper Bergling, bequest without condition.....	2, 500. 00	
Estate of Adelaide J. Brown, bequest without condition.....	500. 00	
Miss Elizabeth F. James, donation in memoriam.....	500. 00	
Total special receipts.....		<u>4, 726. 28</u>
Total from all sources.....		<u>40, 829. 15</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.**General:**

Pay roll.....	\$11, 965. 24
Table supplies.....	8, 940. 68
Medical supplies.....	1, 600. 40
Miscellaneous supplies.....	1, 351. 19
Superintendent's sundry expenses.....	233. 55
Fuel.....	2, 525. 14
Ice.....	929. 46
Electricity.....	723. 88
Gas.....	741. 91
Telephone.....	251. 50
Pathologist.....	250. 00
Repairs.....	433. 30
Rental of safe deposit box.....	10. 00
Annual report, printing and mailing.....	337. 25
Incorporating nurses' training school.....	14. 45
Elevator, repairs and inspection.....	\$8. 10
Insurance.....	35. 00
Rental of gas governor.....	43. 10
Deposit with collector of taxes, to cover charges for removing trees, etc.	7. 00
Post-office stamps for treasurer.....	30. 00
Post-office stamps for assistant secretary	12. 78
Board room attendant.....	15. 00
Bond of treasurer.....	7. 00
Bond of superintendent.....	25. 00
Reimbursement to C. S. Reeve.....	5. 00
Dorothy Surget Finley memorial tablet.....	77. 00
Interest on building loan notes.....	6. 00
	<u>3, 750. 00</u>
Total general disbursements.....	<u>34, 285. 83</u>

Special:

Transfer to endowment account, to cover W. W. Finley endowment..	\$500. 00
Transfer to permanent investment account, to cover unconditional legacies—	
George Casper Bergling.....	2, 500. 00
Adelaide J. Brown.....	500. 00
Total special disbursements.....	3, 500. 00
Total general disbursements.....	34, 285. 83
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	3, 043. 30
Total from all sources.....	40, 829. 13

Respectfully submitted.

N. L. BURCHELL, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF HOSPITAL.

[Fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.]

Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913	54
Number of patients admitted during year.....	1, 110
Total number of patients treated.....	1, 164
Total admitted:	
White, male, 394; female, 301}	1, 110
Colored, male, 224; female, 191}	
Discharged, total:	
White, male, 348; female, 271}	989
Colored, male, 195; female, 175}	
Discharged, cured:	
White, male, 272; female, 196}	739
Colored, male, 151; female, 120}	
Discharged, improved:	
White, male, 52; female, 48}	176
Colored, male, 34; female, 42}	
Discharged, unimproved:	
White male, 24; female, 27}	74
Colored, male, 10; female, 13}	
Died:	
White, male, 33; female, 26}	97
Colored, male, 20; female, 18}	
Remaining:	
White, male, 21; female, 18}	78
Colored, male, 25; female, 14}	
Number of cases under 18 months of age.....	163

Average daily attendance in hospital.

July.....	57. 6	January.....	79. 2
August.....	64. 0	February.....	65. 3
September.....	64. 2	March.....	72. 1
October.....	63. 6	April.....	75. 1
November.....	82. 6	May.....	69. 1
December.....	80. 0	June.....	72. 9

Surgical operations:

House.....	636
Dispensary.....	300
Total.....	936

Prescriptions compounded:

House.....	5, 222
Dispensary.....	5, 564
Outdoor.....	36
Total.....	10, 822

Roentgen ray examinations.....	150
Total number of deaths in hospital.....	97
Percentage of deaths, including tuberculosis.....	8. 2
Percentage of deaths, excluding tuberculosis.....	6. 6
Deaths from tuberculosis.....	20

Diseases treated in hospital during the year ending June 30, 1914.

MEDICAL.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re-main-ing.
		Cured.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.		
Specific infections:						
Tuberculosis.....	23		6	8	5	4
Pulmonary.....	12	1	7	1	3	
Peritoneal.....	2		1	1		
Typhoid fever.....	28	23		1	2	2
Influenza.....	8	8				
Measles.....	50	50				
Diphtheria.....	3			2	1	
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1				1	
Tubercular meningitis.....	11			1	9	1
Rheumatism, acute articular.....	9	5	2			2
Scarlatina.....	2		*2			
Tetanus.....	3		1		2	
Varicella.....	3	3				
Malaria.....	5	3	2			
Syphilis, congenital.....	12	1	3	3	1	4
Circulatory system:						
Endocarditis.....	1		1			
Mitral regurgitation.....	3		1		2	
Anemia.....	1				1	
Rhinitis.....	1	1				
Respiratory system:						
Acute bronchitis.....	23	17	3	2	1	
Lobar pneumonia.....	60	45	2		9	4
Lobular pneumonia.....	9	5		1	3	
Bronchopneumonia.....	16	13			1	2
Empyema.....	5	1	1	2	1	
Pleuritis.....	1	1				
Epistaxis.....	2	1				1
Laryngitis.....	3	2	1			
Digestive system:						
Tonsillitis.....	7	7				
Stomatitis.....	5	3	1	1		
Pyloric stenosis.....	2				2	
Acute gastritis.....	2	2				
Gastro-enteritis.....	6	5	1			
Diarrhea.....	4	4				
Constipation.....	5	3	2			
Ileocolitis.....	53	28	11	1	13	
Intestinal intoxication.....	12	10	2			
Acute indigestion.....	1				1	
Catarrhal jaundice.....	1	1				
Incontinence of bowels.....	1	1				
Tenia saginata.....	1	1				
Urinary system:						
Enuresis.....	2	2				
Acute nephritis.....	4	1	1			2
Chronic nephritis.....	2		1		1	
Gonorrheal urethritis.....	3	1	2			
Gonorrheal vaginitis.....	16	6	7	1		2
Skin and appendages:						
Erysipelas.....	2	2				
Eczema—						
Capitis.....	6	5	1			
Facialis.....	6	2	1		1	2
Impetigo contagiosum.....	3	3				
Scabies.....	3	2	1			
Dermatitis.....	2	1	1			
Pemphigus.....	1	1				
Urticaria.....	1	1				
Nervous system:						
Anterior poliomyelitis.....	2		1	1		
Chorea.....	12	3	5	1		3
Chronic basilar meningitis.....	2				1	1
Idiocy.....	1					
Hydrocephalus.....	2			1		
Hysteria.....	5		4	1		
Epilepsy.....	3		1	2		
Meningismus.....	1	1				
Nutritional:						
Scurvy.....	2	1	1			
Malnutrition.....	23	9	8	4	9	3
Inanition.....	1				1	
Marasmus.....	2	2				
Rachitis.....	11	2	6	1		2

Diseases treated in hospital during the year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

MEDICAL—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Re-main-ing.
		Cured.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.		
Eye:						
Conjunctivitis—						
Catarrhal.....	1	1				
Purulent.....	3	2				1
Phlyctenular.....	3	3				
Ophthalmia, neonatonum.....	5	3	2			
Keratitis, specific.....	1	1				
Internal strabismus.....	2		2			
Corneal opacity.....	1		1			
Lacerated eyelid.....	1		1			
Ear:						
Mastoiditis.....	12	10	2			
Otitis media—						
Suppurative.....	8	8				
Chronic.....	5	1	2	2		
Nonsuppurative.....	2	2				
Otorrhoea.....	2	2				
Unclassified:						
Cretinism.....	2	1			1	
Acute asthma.....	1	1				
Displaced ovary.....	1			1		
Dacryocystitis.....	4	4				

SURGICAL.

Abscesses:						
Cervical.....	3	2			1	
Gluteal.....	3	2	1			
Scapular.....	1	1				
Perineal.....	1	1				
Axillary.....	1	1				
Submaxillary.....	3	3				
Peritonsillar.....	1	1				
Lung.....	1				1	
Temporal.....	1	1				
Syphilitic.....	1	1				
Neck.....	3	2			1	
Buttocks.....	1		1			
Thigh.....	1	1				
Wrist.....	1					1
Unclassified.....	2	2				
Osseous system:						
Osteomyelitis.....	3		3			
Periostitis.....	1	1				
Epiphysis.....	1		1			
Joints:						
Hips, tubercular.....	12	1	5	1		5
Knee, tubercular.....	11		7			4
Ankle, tubercular.....	1				1	
Spine, tubercular.....	4		2	1	1	
Unclassified tubercular.....	1			1		
Bursitis.....	1	1				
Dislocated elbow.....	1	1				
Sprains—						
Unclassified.....	2	2				
Ankle.....	2	1	1			
Wrist.....	1	1				
Arthritis, chronic.....	4	1			1	2
Synovitis.....	1	1				
Hernia:						
Inguinal.....	18	15		1		2
Umbilical.....	5	4	1			
Ventral.....	1	1				
Rectum:						
Abscess.....	1		1			
Prolapse rectum.....	1			1		
Lymphatic system:						
Adenitis—						
Tubercular.....	14	4	7	3		
Inguinal.....	2	1	1			
Cervical.....	19	10	6		2	
Submaxillary.....	1		1			
Genito-urinary system:						
Phimosis.....	53	46	2	3		2
Paraphimosis.....	1	1				

Diseases treated in hospital during the year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

SURGICAL—Continued,

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining.
		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.		
Genito-urinary system—Continued.						
Hydrocele.....	2	1	1			
Hypospadias.....	2	1	1			
Extrophy of bladder.....	2		1	1		
Urethral carbuncle.....	1			1		
Nose and throat:						
Adenoids.....	274	264		8		2
Tonsils.....	214	210		2		2
Digestive system:						
Appendicitis.....	8	5	2		1	
Peritonitis.....	3				3	
Stricture oesophagus.....	1		1			
Foreign body in stomach.....	2	2				
Lacerated soft palate.....	1	1				
Cholangitis.....	1	1				
Respiratory system:						
Empyema.....	3	2	1			
Congenital occlusion of posterior nares.....	1	1				
Deformities:						
Talipes equinus valgus.....	18	7	11			
Genu valgum.....	5	3	1	1		
Genu varum.....	3		1	1		1
Cleft palate.....	2	1			1	
Cervical Potts.....	6		2			4
Nervous system:						
Infantile paralysis.....	9		5	2		
Shock.....	1		1			
Paralysis following antitoxine.....	1		1			
Paralysis, facial.....	1		1			
Injuries:						
Fractures—						
Clavicle.....	1	1				
Femur.....	10	10				
Fibula.....	1	1				
Humerus.....	12	5	2	1		4
Radius.....	2	2				
Tibia.....	3	2	1			
Rib.....	1				1	
Ulna.....	3	3				
Maxillary.....	1	1				
Skull.....	1	1				
Metacarpus.....	1		1			
Pelvis.....	1		1			
Unclassified.....	3	2		1		
Wounds—						
Contused.....	16	11	4			1
Infected.....	5	3		1		1
Lacerated.....	10	7	2			1
Cellulitis.....	2	1	1			
Stab.....	1	1				
Abrasions.....	3	1	2			
Punctured.....	2	1	1			
Burns—						
First degree.....	6	4	2			
Second degree.....	11	7	1		3	
Third degree.....	7		2		5	
Scar contractions.....	1		1			
Foreign bodies.....	1	1				
Poisoning—						
Coal oil.....	4	3				1
Alcohol.....	1	1				
Ammonia.....	1		1			
Gas.....	2	2				
Turpentine.....	1	1				
Bichloride of mercury.....	1	1				
Unclassified—						
Polydactylis.....	1	1				
Undescended testicle.....	1			1		
Bruises.....	1	1				
Frost bites.....	1	1				
Umbilical hemorrhage.....	2	2				
Hemorrhage, intestinal.....	2	1			1	
Granuloma of umbilicus.....	1	1				
Ascites.....	1	1				
Phlebitis.....	1				1	

Surgical operations in house.

Abscesses, incised and drained.....	3	Laparotomy—Continued.	
Vegetations removed:		Peritonitis.....	1
Adenoids.....	244	Adhesions.....	1
Tonsils.....	210	Gastroenterostomy.....	1
Amputations, sixth toe.....	1	Eye, dilation of lacrymal sac.....	2
Reduction of fractures:		Ear, mastoid.....	9
Femur.....	5	Plastic operations:	
Humerous.....	2	Cleft palate.....	2
Colles.....	3	Hair lip.....	1
Tibia.....	1	Plastic (skin graft).....	6
Radius.....	1	Skull, curettage and saturing of skull.....	1
Ulna.....	1	Manipulations under anesthetic, club foot....	4
Superior and inferior maxillary.....	1	Thoracotomy:	
Curetments:		Empyema.....	2
Femur.....	1	Rib resection.....	2
Infected foot.....	1	Unclassified:	
Middle ear.....	1	Circumcisions.....	41
Frontal sinus.....	1	Osteotomy.....	9
Excisions, umbilical granuloma.....	1	Tenotomy.....	6
Herniotomy:		Hypospadias.....	2
Inguinal.....	15	Tender transplantation.....	3
Umbilical.....	4	Reduction of prolapsed bladder.....	1
Ventral.....	3	Occlusion of post nares.....	1
Hydrocele.....	1	Aspiration of scrotum.....	2
Adenectomy:		Intubation.....	1
Cervical.....	20	Ligaturing of umbilicus.....	1
Inguinal.....	5	Anal fistula.....	1
Laparotomy:		Transfusion.....	1
Exploratory.....	4	Astragalectomy.....	1
Appendectomy.....	5		
Perforation.....	1	Total.....	636

Yearly report of Dispensary ending June 30, 1914.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Specific infectious diseases:		Diseases of the digestive system—Continued.	
Diphtheria.....	6	Tonsillitis—Continued.	
Influenza.....	6	Follicular.....	87
Malaria.....	12	Hypertrophic.....	267
Measles.....	50	Appendicitis, acute.....	3
Parotitis.....	4	Diseases of the respiratory system:	
Pertussis.....	67	Adenoids.....	262
Pneumonia—		Bronchitis—	
Broncho.....	27	Acute.....	227
Lobar.....	16	Chronic.....	57
Scarlatina.....	2	Coryza.....	12
Syphilis, congenital.....	75	Empyema.....	4
Tuberculosis, general miliary.....	20	Laryngitis, acute catarrhal.....	18
Tubercular glands.....	2	Pharyngitis, acute catarrhal.....	19
Tubercular peritonitis.....	3	Pleurisy, with effusion.....	3
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	107	Rhinitis—	
Typhoid fever.....	5	Acute.....	43
Varicella.....	25	Hypertrophic.....	18
Tetany.....	1	Diseases of the circulatory system:	
Constitutional diseases:		Anemia.....	4
Malnutrition.....	52	Endocarditis, acute.....	6
Rachitis.....	106	Mitral regurgitation.....	3
Rheumatism, acute articular.....	5	Mitral insufficiency.....	1
Scurvy.....	12	Diseases of the glandular system:	
Marasmus.....	10	Adenitis—	
Diseases due to animal parasites:		Nontubercular.....	79
Taenia—		Tubercular.....	48
Saginata.....	6	Diseases of the nervous system:	
Tonsurans.....	8	Anterior poliomyelitis, chronic.....	2
Oxyuris vermicularis.....	9	Chorea.....	26
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	5	Convulsions.....	2
Diseases of the digestive system:		Epilepsy.....	2
Autointestinal intoxication.....	14	Idiocy.....	3
Constipation.....	69	Imbecility.....	2
Dentition.....	6	Neuritis.....	1
Diarrhea.....	7	Meningitis, tubercular.....	2
Enteritis, acute.....	46	Paralysis—	
Entero colitis.....	25	Infantile.....	25
Feeding cases.....	219	Facial.....	1
Gastritis, acute.....	21	Torticollis.....	2
Gastric indigestion.....	2	Vertigo.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	21	Diseases of the eye:	
Gastro-intestinal indigestion.....	17	Blepharitis marginalis.....	12
Intestinal indigestion.....	62	Conjunctivitis—	
Jaundice, acute catarrhal.....	2	Acute catarrhal.....	18
Pharyngitis, acute.....	18	Purulent.....	9
Stomatitis—		Chalazion.....	2
Aphthous.....	9	Corneal ulcer.....	13
Catarrhal.....	11	Kerato-iritis.....	8
Ulcerative.....	7	Ophthalmia, gonorrheal.....	2
Tonsillitis—		Keratitis.....	14
Acute catarrhal.....	12	Internal strabismus.....	1
Chronic.....	10		

Diseases of the ear:

Deafness.....	1
Otitis media—	
Acute suppurative.....	75
Chronic.....	36
Nonsuppurative.....	17
Mastoid.....	19
Diseases of the skin:	
Acne, facialis.....	6
Dermatitis, simplex.....	5
Eczema—	
Capitis.....	58
Facialis.....	21
Pustulosa.....	10
Labialis.....	7
Herpes.....	3
Impetigo—	
Contagiosa.....	47
Simplex.....	27
Lues.....	14
Pediculosis.....	20
Rhus toxicodendron poisoning.....	3
Scabies.....	115
Tinea—	
Capitis.....	29
Circinata.....	15
Urticaria.....	69
Furunculosis.....	19
Edema.....	2
Genito-urinary system:	
Acid urine.....	1
Enuresis.....	39
Cystitis.....	8
Urethritis.....	9
Vaginitis—	
Nonspecific.....	6
Specific.....	36
Unclassified:	
General debility.....	17
Diagnosis deferred.....	44
Undiagnosed.....	5
Prematurity.....	2
Goiter.....	4
Night terror.....	1
Gingivitis.....	1
Malingery.....	1
Cretinism.....	3
Pregnancy.....	1

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Abscess:

Arm.....	4
Axilla.....	8
Buttocks.....	4
Cervical.....	40
Face.....	4
Chest.....	2
Hand.....	2
Foot.....	16
Head.....	12
Ischio-rectal.....	4
Jaw.....	2
Leg.....	2
Peritonsillar.....	10
Inguinal.....	2
Recto-pharyngeal.....	2
Scalp.....	10
Thigh.....	2
Mastoid.....	15
Eyelid.....	1

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT—continued.

Abscess—Continued.

Perineal.....	1
Neck.....	1
Digestive system:	
Adhesio-fræni-linguæ.....	46
Dental caries.....	20
Hare lip.....	6
Hernia—	
Inguinal.....	75
Umbilical.....	70
Prolapsus recti.....	4
Prolapsus ani.....	2
Stricture of esophagus.....	4
Osseous system:	
Epiplysis, acute.....	1
Fractured—	
Clavicle.....	2
Femur.....	6
Skull.....	2
Humerus.....	15
Forearm, Colle's.....	2
Ulna.....	2
Periostitis, acute.....	3
Osteomyelitis.....	3
Epiphyseal, separation.....	3
Joints:	
Arthritis—	
Tubercular.....	4
Tubercular knee.....	10
Tubercular hip.....	4
Sprains.....	20
Dislocations.....	4
Injury to hip.....	2
Genito-urinary system:	
Hydrocele.....	12
Paraphimosis.....	6
Phimosis.....	210
Wounds:	
Contusions.....	23
Contused.....	30
Incised.....	15
Infected.....	20
Lacerated.....	15
Punctured.....	2
Stab.....	4
Burns:	
First degree.....	24
Second degree.....	
Third degree.....	11
Foreign bodies:	
Esophagus.....	1
Stomach.....	1
Foot.....	4
Hand.....	4
Deformities:	
Genu valgus.....	10
Pott's disease.....	8
Supernumerary digits.....	2
Unclassified:	
Dog bites.....	6
Epistaxis.....	2
Ulcers, nonspecific.....	10
Ingrowing toenails.....	6
New growths.....	5
Vaccinations.....	300
Insect bites.....	5
Ivy poisoning.....	2
Verriuca.....	1

Number of white male patients treated.....	863
Number of white female patients treated.....	857
Number of colored male patients treated.....	1,816
Number of colored female patients treated.....	1,801
Total number of patients treated.....	5,337

REPORT OF TREASURER BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

On hand July 1, 1913	\$3, 948. 17
Interest on deposit	39. 75
Charity ball receipts	4, 712. 69
One-half charity ball receipts returned by treasurer	2, 352. 35
Fines	242. 00
Thanksgiving donations	407. 50
Almsbox	3. 00
Miscellaneous	9. 06
	<hr/>
	11, 714. 52
	<hr/>

Expenditures.

Nurse	108. 00
Seamstress	240. 00
Kindergarten	487. 80
Clothing and dry goods	535. 96
Furnishings	279. 81
Charity ball receipts paid to treasurer	4, 704. 69
Stationery and printing	22. 50
Hoeke memorial	1, 367. 68
Nurses' course in dietetics	50. 00
Nurses' commencement	94. 30
Installing and repairing elevator	2, 540. 85
Miscellaneous	36. 65
	<hr/>
	10, 468. 24
Balance on hand June 30, 1914	1, 246. 28
	<hr/>
	11, 714. 52

FURNISHING FUND.

Receipts.

On hand July 1, 1913	\$480. 95
Interest on deposit	10. 65
Interest on Hoeke memorial fund	8. 60
From sale of cakes	4. 00
Donations	31. 25
	<hr/>
	535. 45
	<hr/>

Expenditures.

Furnishings for infant welfare station	82. 00
Hoeke memorial	325. 50
Miscellaneous	11. 94
	<hr/>
	419. 44
Balance on hand June 30, 1914	116. 01
	<hr/>
	535. 45

JEANIE M. PATTEN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

BERTHA H. LOOKER,
ANNIE A. G. FENDALL.

596 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF SPECIAL FUND RAISED BY BOARD OF LADY VISITORS OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Receipts.

From subscriptions.....	\$1, 615. 20
Interest.....	2. 62
	<u>1, 617. 82</u>

Expenditures.

To Mrs. Beales, for addressing 2,000 envelopes.....	20. 00
To Copenhaver, for 2,000 2-cent stamped envelopes, 2,000 circulars printed, 2,000 envelopes.....	64. 50
To W. F. Andrews, for painting as per estimate.....	1, 340. 00
To Murray Bros., for pointing up.....	42. 60
To Washington Woodworking Co.....	30. 70
To Wm. P. Lipscomb Co.....	72. 50
	<u>1, 570. 30</u>
Balance in bank.....	47. 52
	<u>1, 617. 82</u>

E. KEATS RODGERS WESTCOTT.

ELIZABETH HOEKE MEMORIAL WAITING ROOM.

Receipts.

Miss May E. McCauley.....	\$15. 00
Mrs. Ross Perry.....	10. 00
Mrs. Thomas Prosser.....	10. 00
St. Mary's Guild.....	50. 00
Mrs. McGuire.....	50. 00
Miss Schenck.....	50. 00
Mrs. George L. Bradley.....	100. 00
Mrs. C. C. Glover.....	50. 00
Board of lady visitors.....	500. 00
Mrs. J. C. Simpson.....	25. 00
Mrs. W. S. Harban.....	25. 00
Mrs. Thomas M. Gale.....	50. 00
Mrs. M. E. Norment.....	25. 00
Mrs. James F. Hood.....	3. 00
Mrs. J. F. Leech.....	25. 00
Card party.....	193. 25
Miss Elizabeth Rice.....	10. 00
Mrs. S. W. Woodward.....	50. 00
Board of lady visitors.....	<u>1, 367. 68</u>
	2, 608. 93

Expenditures.

To Page Construction Co. for erection of room, complete.....	2, 608. 93
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IDA M. GALE,
Treasurer Elizabeth Hoeks Memorial Waiting Room.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Directors of the Children's Hospital:

Forty-five years have passed since the establishment of the Children's Hospital. It was incorporated 44 years ago, and published its first annual report 43 years ago.

During that period 16,034 patients have occupied beds in the hospital and 108,523 patients have received dispensary treatment.

Our showing for the past year has been most satisfactory.

The following table shows our increase for the past 5 years:

Year.	Number of patients.	Mortality.
1910.....	703	76
1911.....	876	107
1912.....	972	112
1913.....	1,097	126
1914.....	1,164	97

Our efficiency for the coming year is to be enhanced by the establishment of a social-service department under a competent social worker and also in the orthopedic department we have secured the services of a capable masseur and instructor in corrective gymnastics.

As our work advances our needs advance, and the two greatest seem to be:

First. A detention ward, where accurate observation of patients from 24 to 48 hours can be made before putting them in the general wards, thereby guarding against, as much as possible, the spread of contagion.

Second. To facilitate such observation an up-to-date radiographic machine should be installed for diagnosis in obscure cases.

A modern library of reference is much needed with the current medical literature.

TRAINING SCHOOL REPORT.

During the year it was deemed advisable, owing to the requirements of registration in the various States, to incorporate the school of nursing under our own hospital, and to withdraw from Columbia Hospital. At the same time we were asked to affiliate with Garfield Memorial Hospital, by which agreement our nurses receive four months' training in adult work, including gynecological, maternity, contagious diseases, and the care of men; while by an exchange their nurses receive two months' training in the care of children and infants.

Our registration in New York State for the past two years has enabled our nurses to take the required examinations and to enter into any of the branches of the nursing profession open to graduates.

Our course of lectures are most ably given in the following subjects:

Seniors.—General surgery, Dr. J. R. Wellington; exanthemata, Dr. Samuel S. Adams; pediatrics, Dr. George N. Acker; obstetrics, Dr. E. W. Titus; gynecology, Dr. J. Tabor Johnson; hygiene, Dr. George N. Kober; general medicine, Dr. Frank Leech; pathology and urinalysis, Dr. Ernest L. Morgan; dietics (theoretical and practical), Miss Alice Burritt.

Intermediates.—Anatomy, Dr. Harry Hyland Kerr; physiology, Dr. Joseph S. Wall; materia medica, Dr. Edgar P. Copeland; eye and ear, Dr. D. K. Shute.

Graduating exercises were held at the hospital May 12, 1914, and the following nurses received the diploma of the school: Maria Kathleen Ferguson, Virginia; Margaret E. East, Pennsylvania; Maude Estelle Jones, North Carolina; Jessie Lee Jolliffe, District of Columbia; Gabriella Edilena Lassell, Massachusetts; Marie Wilson Sebastian, District of Columbia; Evelyn Randolph Meade, Virginia; Emma L'Honmedieu Peterson, Maryland.

The health of the nurses has been most excellent, no protracted cases of illness having occurred.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the board of directors and board of lady visitors for their helpful cooperation in carrying on the work.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET WOODWORTH,
Superintendent Hospital and School of Nursing.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF ST. MARY'S GUILD FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY, 15,
1914.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, July 15, 1913.....	\$382. 43
Dues and fines of active members.....	30. 20
Dues of honorary members.....	24. 00
Special contributions.....	35. 00
Interest on the McAboy fund.....	50. 00
Interest on funds in Union Trust Co.....	9. 73
Net receipts from benefit.....	752. 83
Total receipts.....	<u>1, 284. 19</u>

EXPENDITURES.

To secretary for postage.....	2. 00
Christmas present of dresses and boys' suits (partly from McAboy fund)....	40. 00
To the Elizabeth Hoeke memorial fund (St. Mary's Guild, \$25; Miss Elizabeth Rice, \$10).....	35. 00
Naming cot in memory of Alice Whitcomb Nicolson.....	500. 00
Memorial tablet.....	8. 75
Material for flannel jackets.....	10. 00
Electric warmer.....	86. 75
Rubber stamp.....	1. 50
Summer ice cream fund (McAboy fund, \$15; Daniel Childs Leetch, \$5)....	20. 00
Total expenditures.....	<u>704. 00</u>
Balance July 15, 1914.....	580. 19
Total.....	<u>1, 284. 19</u>
Investment United States Steel bond, 5 per cent.....	1, 000. 00

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA D. SMOOT, *Treasurer*

REPORT OF THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

TREASURER'S REPORT, JULY 1, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....	\$5, 684. 00
Congressional appropriation for care and treatment of indigent patients..	19, 000. 00
Pay patients.....	54, 849. 06
Metzerott interest.....	500. 00
Interest on deposit in bank.....	95. 06
Dispensary.....	26. 80
Telephone receipts.....	301. 84
	<hr/>
	80, 456. 76

EXPENSES.

Pay rolls.....	\$20, 101. 50
Poultry, meats, and fish.....	9, 114. 18
Groceries.....	14, 552. 55
Wines and liquors.....	326. 17
Drugs and medicines.....	2, 805. 86
Surgical instruments and appliances.....	2, 742. 74
Ice.....	1, 138. 55
Fuel.....	5, 518. 83
Light.....	3, 520. 50
Repairs.....	6, 504. 15
Interest.....	3, 875. 00
Insurance.....	413. 55
Stationery and printing.....	554. 17
Telephones.....	615. 62
Water rent.....	246. 69
Motor for elevator.....	343. 30
One safe.....	60. 00
Auditing accounts.....	200. 00
Paid on account of alterations and additions to Johnson Building.....	1, 000. 00
Paid on account of construction of X-ray and equipment.....	641. 88
Miscellaneous, including furniture and household goods.....	3, 116. 26
	<hr/>
	77, 391. 50
Balance.....	<hr/>
	3, 065. 26

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	18	24	.....	1	43
Number admitted during year.....	529	503	1	2	1, 035
Number born in hospital during year.....	49	41	.....	.....	90
Total.....	596	568	1	3	1, 168
Not treated.....	2	5	.....	.....	7

Admissions, discharges, etc.—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS—continued.					
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	307	328	1	3	639
Improved.....	187	144			331
Unimproved.....	56	42			98
Number of deaths during year.....	21	15			36
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	23	34			57
Total.....	596	568	1	3	1,168
Daily average number of patients.....					56.7
Total number of days' maintenance furnished pa- tients.....					20,703
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					64
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					40
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	8	4	10	9	31
Number admitted during year.....	189	153	194	231	767
Number born in hospital during year.....	8	6	38	31	83
Total.....	205	163	242	271	881
Not treated.....	3	2		2	7
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	108	89	160	134	491
Improved.....	46	29	32	51	158
Unimproved.....	32	25	19	48	124
Number of deaths during year.....	6	8	7	21	42
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	10	10	24	15	59
Total.....	205	163	242	271	881
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....					104
Daily average number of patients.....					55.8
Total number of days' maintenance furnished pa- tients.....					20,414
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					63
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					36

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 37,230.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Number of nurses June 30, 1913 (including probationers).....	53
Number received during the year.....	17
Number that resigned during the year.....	4
Number that graduated during the year.....	12
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1914 (including probationers).....	56
Length of probation required, 2 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$7	

REPORT OF NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Arthur A. Birney, president; Byron S. Adams, treasurer; Ralph Hills, secretary.
Trustees.—Thomas L. Macdonald, George Fleming, Harry Vale, A. A. Birney, Byron S. Adams, Ralph E. Hills, John B. Daish, Dr. Richard Kingsman, Dr. Henry Krogstad, Mrs. John J. Edson, Mrs. W. M. Shuster, T. Janney Brown, Ernest W. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 11, 1914.*

BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith annual report of the National Homeopathic Hospital Association, which I trust will meet your requirements. I inclose:

- 1. List of the officers and members of the board of trustees.
- 2. Financial report showing the assets and liabilities at the end of the last fiscal year, together with detailed statement of receipts and expenditures during the year.
- 3. Statement of number of patients cared for during the year.
- 4. Report of training school for nurses in connection with the hospital.

Very respectfully,

NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION,
A. A. BIRNEY, *President.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	\$1, 529. 72
Board of inmates.....	16, 284. 65
Dispensary.....	741. 44
Use of operating room.....	1, 255. 00
X ray.....	25. 50
Nurses.....	1, 282. 00
Ladies' aid societies.....	954. 52
Interest and dividends.....	339. 59
Contributions.....	278. 21
Telephone receipts.....	118. 20
Legacies or endowment.....	543. 75
Board of graduate nurses.....	666. 21
Anesthetics.....	97. 50
Delivery room.....	275. 00
Miscellaneous.....	264. 67
Appropriation under contract for June, 1913.....	920. 30
Appropriation for July 1, 1913-May 30, 1914.....	8, 004. 70
Total receipts.....	33, 580. 96

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	9, 776. 66
Food.....	11, 165. 29
Ice.....	401. 90
Fuel.....	\$1, 874. 44
Light and power.....	2, 282. 37
Engineer's supplies.....	159. 57

Total for heat, light, and power, and engineer's supplies..... 4, 316. 38

Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	\$648. 52
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	2, 240. 75
Liquors, tonics, mineral waters, etc.....	57. 04
Stationery and printing and office supplies.....	417. 62
Telephone.....	383. 03
Current repairs and materials for same.....	823. 25
Interest.....	975. 00
Water rent.....	83. 78
Taxes.....	104. 52
Insurance.....	279. 76
General expenses.....	587. 40
Total expenditures.....	32, 260. 90
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	1, 320. 06

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	5	16	.....	.....	21
Number admitted during year.....	121	298	.....	.....	419
Number born in hospital during year.....	33	25	.....	.....	58
Total.....	159	339	.....	.....	498
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	120	276	.....	.....	396
Improved.....	19	32	.....	.....	51
Unimproved.....	2	8	.....	.....	10
Number of deaths during year.....	12	15	.....	.....	27
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	6	8	.....	.....	14
Total.....	159	339	.....	.....	498
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Daily average number of patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7, 473
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	1	4	4	23	32
Number admitted during year.....	45	80	39	349	513
Number born in hospital during year.....	6	4	70	78	158
Total.....	52	88	113	450	703
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	30	72	83	347	532
Improved.....	13	9	23	42	87
Unimproved.....	5	5	.....	32	42
Number of deaths during year.....	4	2	5	16	27
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	.....	.....	2	13	15
Total.....	52	88	113	450	703
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
Daily average number of patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10, 788
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 19,710.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Number of nurses June 30, 1913 (including probationers).....	25
Number received during the year.....	15
Number that resigned during the year.....	5
Number that graduated during the year.....	9
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1914 (including probationers).....	25
Length of probation required, 6 weeks.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$8.	

REPORT OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

THE STAFF OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

HOSPITAL.

Physician in chief, Sterling Ruffin, M. D.	Associate dermatologist, Randolph Bryan Carmichael, M. D.
Associate physicians:	Laryngologist, Charles Williamson Richardson, M. D.
George Nicholas Acker, M. D.	Ophthalmologists:
Buckner McGill Randolph, M. D.	Daniel Kerfoot Shute, M. D.
Coursen Baxter Conklin, M. D.	William Kennedy Butler, M. D.
Surgeon in chief, William Cline Borden, M. D.	Associate laryngologist and ophthalmologist, Edward Grant Seibert, M. D.
Associate surgeons:	Radiographer, Walter Hibbard Merrill, M. D.
John Ryder Wellington, M. D.	Pathologist, John Bradford Briggs, M. D.
Charles Stanley White, M. D.	Director of the clinical laboratory, Frank Adelbert Hornaday, S. B., M. D.
Orthopedic surgeon, Aurelius Rives Shands, M. D.	Anæsthetists:
Genito-urinary surgeon, Francis Randall Hagner, M. D.	Charles Wilbur Hyde, M. D.
Associate genito-urinary surgeon, Homer Gifford Fuller, M. D.	Cline N. Chipman, M. D.
Gynecologist in chief, John Wesley Bovée, M. D.	Resident physician, Richard L. De Saussure, M. D.
Associate gynecologist, Gideon Brown Miller, S. B., M. D.	Associate resident physicians:
Obstetrician in chief, Albert Freeman Africanus King, A. M., M. D., LL. D.	Roy Macleay Fortier, M. D.
Associate obstetrician in chief, Huron Willis Lawson, M. D.	Joy Alva Omer, M. D.
Assistant obstetrician, Elijah White Titus, M. D.	Eugene Deyerle Supplee, M. D.
Pediatrician in chief, George Nicholas Acker, M. D.	Tsannyoen Philip Sze, M. D.
Associate pediatrician, Edgar Pasqual Copeland, M. D.	Pharmacist, Frank M. Cervonn, A. B., Phar. D.
Dermatologist in chief, Henry Crècy Yarrow, M. D.	Superintendent of nurses and principal of the Training School for Nurses, Mary Winifred Glascock, R. N.
	Superintendent of the hospital, John Bruce Copping.

DISPENSARY.

Obstetrician in chief, Albert Freeman Africanus King, M. D.	Director of the dispensary, Benjamin Rush Logie, M. D.
Physician in chief, Sterling Ruffin, M. D.	Assistant director of the dispensary, William Cabell Moore, M. D.
Gynecologist in chief, John Wesley Bovée, M. D.	
Surgeon in chief, William Cline Borden, M. D.	

General medicine.

Attending physicians:	Attending physicians—Continued.
Buckner McGill Randolph, M. D.	Coursen Baxter Conklin, M. D.
Walter Ashby Frankland, M. D.	William Johnston Mallory, M. D.
William Cabell Moore, M. D.	

General surgery.

Attending surgeons:	Attending surgeons—Continued.
Truman Abbe, M. D.	John Potts Fillebrown, M. D.
Edmund Thomas Murdaugh Frank- lin, M. D.	Janvier W. Lindsey, M. D.

Genito-urinary diseases.

Genito-urinary surgeon, Francis Randall Hagner, M. D.	Associate surgeons: Homer Gifford Fuller, M. D. Adam Kemble, M. D.
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Gynecology.

Attending gynecologist, Daniel LeRay Borden, M. D.	Attending gynecologist, Albert Elwood Pagan, M. D.
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Obstetrics.

Associate obstetrician in chief, Huron Willis Lawson, M. D.	Assistant obstetrician, Elijah White Titus, M. D.
--	--

Eye, ear, throat, and nose.

Laryngologist and ophthalmologist, Edward Grant Seibert, M. D.

Neurology.

Neurologist, Benjamin Rush Logie, M. D.

Radiography.

Electro-therapeutist and radiographer, Walter Hibbard Merrill, M. D.

Dermatology.

Attending dermatologist, Charles Augustus Simpson, M. D.

Pathology.

Pathologist, John Bradford Briggs, M. D.

Laboratory.

Director, Frank Adelbert Hornaday, M. D.

ACTIVE LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

OFFICERS, 1913-14.

President.

Mrs. Frederick W. True, 1320 Fairmont Srteet.

Vice Presidents.

Mrs. Elizabeth Walbridge, 1719 Lamont Street.

Mrs. Charles H. Stockton, 2019 O Street.

Recording Secretary.

Mrs. D. K. Shute, 1719 De Sales Street.

Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. J. Lawn Thompson, The Cumberland.

Treasurer.

Mrs. S. E. Lewis, 1411 Tenth Street.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

- Mrs. J. N. Andrews, The Cairo.
 Mrs. Grant S. Barnhart, 1434 Rhode Island Avenue.
 Mrs. William Cline Borden, 2306 Tracy Place.
 Miss Elizabeth F. Boyce, Stoneleigh Court.
 Mrs. E. C. Brandenburg, 1824 Calvert Street.
 Miss Margaret Brewer, The Wyoming.
 Miss Mary Brickenstein, 1603 Nineteenth Street.
 Mrs. W. Thompson Burch, 1627 Connecticut Avenue.
 Mrs. William Kennedy Butler, Quincy Street, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Mrs. Eugene A. Byrnes, 3238 R Street.
 Mrs. Mitchell Carroll, 3440 Thirty-fourth Place, Cleveland Park.
 Mrs. C. N. Chipman, 606 Sixth Street SW.
 Mrs. Charles I. Corby, R. F. D. No. 3, Rockville, Md.
 Mrs. S. G. Cornwell, 2140 Wyoming Avenue.
 Mrs. J. H. Cranford, 1607 Twenty-second Street.
 Mrs. Arlon Vannevar Cushman, 3 Irving Street, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Mrs. Walter Davis, 2825 Twenty-seventh Street NW.
 Mrs. Charles Ray Dean, The Burlington.
 Mrs. Frances J. Dill, 1100 M Street.
 Mrs. Wm. J. Flather, 2023 R Street.
 Miss M. C. Foster, Stoneleigh Court.
 Miss S. C. Foster, Stoneleigh Court.
 Mrs. Owen B. French, The Ontario.
 Mrs. Peyton Gordon, 1849 Mintwood Place.
 Mrs. Walter S. Harban, 2101 Wyoming Avenue.
 Mrs. Christian Heurich, 1307 New Hampshire Avenue.
 Mrs. William F. Hillebrand, 3023 Newark Street, Cleveland Park.
 Mrs. John Van Rensselaer Hoff, 2112 Massachusetts Avenue.
 Mrs. Charles W. Hyde, The Alabama.
 Mrs. Owen Lovejoy Ingalls, The Cordova.
 Mrs. A. F. A. King, 1315 Massachusetts Avenue.
 Mrs. Talbert Lanston, The Kenesaw.
 Mrs. H. T. A. Lemoa, 903 M Street.
 Mrs. S. E. Lewis, 1411 Tenth Street.
 Mrs. Emerson Liscum, The Woodward.
 Mrs. A. Lisner, 1723 Massachusetts Avenue.
 Mrs. Benjamin Rush Logie, 1836 Connecticut Avenue.
 Mrs. Nathaniel McKay, 1923 S Street.
 Mrs. W. J. Mallory, 1720 Connecticut Avenue.
 Mrs. O. A. Mechlin, 3203 R Street.
 Mrs. W. P. Meredith, 16 East Melrose Street, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Mrs. Albert Mills, 1523 K Street.
 Mrs. Van Anken Mills, The Iowa.
 Mrs. Charles E. Munroe, 2115 S Street.
 Mrs. John Benjamin Nichols, 1321 Rhode Island Avenue.
 Mrs. W. F. Norris, 1627 Sixteenth Street.
 Mrs. Oliver E. Pagan, 1965 Biltmore Street.
 Mrs. Robert A. Phillips, 1707 Twenty-first Street.
 Mrs. J. Hall Pilling, 2025 Park Road.
 Mrs. Daniel Webster Prentiss, 1213 M Street.
 Mrs. William Clark Prentiss, 1720 Oregon Avenue.
 Mrs. Butler D. Price, The Cairo.
 Mrs. Richard Rathbun, 1622 Massachusetts Avenue.
 Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, 1317 Connecticut Avenue.
 Mrs. C. V. Riley, 2141 Le Roy Place.
 Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, The Sherman.
 Mrs. E. G. Seibert, 1817 Nineteenth Street.
 Mrs. Louis Alfred Shephard, The Ontario.
 Mrs. D. K. Shute, 1719 De Sales Street.
 Mrs. George Otis Smith, 2137 Bancroft Place.
 Mrs. George Richard Smith, 1709 Twenty-first Street.
 Mrs. James H. Spalding, 1963 Biltmore Street.
 Mrs. Guilford L. Spencer, The Kenesaw.
 Mrs. C. A. Stedman, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue.
 Mrs. L. Stejneger, 1301 Monroe Street NE.
 Mrs. Charles H. Stockton, 2019 O Street.
 Mrs. Wallace McK. Stowell, 1747 Willard Street.
 Mrs. Franklin Swift, 1700 Q Street.
 Mrs. H. C. Thompson, 3500 Thirteenth Street.
 Mrs. J. Lawn Thompson, The Cumberland.
 Mrs. James C. Towers, The Cordova.
 Mrs. Sara R. Townsend, 1644 Columbia Road.
 Mrs. Frederick W. True, 1320 Fairmont Street.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Walbridge, 1719 Lamont Street.
 Mrs. Bates Warren, 3209 Highland Avenue, Cleveland Park.
 Mrs. Paul Y. Waters, Chevy Chase, Md.
 Mrs. William M. Weaver, 2417 Wisconsin Avenue.
 Mrs. Frank G. Wilkins, The Congressional.
 Mrs. Frank A. Wolff, 1744 Riggs Place.
 Mrs. Myron B. Wright, 1110 P Street.

SUSTAINING MEMBERS.

Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, 1415 Twenty-first Street.	Mrs. M. V. Richards, 2934 Fourteenth Street.
Dr. Grant S. Barnhart, 1434 Rhode Island Avenue.	Mrs. William F. Roberts, The Lambert.
Dr. J. Wesley Bovee, The Rochambeau.	Dr. Sterling Ruffin, 1335 Connecticut Avenue.
Mrs. William S. Carroll, 1709 Massachusetts Avenue.	Mrs. A. R. Shands, 901 Sixteenth Street.
Mrs. Robert Craig, 1822 I Street.	Mrs. William H. Sholes, The Lambert.
Mrs. Margaret Cranford, 1612 Park Road.	Prof. Charles S. Smith, 304 Takoma Avenue.
Mrs. W. K. Carr, 1413 K Street.	Mrs. J. W. Smith, 1511 Rhode Island Avenue.
Dr. William P. Carr, 1418 L Street.	Mrs. Z. T. Sowers, 1707 Massachusetts Avenue.
Mrs. Jeremiah Collins, The Highlands.	Dr. W. F. Sowers, 1707 Massachusetts Avenue.
Mr. Charles Edmonston, 1205 Pennsylvania Avenue.	Miss Annie E. Stellwagen, The Kenesaw.
Mrs. Charles Fairfax, 1622 Twenty-first Street.	Mrs. Millard F. Thompson, 408 Maryland Avenue SW.
Mrs. Charles C. Glover, 1703 K Street.	Dr. Millard F. Thompson, 408 Maryland Avenue, SW.
Mrs. Francis R. Hagner, 1824 Nineteenth Street.	Col. W. B. Thompson, Munsey Building.
Mr. Thomas Hopkins, Hibbs Building.	Mrs. Joseph Thropp, 1701 Twentieth Street.
Dr. A. F. A. King, 1315 Massachusetts Avenue.	Dr. Charles Stanley White, 911 Sixteenth Street.
Miss Charlotte B. Lovett, 2203 Massachusetts Avenue.	Mrs. A. M. Wickersham, 1511 Rhode Island Avenue.
Mrs. O. A. M. McKimmie, The Cumberland.	Mrs. Harvey Wiley, 2345 Ashmead Place.
Miss Susan McKnew, The Burlington.	Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming Avenue.
Mrs. Louis Mackall, jr., 3044 O Street.	Mr. S. W. Woodward, Eleventh and F Streets.
Miss Kate Dean Owen, The Northumberland.	
Mrs. Lewis Payson, 1229 Massachusetts Avenue.	

DECEASED DURING YEAR 1913-14.

Members.

Mrs. Martin A. Knapp.

Sustaining Members.

Mr. A. B. Browne.
Mrs. Duncan McKim.

Mrs. H. C. Yarrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 25, 1914.*

The SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of June 15, 1914, I have the honor to inclose herewith various reports in connection with this hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, together with a report of the treasurer of the board of lady managers covering the same period.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. COPPING,
Superintendent.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL FOR THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914.

ASSETS.

Land on H Street NW.....	\$205,956.00
Buildings on H Street NW.....	120,000.00
Building 1016 Thirteenth Street NW. (Nurses' Home.).....	12,000.00
Building 1300 L Street NW. (Nurses' Home annex.).....	8,000.00
Furnishings.....	20,000.00
Invested funds.....	20,000.00
Total.....	385,956.00

INDEBTEDNESS.

Building 1016 Thirteenth Street NW. (Nurses' Home.).....	\$7,000.00
Building 1300 L Street NW. (Nurses' Home annex.).....	4,825.00
Total.....	11,825.00

RECEIPTS.

Board of inmates.....	\$34,970.07
Dispensary.....	955.80
Use of operating room and anæsthetics.....	6,653.25
X ray.....	196.00
Nurses.....	2,912.73
Ladies' aid societies.....	1,623.91
Legacies or endowment.....	1,136.30
Delivery room.....	643.50
Miscellaneous.....	2,843.80
Appropriation under contract.....	5,000.00
Total.....	56,935.36

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	\$13,694.21
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$6,996.28
Flour.....	218.00

608 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bread.....	\$912. 58	
Groceries and provisions.....	4, 095. 01	
Milk.....	1, 719. 74	
Butter, \$1,238.25; eggs, \$1,350.36.....	2, 588. 61	
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Total for food.....		\$16, 530. 22
Ice.....		1, 035. 60
Laundry when not done in institution.....		1, 286. 05
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....		588. 59
Fuel.....	\$1, 697. 40	
Light.....	2, 389. 11	
Power.....	335. 75	
Engineer's supplies.....	122. 00	
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Total for heat, light, and power, and engineer's supplies.....		4, 544. 26
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		1, 721. 27
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		5, 777. 38
Medical attendance, anaesthetics and radiographers.....		2, 480. 35
Refunds to patients.....		376. 30
Stationery and printing and office supplies.....		455. 57
Telephone and telegrams.....		571. 50
X ray.....		6. 90
Current repairs and materials for same.....		1, 790. 11
Interest and principal on building 1300 L Street NW.....		350. 00
Interest on building 1016 Thirteenth Street NW.....		350. 00
Water rent.....		46. 16
Insurance.....		180. 00
Building and improvements.....		1, 000. 00
Rewiring for electricity, buildings 1333 and 1335 H Street NW.....		1, 734. 21
Rewiring for electricity, building 1006 Thirteenth Street NW. (Nurses' Home).....		459. 16
Nurses' uniforms.....		295. 00
Sundries—freight, etc.....		275. 38
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Total expenditures.....		55, 548. 22
Surplus on hand June 30, 1914.....		1, 387. 14

Report of admissions, discharges, etc., at the George Washington University Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1914.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	16	30	.....	.....	46
Admitted during year.....	543	747	.....	.....	1,290
Born in hospital during year.....	75	65	.....	.....	140
Total.....	634	842	.....	.....	1,476
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	355	566	.....	.....	921
Improved.....	190	175	.....	.....	365
Unimproved.....	30	30	.....	.....	60
Deaths during year.....	38	30	.....	.....	68
Patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	21	41	.....	.....	62
Total.....	634	842	.....	.....	1,476
Emergency cases treated during year.....					32
Daily average number of patients.....					43.70
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					15,950
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					72
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					26

Report of admissions, discharges, etc., at the George Washington University Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1914—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
CHARITY PATIENTS. .					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Admitted during year.....	90	211	.....	.....	301
Born in hospital during year.....	8	11	.....	.....	19
Total.....	100	223	.....	.....	323
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	64	139	.....	.....	203
Improved.....	33	51	.....	.....	84
Unimproved.....	6	9	.....	.....	15
Deaths during year.....	6	7	.....	.....	13
Patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	3	5	.....	.....	8
Total.....	112	211	.....	.....	323
Emergency cases treated during year.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126
Daily average number of patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.67
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,544
Largest number of patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 32,668.

Report of dispensary service at the George Washington University Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1914.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	568	774	659	521	2,522
Surgical.....	524	685	610	473	2,292
New cases that received treatment during year.....	213	321	364	280	1,178
Total visits made by patients to dispensary during year...	1,092	1,459	1,269	994	4,814
Surgical operations during year.....	127	161	126	116	530

Prescriptions compounded, 1,766.

Report of Training School for Nurses for year ending June 30, 1914.

Nurses June 30, 1913 (including probationers).....	40
Received during the year.....	14
Resigned during the year.....	6
Dismissed during the year.....	2
Graduated during the year.....	3
Probationers not accepted.....	4
Nurses remaining June 30, 1914 (including probationers).....	39
Length of probation required, four months; amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$7 and \$10.	

Laboratory report from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

Blood:	
Red count.....	320
White count.....	1,276
Differential count.....	60
Hemoglobin estimation.....	347
Malarial.....	45
Wassermann.....	63
Widal.....	58
Blood culture.....	2

610 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Urethral smears.....	7
Cervical smears.....	4
Feces.....	101
Sputa:	
Tubercle bacillus, positive.....	1
Tubercle bacillus, negative.....	84
Routine.....	22
Leyden crystals.....	1
Pneumococcus.....	11
Pleural fluid.....	2
Urine:	
Routine.....	4, 169
Sugar (quantitative).....	21
Diazo.....	3
Urea.....	31
Chlorides.....	8
Blood.....	5
Tubercle bacillus.....	4
Bacillus typhosus.....	1
Bile.....	5
Diacetic acid.....	4
Acetone.....	5
Indican.....	13
Calculus.....	1
Bacteria.....	1
Einhorn strings.....	12
Nasal smears.....	1
Tonsillar smears.....	1
Total.....	6, 689

Outdoor obstetrical service.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Cases attended.....	36	169	205
Cases delivered.....	25	127	152
Maternal, recoveries.....	25	127	152
Stillborn and deaths.....	2	17	19
Cases referred to hospitals.....	5	10	15

Classification of diseases.

	Admitted.			Discharged.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
MEDICAL CASES.									
Specific infectious diseases:									
Typhoid fever.....	16	9	25	18	3			4	25
Rubella.....		3	3	2	1				3
Epidemic parotitis.....		1	1	1					1
Influenza.....	5	5	10	8	2				10
Cerebrospinal fever.....	1		1						1
Pneumonia.....	7	4	11	6	3			1	11
Diphtheria, case transferred.....		1	1					2	1
Rheumatic fever.....		1	1		1				1
Dysentery.....		3	3		3				3
Malarial fever.....	8	2	10	5	5				10
Syphilis.....	3	1	4		3	1			4
Gonorrheal infection.....		2	2		2				2
Tuberculosis.....	4	3	7		1	3	1	2	7

Classification of diseases—Continued.

	Admitted.			Discharged.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
MEDICAL CASES—continued.									
Diseases due to animal parasites:									
Cutaneous psorospermiasis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Ascariasis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Intestinal cestodes.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Parasitic arachnida.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Intoxications and sunstroke:									
Alcoholism.....	11	4	15	5	10	.....	.....	.....	15
Alcoholic neuritis, transferred.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Morphia habit.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Morphine poisoning.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lead poisoning.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Food poisoning.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Constitutional diseases:									
Rheumatism, chronic.....	2	2	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Rheumatism, muscular.....	2	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the digestive system:									
Stomatitis.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Tonsillitis.....	3	8	11	5	6	.....	.....	.....	11
Tonsillitis, chronic.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Stricture of the esophagus.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the stomach:									
Acute gastritis.....	14	15	29	18	10	1	.....	.....	29
Toxic gastritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Peptic ulcer, gastric and duodenal.....	5	4	9	2	6	1	.....	.....	9
Cancer of stomach.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hemorrhage from the stomach.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Neuroses of the stomach.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Diseases of the intestines:									
Catarrhal enteritis.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Appendicitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Intestinal obstruction.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Constipation.....	2	4	6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	6
Enterocolitis.....	1	2	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Pelvic inflammation.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Intestinal autointoxication.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Visceroptosis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the liver, jaundice.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Diseases of the bile passages and gall bladder.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Cholecystitis.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Cancer of liver, carcinoma.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diseases of the peritoneum, ascites (hydro-peritoneum).....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the kidneys:									
Circulatory disturbances.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
Acute Bright's disease.....	4	9	13	1	6	1	.....	5	13
Chronic Bright's disease.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Pyelitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nephrolithiasis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cyst in kidney.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Hemorrhage from left kidney.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cystic disease of the kidney.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the nervous system:									
Dementia præcox.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Acute myelitis, transverse.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Affections of the blood vessels—									
Anemia.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	4	7	.....	5	.....	.....	2	7
Thrombosis.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Hemiplegia.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the peripheral nerves—									
Neuritis.....	4	1	5	1	3	.....	.....	1	5
Meniere's disease.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Lesions of the retina.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Fifth nerve.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Torticollis.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
General and functional diseases—									
Acute chorea.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2	2	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
Migraine.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2

Classification of diseases—Continued.

	Admitted.			Discharged.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
MEDICAL CASES—continued.									
Diseases of the nervous system—Continued.									
General and functional diseases—Contd.									
Neuralgia.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Herpes.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hysteria.....	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
Neurasthenia.....	9	30	39	.....	32	7	.....	.....	39
Paranoia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the respiratory system:									
Acute coryza.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Acute catarrhal laryngitis.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Hyperthyroidea.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Acute bronchitis.....	6	11	17	10	7	.....	.....	.....	17
Chronic bronchitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchiectasis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchial asthma.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Acute pleurisy.....	2	2	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Purulent pleurisy.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the circulatory system:									
Pericarditis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Acute endocarditis.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Chronic endocarditis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Aortic incompetency.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Aortic stenosis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Mitral incompetency.....	7	5	12	.....	9	.....	.....	3	12
Mitral stenosis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Tricuspid valve disease.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Cardiac dilatation.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	2	3
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Aneurism common carotid right.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Thrombosis left femoral.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the blood and ductless glands:									
Leukæmia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hodgkin's disease.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Exophthalmic goiter.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Adnexa:									
Not treated.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Malnutrition and inanition.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Cancer breast.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dermatitis exfoliata.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sunburn.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Vesicular eczema.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Enlarged bladder and retention.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Shock.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Vasa motor diseases.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Syncope.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Insanity and mania, acute.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Senility.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cardio renal disease.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Psoriasis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Relaxed sacro-iliac joint.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Infected hands.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Remaining cases.....	19	29	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48
Total.....	200	242	442	106	257	35	6	38	442
SURGICAL CASES.									
General diseases:									
Tuberculosis of joints.....	5	2	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....	7
Tuberculosis of other organs.....	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Syphilis.....	33	7	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Gonorrheal arthritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gonorrheal urethritis.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Other effects of gonorrheal infection.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cancer and malignant tumors of the—									
Buccal cavity.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Stomach and liver.....	4	4	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8
Peritoneum, intestines, and rectum.....	3	3	6	.....	2	2	.....	2	6
Skin.....	5	3	8	1	6	1	.....	3	8

Classification of diseases—Continued.

	Admitted.			Discharged.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
SURGICAL CASES—continued.									
General diseases—Continued.									
Cancer and other malignant tumors.....	3	16	19	2	10	3	.....	4	19
Other tumors, benign.....	13	22	35	31	2	1	.....	1	35
Exophthalmic goiter.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Hodgkin's disease.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3
Diabetic gangrene.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Purpura.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense:									
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Paralysis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hemiplegia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Neuralgia.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Eyes and their annexa.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dacryocystitis.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Glaucoma.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Panophthalmitis.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ears—									
Otitis media.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Other diseases of.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the circulatory system:									
Aneurysm.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Arterial sclerosis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Thrombosis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diseases of the veins.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Phlebitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	17	14	31	30	.....	.....	1	.....	31
Varicose ulcer.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Varicose veins.....	2	1	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Varicocele.....	12	.....	12	9	2	1	.....	.....	12
Diseases of the lymphatic system—									
Lymphadenitis nonvenereal.....	3	4	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7
Other diseases of the lymphatic system.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Diseases of the respiratory system:									
Adenoid.....	2	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Deviation of nasal septum.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Larynx-laryngitis.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other diseases of nasal fossæ.....	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Thyroid-goiter.....	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Thyroiditis.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Pleurisy.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Empyema.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Diseases of the digestive system:									
Alveolar abscess.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other diseases of mouth.....	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Other diseases of mouth and annexa.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Pharynx, abscess of tonsil.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hypertrophied tonsils.....	15	5	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Tonsillitis.....	14	17	31	23	7	1	.....	.....	31
Other diseases of pharynx.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Diseases of the esophagus.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Stomach, ulcer of.....	7	.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Gastritis, acute.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hyperchlorhydria.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Other diseases of the stomach.....	3	2	5	2	1	.....	.....	2	5
Diarrhea and enteritis—									
Colitis.....	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Gastroenteritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ulcer of duodenum.....	2	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Intestinal parasites.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Appendicitis, acute.....	48	53	101	97	3	.....	.....	1	101
Appendicitis, chronic.....	12	10	22	18	3	.....	.....	1	22
Hernia—									
Inguinal.....	19	.....	19	16	1	.....	1	1	19
Other hernias.....	18	13	31	28	2	.....	.....	1	31
Intestinal obstruction.....	5	6	11	5	2	.....	.....	4	11
Diseases of the anus and fecal fistulas.....	.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Fistula in ano.....	6	2	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	8

Classification of diseases—Continued.

	Admitted.			Discharged.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
SURGICAL CASES—continued.									
Diseases of the digestive system:									
Diarrhea and enteritis—Continued.									
Other diseases of the intestines.....		3	3	3					3
Abscess about rectum.....	4	7	11	10	1				11
Autointoxication, intestinal.....	1	1	2	1	1				2
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	3		3	1	2				3
Biliary calculi.....	2	2	4	2	1	1			4
Adhesions about gall bladder.....		3	3	1	2				3
Cholecystitis.....	5	16	21	14	7				21
Other diseases of the liver and gall bladder.....		1	1					1	1
Diseases of the spleen.....	1		1	1					1
Peritonitis.....	1		1		1				1
Other diseases, digestive system.....	2	1	3	2	1				3
Nonvenereal diseases of the genito-urinary system and annexa:									
Acute nephritis.....		1	1			1			1
Uremia.....		1	1					1	1
Hematuria, renal.....		1	1			1			1
Pyelitis.....	1		1		1				1
Pyonephrosis.....		1	1	1					1
Other diseases of kidney.....	1	2	3	2				1	3
Calculus in bladder.....	4		4	3		1			4
Nephrolithiasis.....	1		1	1					1
Cystitis.....	1	3	4		4				4
Retention of urine.....		1	1		1				1
Stricture of the urethra.....	6		6	3	2	1			6
Other diseases of the urethra.....	4	1	5	2	3				5
Hypertrophied prostate.....	3		3	3					3
Prostatitis.....	1		1	1					1
Other diseases of prostate.....	1		1		1				1
Nonvenereal diseases, genital organs.....		5	5	4	1				5
Epididymitis.....	7		7	1	6				7
Hydrocele.....	3		3	3					3
Orchitis.....	1		1	1					1
Paraphimosis.....	4		4	3	1				4
Phimosis.....	6		6	5	1				6
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue:									
Gangrene.....	1	2	3	2				1	3
Carbuncle.....	4	1	5	4	1				5
Furuncle.....	2	1	3	1	2				3
Abscess.....	10	6	16	10	6				16
Cellulitis.....	1		1		1				1
Herpes.....	1		1	1					1
Impetigo.....	1		1	1					1
Ingrowing nail.....	1		1	1					1
Ulcer.....	2		2		2				2
Diseases of the bones and of the organs of locomotion:									
Sinusitis.....	1		1		1				1
Mastoiditis.....	3	2	5	5					5
Necrosis.....	3	1	4	1	3				4
Osteomyelitis.....	3		3	1	2				3
Other diseases of the bones, tuberculosis excepted.....	14	5	19	15	3		1		19
Diseases of the joints, tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted.....		3	3	1	1			1	3
Ankylosis.....	1		1		1				1
Arthritis.....	1	2	3		1				3
Loose body in joint.....	3	1	4	1	2	1			4
Other diseases of the organs of locomotion—									
Ganglion.....	1		1	1					1
Hallux valgus.....		1	1	1					1
Torticollis.....		2	2	2					2
Congenital.....		5	5	4		1			5
Affections produced by external causes:									
Burns.....	3	2	5	1	3			1	5
Traumatism by firearms.....	1		1	1					1
Traumatism by cutting instruments.....	4		4		4				4
Traumatism by piercing instruments.....		1	1	1					1
Traumatism, other.....		1	1		1				1

Classification of diseases—Continued.

	Admitted.			Discharged.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.
SURGICAL CASES—continued.									
Affections produced by external causes—Con.									
Dislocations.....	1	1	2	1	1				2
Sprains.....	1	1	2	2					2
Fractures.....	12	19	31	16	13			2	31
Other external violence.....									
Contused wound.....	1		1		1				1
Deformity, traumatic.....	1		1		1				1
Lacerated wound.....		2	2	2					2
Ruptured muscle.....		1	1	1					1
Remaining cases.....	3	4	7		7				7
Ill defined.....	14	13	27	27					27
Total.....	448	352	800	501	235	25	6	33	800
GYNECOLOGICAL CASES.									
Adhesions, uterine ligament.....		2	2	2					2
Carcinoma of uterus.....		4	4	2				2	4
Cysts, ovarian.....		19	19	15	3	1			19
Fibroids, uterine.....		17	17	17					17
Injuries to pelvic floor.....		39	39	36	2			1	39
Menorrhagia.....		6	6	6					6
Sarcoma of ovary.....		1	1	1					1
Salpingitis.....		19	19	14	3	1		1	19
Salpingo-oophoritis.....		6	6	6					6
Secundines retained.....		6	6	6					6
Sterility.....		3	3	1	2				3
Tubular mesometrium.....		1	1	1					1
Uterus, diseases of, not classified.....		52	52	52					52
Vaginitis specific.....		2	2		2				2
Remaining.....		3	3		3				3
Total.....		180	180	159	15	2		4	180
OBSTETRICAL CASES.									
Abortion:									
Complete.....		12	12	12					12
Incomplete.....		28	28	26			1	1	28
Remaining.....		6	6	6		6			6
		46	46	38	6		1	1	46
Pregnancy:									
Normal.....		163	163	163					163
Abnormal.....		9	9	9					9
		172	172	172					172
Total.....		218	218	210	6		1	1	218
New-born cases.....	83	70	153	148				5	153
Remaining.....	3	3	6		6				6
	86	73	159	148	6			5	159
Grand total.....	734	1,065	1,799	1,124	519	62	13	81	1,799

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Operations.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
Abdominal section.....	Abdominal fistula and pelvic abscess.	1				1
Adenectomy.....	Inguinal adenitis.....	1				1
	Sarcoma of neck and groin.....		1			1
Adenoidectomy.....	Tubercular adenitis, cervical.....		1			1
Amputations:	Adenoids.....	1	2			3
Breast.....	Adenoma cystic.....	1				1
	Cancer colloid.....	1				1
	Carcinoma.....	2	2			4
	Cyst.....	11				11
	Tumor malignant.....	1				1
	Tumor nonmalignant.....	11				11
Cervix.....	Lacerated and elongated cervix-retroversion.	1				1
	Elongated cervix and pelvic cyst.		1			1
Finger.....	Sterility.....		1			1
Leg.....	Infection.....	2				2
Shoulder.....	Diabetic gangrene.....				1	1
Appendectomy.....	Fracture.....	1				1
Astragalectomy.....	Appendicitis.....	61	2		2	65
Cæsarean section.....	Fracture astragalus.....	1				1
Cauterization.....	Placenta prævia.....	2				2
	Carcinoma of cervix.....		1			1
	Carcinoma of uterus.....			1		1
	Epithelioma of face.....		1			1
Cervical dilatation.....	Dysmenorrhea.....	1				1
Cholecystotomy.....	Cholecystitis.....	1				1
	Cholelithiasis.....	5				5
	Obstruction of common duct.....	1				1
Cholecystostomy.....	Cholecystitis.....		1			1
	Cholelithiasis.....	1				1
Cholelithotomy.....	Cholelithiasis.....	11				11
Circumcision.....	Elongated prepuce.....	1				1
	Phimosis.....		1			1
Cleft palate, plastic for.....	Cleft palate.....			1		1
Colporrhaphy and perineor- rhaphy anterior.	Cystocele, rectocele, etc.....	2				2
Craniotomy.....	Occipital tumor.....				1	1
Curettage.....	Abortion incomplete.....	16				16
	Carcinoma of cervix.....	1				1
	Dysmenorrhea.....	1				1
	Ectopic pregnancy.....	1				1
	Elbow, tubercular.....		1			1
	Endometritis.....	11	4			15
	Frontal bone, Lues.....	1				1
	Infected hand.....		1			1
	Left leg, stump, abscess of.....	1				1
	Osteomyelitis.....	1				1
	Retained secundines.....	2				2
	Tibia, tubercular.....		1			1
Curettage and salpingotomy..	Endometritis and salpingitis.....	3				3
Cystostomy.....	Prostatic hypertrophy.....				1	1
Cystotomy.....	Vesical calculus.....	1				1
Deflection, correction of.....	Deflected septum.....	1				1
Dilatation and curettage.....	Dysmenorrhea.....		1			1
	Endometritis.....	1				1
	Menorrhagia.....	1		1		2
	Retained membranes.....	1				1
	Retained secundines.....	4				4
Epididymectomy.....	Tubercular epididymitis.....	1	1			2
Excision.....	Breast, tubercular.....	1				1
	Carbuncle of neck.....	1				1
	Carcinoma of breast.....		1			1
	Carcinomatous glands of neck.....	1				1
	Cyst dermoid.....	1				1
	Cyst of breast.....		1			1
	Epithelioma temporal region.....	1				1
	Fibroma of breast.....	1				1
	Fistula in ano.....	1	1			2
	Prostatic bar.....		1			1
	Tubercular elbow.....		1			1
	Tumor of breast.....	3				3
	Tumor humerus osseous.....		1			1
	Tumor tibia.....	1				1
Excision and cauterization...	Epithelioma of face.....	2				2
Exploratory laparotomy.....	Carcinoma of stomach and in- testines.....				1	1
	Carcinoma of uterus.....		1			1
	Carcinoma visceral general.....			1		1
	Partial intestinal obstruction.....	1				1

Operations.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
External urethrotomy.....	Urethral stricture.....	1				1
Fistula closure.....	Fecal.....	1				1
	Urethral.....		1			1
Fracture, reduction of.....	Humerus.....	11				11
Gastroenterostomy.....	Gastric ulcer.....	1				1
Gland, excision of.....	Hodgkin's disease.....	1				1
Granulomectomy.....	Granuloma following herni- otomy.....	1				1
						18
Hemorrhoidectomy.....	Hemorrhoids.....	16	2			
Herniotomy.....	Femoral hernia.....	1				1
	Hernia.....	4				4
	Inguinal hernia.....	7				7
	Inguinal hernia, double.....	2				2
	Strangulated hernia.....	4				4
	Ventral hernia.....	3				3
	Vesical hernia.....	1				1
Hydrocele, radical cure.....	Hydrocele.....	1				1
Hysterectomy.....	Carcinoma.....		1			1
	Endometritis, chronic.....	1				1
	Fibroids, uterine.....	6				6
	Prolapsus uteri, rectocele, cysto- cele.....	1				1
Incision and drainage.....	Abscess, alveolar.....	1				1
	Appendicial.....	2	1			3
	Ischiorectal.....	1				1
	Neck.....		1			1
	Pelvic.....	2				2
	Periurethral.....	1	1			2
	Rectal.....	1	1			2
	Stitch.....	1				1
	Sublingual.....	1				1
	Submaxillary.....	1				1
	Vulvo-vaginal.....	2				2
	Adenitis, cervical.....	1				1
	Arthritis, septic.....	1				1
	Infection of hand.....		1			1
	Necrosis of ribs and sternum- post-typhoid.....	1				1
	Ulcer, gastric perforated.....				1	1
Injection, iodine, uterus.....	Endometritis, chronic.....		1			1
Intravenous, neosalvarsan.....	Locomotor ataxia.....	1	4			5
	Lues.....	8	54			62
	Provocative dose.....	1				1
Intravenous, "914".....	Lues.....		1			1
Iridectomy.....	Incised wound of eye.....		1			1
Laparotomy.....	Abdominal pregnancy.....	1				1
	Abscess, appendicial.....	1			1	2
	Intestinal obstruction.....	2				2
	Malignancy.....			1		1
	Volvulus of colon.....	1				1
Lipectomy.....	Lipoma.....	2				2
Myotomy.....	Flexion of thigh following in- fantile paralysis.....				1	1
Nasal spur, removal.....	Nasal spur.....	1				1
Nephrolithotomy.....	Stone in kidney.....	1				1
Nephropexy.....	Nephroptosis.....	1				1
Nerve blocking.....	Trifacial neuralgia.....		1			1
Neuroplastic.....	Neuroma following amputation of foot.....	1				1
Oophorectomy.....	Ovarian cyst and intestinal ob- struction.....	1				1
	Ovarian cyst and chronic ap- pendicitis.....	1				1
	Ovarian cyst and cholelithiasis.....	1				1
Open operation, head of bone nailed to shaft.....	Fracture both femurs, lueutic.....		1			1
Orchectomy.....	Tubercular bacilli of the testicle.....		1			1
Palate cleft, repair of.....	Cleft palate.....			1		1
Panhysterectomy.....	Cervical polypi, hemorrhagic adenoma.....	1				1
Paracentesis.....	Ascites.....		2			2
Perineorrhaphy.....	Lacerated perineum.....	4				4
Plaster-cast application.....	Arthritis tubercular hip.....		2			2
	Fracture hip.....	1	2			3
	Separation tubercle of tibia.....		1			1
Plastic.....	Adherent and shortened lower lip.....	1				1
	Fistula in ano.....		1			1
	Salivary fistula.....	1				1
	Torticollis.....					1

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Operations.	Diagnosis.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Total.
Posterior gastroenterostomy and exploratory laparoto- my.	Sarcoma of pancreas.....	1	1
	Chronic gastric ulcer.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Posterior colporrhaphy and perineorrhaphy, appendec- tomy, curettage, uterine fixation.	Lacerated perineum, retrover- sion of uterus, endometritis.	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Prostatectomy.....	Prostatic hypertrophy.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Pylorectomy and anastomo- sis.	Carcinoma of pylorus.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Radical cure.....	Hydrocele.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Varicocele.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Recurrent carcinoma, exci- sion of.	Carcinoma of breast.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Refracture and resetting.....	Fracture of fibula (Pott's).....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Removal of cyst of—						
Bartholin's gland.....	Abscess of Bartholini's gland....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Breast.....	Cysts of breast, two.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Scalp.....	Cysts, multiple of scalp.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Resection:						
Fistula.....	Rectal fistula.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gut, etc.....	Intestinal obstruction.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pylorus.....	Gastric ulcer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Rib.....	Empyema.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rupturing of abscess.....	Lacerated wound of perineum and pelvic abscess.	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Salpingectomy.....	Salpingitis, etc.....	8	.....	.....	2	10
Sequestrotomy.....	Chronic osteomyelitis, both tibias.	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Skin graft.....	Cicatricial contractions, right wrist.	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Subtotal hysterectomy.....	Tubal pregnancy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Suprapubic cystotomy.....	Vesical calculus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Suturing.....	Hand, incised wound of.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Palate, cleft.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Teeth wiring.....	Fracture of jaw.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tenorrhaphy.....	Lacerated wound of wrist.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Tenotomy.....	Infantile paralysis.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Strabismus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Thyroidectomy.....	Cyst of thyroid.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Cystic and colloid goitre.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Exophthalmic goitre.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tonsillectomy.....	Enlarged tonsils and adenoids..	16	.....	.....	.....	16
Trachelorrhaphy, etc.....	Lacerated perineum, etc.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13
Turbineotomy.....	Hypertrophied turbinate.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Urethrectomy.....	Urethral stricture.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	Uterus prolapsus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Varicole, excision of.....	Varicole.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Ventral epiplocele, radical cure.	Incarcerated ventral epiplocele.	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....		369	120	6	13	508

Report of the treasurer of the board of lady managers of the George Washington University Hospital, June 30, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

June 30, 1913, cash on hand:

Building fund.....	\$508. 88
General fund.....	82. 20

\$591. 08

Collections:

Annual dues.....	\$400. 00
Sustaining dues.....	160. 00
Fines.....	88. 75

Lecture benefit.....	648. 75
Theater benefit.....	51. 00
Donations—	227. 37

Thanksgiving.....	175. 00
Nurses' Home.....	72. 50
Miscellaneous.....	1. 25

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Collections—Continued.

Building fund—

Bazaar at Raleigh.....	\$815. 24	
Balance from lawn fete of 1913.....	12. 00	
		\$827. 24
Interest.....		15. 73
		<u>\$2, 018. 84</u>

Total receipts..... 2, 609. 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Committees:

Bed linen.....	196. 87	
Blanket.....	75. 00	
China.....	89. 58	
House furnishings.....	40. 46	
Maternity and dispensary.....	13. 00	
Sewing.....	1. 50	
Table.....	82. 00	
Towel.....	31. 00	
		<u>529. 41</u>

Nurses' Home—

Equipment—

Beds and mattresses.....	118. 50	
Furniture.....	91. 80	
Hot-water heater.....	45. 00	
Screens.....	90. 00	
		<u>345. 30</u>

Repairs—

Linen.....	7. 80	
Papering.....	34. 95	
Furniture.....	17. 75	
		<u>60. 50</u>

Nurses' graduation..... 39. 00

Nurses' Christmas..... 15. 00

Matron..... 50. 00

Day labor..... 1. 00

Donations:

To George Washington University for Nurses' Home.....	1, 000. 00	
		<u>1, 510. 80</u>
To Georgetown Industrial Center.....		5. 00

Equipment:

Enamel sink.....	20. 50	
Open-ward robes.....	54. 00	
Chairs for Board meetings.....	20. 00	
		<u>94. 50</u>
Flowers.....		23. 25

Postage:

Thanksgiving.....	52. 00	
Nurses' home.....	10. 80	
Constitution and lists.....	6. 91	
Regular.....	21. 24	
		<u>90. 95</u>

Total disbursements..... 2, 253. 91

Balance on deposit in Washington Loan & Trust Co..... 356. 01

2, 609. 92

Respectfully submitted.

EVA HOUSTON LEWIS (Mrs. S. E. LEWIS), *Treasurer.*

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have examined and found correct the accounts of Mrs. S. E. Lewis, treasurer.

LILLY B. SPALDING,
JOSEPHINE L. N. STOWELL.

July 14, 1914.

Report of sewing done by the Georgetown Industrial Center for George Washington University Hospital for year ending April 1, 1914.

Night gowns.....	59
Towels.....	106
Sheets.....	84
Pillow cases.....	152
Screen covers.....	32
Surgeons' coats.....	52
Pajamas.....	51
Total furnished.....	536

REPORT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

Hospital and dispensary staff.—Department of medicine: Prof. Samuel S. Adams, M. D., chief; Edwin B. Behrend, M. D., associate; John D. Thomas, M. D., associate; William Gerry Morgan, M. D., associate; Samuel Logan Owens, M. D.; Roy D. Adams, M. D.; James A. Gannon, M. D.; Richard M. Sutton, M. D.; William Earl Clark, M. D.; A. C. Stanley, M. D.; J. Russell Verbryke, M. D.; James A. Flynn, M. D.; J. J. Madigan, M. D.; Harry A. Ong, M. D.; James M. Moser, M. D.; Frank E. Duehring, M. D. Department of surgery: Prof. George T. Vaughan, M. D., chief; William C. Gwynn, M. D., associate; Walter D. Webb, M. D., associate; Ernest P. Magruder, A. B., A. M., M. D., associate; John Dunlop, M. D., orthopedic surgery; Louis C. Lehr, M. D., genito-urinary surgery; John A. O'Donoghue, M. D., director of outdoor service; John Constas, M. D., associate in genito-urinary surgery; James C. Blackiston, M. D., associate; Charles I. Griffith, M. D.; L. Glushak, M. D., Department of gynecology and abdominal surgery: Prof. I. S. Stone, M. D., chief; J. Thomas Kelley, jr., M. D., associate; Thomas F. Lowe, M. D.; Samuel Logan Owens, M. D.; Scott D. Breckinridge, M. D.; Louis M. Babendrier, M. D. Department of obstetrics: Prof. Henry D. Fry, M. D., chief; William M. Sprigg, M. D., associate; Thomas F. Lowe, M. D.; Prentiss Willson, M. D.; F. W. Hornbrook, M. D.; Leon A. Martel, M. D.; William J. Stanton, M. D. Department of ophthalmology: William H. Wilmer, M. D., chief; C. R. Dufour, M. D., Phar. D., associate; S. B. Muncaster, M. D., associate. Department of oto-laryngology: Prof. Walter A. Wells, M. D., chief; Reginald R. Walker, M. D., associate. Department of dermatology and syphilology: Prof. Henry H. Hazen, A. B., M. D., chief; J. C. Blackiston, M. D., associate. Department of pathology: Prof. Ralph A. Hamilton, M. D., chief; Arthur M. MacNamee, M. D., associate; John A. O'Donoghue, A. M., M. D., associate. Department of neurology and electro-therapeutics: D. Percy Hickling, M. D., chief; J. J. Madigan, M. D. Resident physicians: Lester Neuman, M. D.; Frank C. McCormack, M. D.; William F. O'Donnell, M. D.; Eugene A. Curtin, M. D.; Harry D. Offutt, M. D. Sister superior: Sister Mary Bertrand, O. S. F.

. SEPTEMBER 25, 1914.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the report of the Georgetown University Hospital for the year ended June 30, 1914.

Respectfully,

SISTER M. BERTRAND.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	27	38	.....	3	68
Number admitted during year.....	638	760	5	21	1,424
Number born in hospital during year.....	58	75	.....	.....	133
Total.....	723	873	5	24	1,625
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	519	709	4	16	1,248
Improved.....	95	86	.....	5	186
Unimproved.....	43	15	.....	1	59
Number of deaths during year.....	29	28	.....	.....	57
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	37	35	1	2	75
Total.....	723	873	5	24	1,625

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS—continued.					
Daily average number of patients.....	27.5	38.9	0.3	1.7	68.4
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	10,025	14,174	102	594	24,992
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					109
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					51
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	9	11	6	12	38
Number admitted during year.....	203	209	98	149	659
Number born in hospital during year.....	39	45	24	10	118
Total.....	251	265	128	171	815
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	146	183	73	109	511
Improved.....	65	42	21	31	159
Unimproved.....	16	19	13	9	57
Number of deaths during year.....	16	13	15	11	55
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	8	8	6	11	33
Total.....	251	265	128	171	815
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....					1,431
Daily average number of patients.....	13.6	14.9	6.9	9.7	45.1
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....	4,962	5,453	2,543	3,539	16,497
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					61
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					23

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 31,213.

Report of dispensary service.

	Old.	New.	Total.
Surgical.....	3,739	1,083	4,822
Medical.....	1,975	574	2,549
Gynecological.....	273	774	1,047
Genito-urinary.....	499	225	724
Eye, ear, nose, and throat.....	2,398	433	2,831
Stomach.....	261	80	341
Skin.....	397	155	552
Children.....	541	198	739
Child study.....	28	14	42
Nervous.....	44	23	67
Tuberculosis.....	23	13	36
Total.....	10,178	3,572	13,750

Number of new cases that received treatment during year, 3,572.

Number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year, 13,750.

Number of surgical operations during year, no record.

Number of prescriptions compounded, 3,473.

Number from whom payment was received, no record.

Amount of money received, \$305.25.

REPORT OF TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Number of nurses June 30, 1913 (including probationers).....	43
Number received during the year.....	32
Number that resigned during the year.....	4
Number that were dismissed during the year.....	3
Number that graduated during the year.....	15
Number of probationers not accepted.....	6
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1914 (including probationers).....	53
Length of probation required, 2 months.	
Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$5.	

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Land and buildings.....	\$270,000.00
Furniture.....	57,220.00
Total.....	<u>327,220.00</u>

INDEBTEDNESS.

Total.....	<u>124,000.00</u>
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	3,862.39
Board of inmates.....	42,567.04
Emergency cases.....	9.75
Dispensary.....	305.25
Use of operating room.....	2,665.00
X-ray.....	112.50
Ambulance.....	7.00
Nurses.....	2,633.00
Ladies' aid societies.....	503.75
Interest and dividends.....	5.54
Contributions.....	533.83
Telephone receipts.....	115.92
Legacies or endowment.....	2,154.00
Refund.....	629.14
Special account.....	131.10
Hydropathic department.....	234.00
Appropriation under contract.....	5,000.00
Total receipts.....	<u>61,469.21</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	11,262.70
Food.....	21,429.32
Ice.....	644.52
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	582.41
Clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	1,212.63
Fuel.....	\$2,344.45
Light and power.....	2,503.28
Total for heat, light, and power.....	<u>4,847.73</u>
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	2,764.91
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	3,773.88
X-ray department.....	190.12
Amusements.....	24.00
Stationery and printing and office supplies.....	614.08
Telephone.....	505.90
Car tickets, stamps, expressage, freight, and drayage.....	403.39
Current repairs and materials for same.....	1,799.62
Interest.....	5,075.64
Water rent.....	387.96
Fire insurance.....	367.00
Improvements.....	1,260.76
Refunds, board of patients.....	116.25
Total expenditures.....	<u>57,262.82</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	<u>4,206.39</u>

CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President.—WOODBURY BLAIR.

Vice President.—GARDNER F. WILLIAMS.

Secretary.—Dr. A. R. SHANDS.

Treasurer.—ARTHUR T. BRICE.

Terms expire 1915.

Mr. IRA A. BENNETT.
Mr. ARTHUR T. BRICE.
Mrs. GIST BLAIR.
Mr. WILLIAM KING.
Dr. G. BROWN MILLER.
Dr. JAMES F. MITCHELL.

Mr. FRANK B. NOYES.
Dr. D. K. SHUTE.
Dr. JOHN D. THOMAS.
Dr. W. H. WILMER.
Dr. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD.

Terms expire 1916.

Mrs. W. H. BROWNSON.
Mr. W. C. EUSTIS.
Mr. WILLIAM F. GUDE.
Mr. J. H. HAMMOND.

Dr. HARRY M. KAUFMAN.
Dr. A. R. SHANDS.
Dr. GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN.
Mr. JOHN F. WILKINS.

Terms expire 1917.

Dr. S. S. ADAMS.
Mr. WOODBURY BLAIR.
Dr. W. P. CARR.
Dr. G. WYTHE COOK.
Mrs. T. T. GAFF.

Dr. T. MORRIS MURRAY.
Dr. PHILIP S. ROY.
Mr. W. B. TURPIN.
Mr. GEORGE W. WHITE.
Mr. GARDNER F. WILLIAMS.

CONSULTING STAFF.

Dr. S. S. ADAMS.
Dr. G. WYTHE COOK.
Dr. HARRY M. KAUFMAN.

Dr. T. MORRIS MURRAY.
Dr. JAMES F. MITCHELL.
Dr. PHILIP S. ROY.

EX OFFICIO.

Dr. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, Health Officer of the District of Columbia.

ATTENDING STAFF.

Dr. W. P. CARR, President.

Dr. A. R. SHANDS, Secretary.

SURGICAL DISEASES.

Dr. W. P. CARR,	} In charge.
Dr. GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN,	
Dr. V. B. JACKSON,	} Associates.
Dr. E. C. P. MAGRUDER,	
Dr. C. S. WHITE,	} Assistants.
Dr. DAN L. BORDEN,	
Dr. O. H. BOWKER,	
Dr. W. F. HEMLER,	
Dr. H. T. A. LEMON,	
Dr. D. W. PRENTISS,	

MEDICAL DISEASES.

Dr. JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN, in charge.
 Dr. H. C. MACATEE,
 Dr. DWIGHT GORDON SMITH, } Associates.
 Dr. W. H. LITTLEPAGE,
 Dr. W. E. TURTON, } Dispensary associates.
 Dr. CHARLES WHEATLEY,
 Dr. BENJAMIN NEWHOUSE, }
 Dr. BOYD R. READ, } Assistants.
 Dr. EDGAR SNOWDEN, }

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN, in charge
 Dr. CHARLES A. PFENDER, } Associates.
 Dr. J. P. FILLEBROWN, }

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Dr. G. BROWN MILLER, in charge.
 Dr. V. B. JACKSON, } Associates.
 Dr. T. F. LOWE,
 Dr. R. L. COOK,
 Dr. THOMAS LINVILLE, } Assistants.
 Dr. LEON MARTELL,
 Dr. J. E. MITCHELL,
 Dr. BOYD R. READ, }

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND CHEST.

Dr. JOHN D. THOMAS, in charge.
 Dr. WALTER WELLS, associate.

Dr. J. A. JEFFRIES,
 Dr. W. A. MOORE,
 Dr. JAMES H. STONE, } Assistants.
 Dr. J. BURR PIGGOTT,
 Dr. BOYD R. READ, }

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. WILLIAM H. WILMER, } In charge.
 Dr. D. K. SHUTE,
 Dr. W. P. MALONE, } Associates.
 Dr. FRANCIS M. CHISHOLM,
 Dr. H. S. DYE, } Assistants.
 Dr. BOYD R. READ, }

DISEASES OF CHILDREN AND ORTHOPEDICS.

Dr. A. R. SHANDS, in charge.
 Dr. CHARLES A. PFENDER, associate.
 Dr. CHARLES WHEATLEY, Assistant.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Dr. W. P. CARR,
 Dr. GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN, } In charge.
 Dr. R. B. CARMICHAEL, associate.
 Dr. Z. D. BLACKISTONE, } Assistants.
 Dr. BOYD R. READ, }

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

Dr. W. P. CARR,	} In charge.
Dr. GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN,	
Dr. E. F. KING,	} Assistants.
Dr. FRANCIS A. HAGNER,	
Dr. W. G. YOUNG,	
Dr. LOUIS C. LEHR,	
Dr. HOMER G. FULLER,	
Dr. J. E. MITCHELL,	
Dr. BENJ. NEWHOUSE,	

SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. HARRY S. LEWIS.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

Dr. GEORGE J. BOYCE, January 15, 1913, to November 15, 1913.
 Dr. W. B. CARR, June 1, 1913, to November 15, 1913.
 Dr. FRANCIS J. READY, September 1, 1913.
 Dr. ARTHUR M. ZINKHAN, May 15, 1913, to June 1, 1914.
 Dr. PAUL H. ZINKHAN, November 15, 1913, to June 1, 1914.
 Dr. F. BURTON JONES, June 1, 1914.
 Dr. A. G. WENZELL, June 1, 1914.
 Mr. J. DE ROULHAC MORENO, externe.

COMMITTEE ON LIONEL LABORATORY.

Dr. T. MORRIS MURRAY.

Dr. W. P. CARR.

PATHOLOGIST.

Dr. W. H. A. BRANDENBURG.

RADIOGRAPHER.

Dr. THOMAS A. GROOVER.

COMMITTEE ON NURSING.

Mrs. GEORGE BECKER, chairman.
 Mrs. T. T. GAFF.

Dr. JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN.
 Dr. A. R. SHANDS.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. T. T. GAFF.
 Dr. W. P. CARR.
 Dr. A. R. SHANDS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

Miss FANNY CARTER.

PHARMACIST.

FRANK PITZER, Phar. D.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

GENTLEMEN: The report of the superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Harry S. Lewis, gives the amount of work done during the year ended June 30, 1914. There has been in the present year a material increase in the work done in the wards, the emergency room, and the dispensary service, which is detailed in the superintendent's report.

The character of the service rendered patients has been fully equal to its former excellence and in some respects has improved. The thanks of the staff are due to the superintendent and his assistants, the dispensary associates and assistants, and the superintendent of nurses, and the employees for their hearty cooperation, faithful services, and loyalty to the institution.

During the past year the board of directors have sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. George Lloyd Magruder which occurred on January 28, 1914.

At the regular March meeting of the board, a resolution was passed and placed on file in the minutes of the meeting, in which it was especially noted that Dr. Magruder was one of the founders of the institution, and it was largely due to his enthusiastic efforts that the institution was enabled to overcome its earlier difficulties and grow to its present importance and influence.

A. R. SHANDS, M. D.,
Secretary of the Attending Staff.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1914.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following account of receipts and expenditures for the year ending July 1, 1914:

DR.

From balance on hand July 1, 1914.....	\$25, 364. 41
From Auditor of District of Columbia, account of United States appropriation for new building.....	47, 324. 70
From Auditor of District of Columbia, account of maintenance.....	16, 883. 65
From legacies and donations.....	10, 489. 76
From pay patients.....	5, 622. 30
From emergency fees.....	64. 75
From operating room.....	343. 00
From special nursing.....	155. 00
From nurses' board.....	166. 00
From rent.....	89. 76
From sale of drugs.....	608. 76
From sale of radiographs.....	402. 35
From ambulance fees.....	142. 50
From surgical dispensary.....	326. 30
Interest.....	379. 00
Sundries.....	30. 85
	<hr/>
	108, 393. 09

CR.

For salaries and wages.....	\$10, 622. 00
For architects' fees.....	5, 578. 52
For purchase of real estate.....	15, 000. 00
For transferred to G. W. White, special treasurer of building fund.....	47, 324. 70

For legal expenses.....	\$257. 00
For ambulance horse.....	203. 75
For laundry.....	919. 56
For gas.....	776. 41
For fuel.....	917. 90
For current repairs.....	203. 46
For drugs, instruments, and medical supplies.....	2, 552. 31
For electricity.....	668. 47
For auto supplies.....	206. 61
For telephone.....	110. 68
For insurance.....	37. 50
For radiographs.....	679. 95
For food, marketing, and household supplies.....	11, 236. 22
Balance cash on hand this date.....	11, 098. 05

108, 393. 09

Very truly, yours,

ARTHUR T. BRICE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

JULY 1, 1914.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report for the year ended June 30, 1914.

Admissions and discharges.

PAY PATIENTS.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	3	4	1	2	10
Patients admitted during year.....	149	83	6	9	247
Total.....	152	87	7	11	257
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	123	53	3	4	183
Improved.....	23	17	2	2	44
Unimproved.....	3	6	2	1	12
Died.....	9	3			12
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	4	2			6
Total.....	162	81	7	7	257

Largest number at any one time.....	12
Smallest number at any one time.....	2
Total number of days' maintenance furnished.....	7, 935

CHARITY PATIENTS.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	5	3	7	4	19
Admitted during year.....	252	162	218	156	788
Total.....	257	165	225	160	807
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	224	121	127	99	571
Improved.....	15	16	46	20	97
Unimproved.....	8	10	9	16	43
Died.....	20	7	18	20	65
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	11	5	10	5	31
Total.....	278	159	210	160	807

Largest number at any one time.....	42
Smallest number at any one time.....	10
Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	6,785
Total number of days' maintenance furnished doctors, nurses, druggists, and officers.....	7,525
Total number of days' maintenance furnished charity patients.....	15,300

Summary of hospital work for fiscal year 1913-14.

Dispensary:		Wards—Continued.	
New cases.....	4,944	Discharged—	
Revisits.....	7,889	Cured.....	754
Total.....	12,833	Improved.....	141
Operations.....	517	Unimproved.....	55
		Died.....	77
Emergency department:		Remaining June 30, 1914.....	37
New cases.....	7,147	Operations.....	355
Revisits.....	2,350	Grand total:	
Total.....	9,497	New cases.....	13,126
Operations.....	4,725	Revisits.....	10,239
		Patients treated.....	23,365
Wards:		Operations.....	5,597
Remaining July 1, 1913.....	37	Ambulance calls.....	3,420
Admitted during year.....	1,035	Prescriptions compounded.....	8,960
Total.....	1,072	Necropsies.....	31

The high standard of efficiency maintained previously has been an incentive for bettering the service in each department.

The drug room continues to be under the able management of Dr. Frank Pitzer.

On the subject of our ambulance service there is little new that I can add. In the annual report of 1913 I have shown the advantage of a motor ambulance over that of a horse-drawn vehicle, and have gone into this matter quite minutely with various members of the staff and board of directors from time to time, so I believe that most of you know well all of the advantages of our ambulance service at present.

It is necessary, however, that we have two ambulances for continuous service, and I most earnestly recommend that we secure another motor ambulance, preferably a gasoline vehicle, and eliminate the horse-drawn wagon altogether. The electric ambulance is now in service over two years, and before long will have to undergo extensive repairs, and our new hospital being situated a little farther away than our present institution from the business section, it becomes necessary to have an ambulance equal at least to the motor vehicles now in use by the police department.

With a gasoline ambulance for long calls, and our present electric for short calls, we can well boast of the best ambulance service in the city.

Our treasurer's report shows a deficit this year which is accountable largely to the fact that there has been a greater number of patients admitted to the wards, increasing the number of hospital days' maintenance furnished patients by over 1,600 days.

We thank the ladies' auxiliary board for all their kindnesses and generosity in supplying the numerous needs of the hospital.

My sincere thanks to the house medical staff, the superintendent of nurses, the head operating room nurse, and others, whose hearty cooperation I have enjoyed.

To the attending staff and board of directors for the confidence reposed in me I extend many thanks.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY S. LEWIS, M. D.,
Superintendent.

630 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1914.

SURGICAL CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Abscess.....	8	---	3	2	13	---	Hemorrhoids.....	3	2	---	---	5	---
Adenitis.....	2	---	---	---	2	---	Hydrocele.....	3	2	---	---	5	---
Adhesions.....	4	2	1	1	8	---	Intestinal obstruction...	2	---	1	3	6	---
Appendicitis.....	10	6	12	4	32	---	Keloid.....	---	---	---	1	1	---
Arthritis.....	1	1	---	---	2	---	Orchitis.....	5	---	1	---	6	---
Burns:	---	---	---	---	---	---	Osteomyelitis.....	---	1	2	---	3	---
Arm.....	6	1	4	2	13	---	Osteosarcoma.....	2	---	---	---	2	---
Body.....	6	1	4	2	13	6	Phymosis.....	1	---	1	---	2	---
Face.....	6	1	4	2	13	---	Prostatitis.....	---	---	1	---	1	1
Foot.....	3	1	2	---	6	---	Pyloric fistula.....	1	---	---	---	1	---
Carcinoma:	---	---	---	---	---	---	Retention of urine.....	4	2	3	1	10	---
Face.....	1	---	---	---	1	---	Septicemia.....	1	---	---	1	2	1
Intestine.....	1	---	---	---	1	1	Shock.....	1	---	---	---	1	1
Stomach.....	1	---	---	---	1	1	Sprains:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cervix uter.....	---	---	1	1	2	---	Ankle.....	5	5	2	1	13	---
Cellulitis.....	2	1	---	---	3	---	Leg.....	---	---	1	---	1	---
Cholelithiasis.....	---	1	---	---	1	---	Spine.....	---	---	2	---	2	1
Colic, renal.....	1	---	---	---	1	---	Tubercular joint.....	3	1	1	1	6	---
Concussion.....	20	3	3	2	28	5	Tumor:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contracture of tendo	---	---	---	---	---	---	Neck (cystic).....	---	---	1	---	1	---
achilles.....	1	1	---	---	2	---	Thigh.....	1	1	---	---	2	---
Cystitis.....	1	---	---	---	1	---	Varicocele.....	3	---	---	---	3	---
Dislocations:	---	---	---	---	---	---	Varicose veins.....	2	---	---	---	2	---
Elbow.....	3	1	---	2	6	---	Wounds:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hip.....	2	---	---	---	2	---	Contused—	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shoulder.....	4	---	---	1	5	---	Abdomen.....	7	---	5	3	15	---
Epithelioma.....	---	1	---	---	1	---	Arm.....	3	---	1	2	6	---
Foreign body.....	---	1	---	---	1	---	Back.....	12	5	4	1	22	---
Abdominal wall.....	---	---	---	1	1	---	Chest.....	11	---	5	1	17	---
Hand.....	---	1	---	---	1	---	Head.....	9	2	4	3	18	---
Throat.....	---	1	---	---	1	---	Leg.....	9	4	8	2	23	---
Fistula in ano.....	1	---	---	---	1	---	Gunshot—	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fractures:	---	---	---	---	---	---	Abdomen.....	2	---	1	---	3	1
Clavicle.....	5	1	---	---	6	---	Arm.....	---	---	---	1	1	---
Colles.....	10	2	5	3	20	---	Body.....	3	---	---	---	3	---
Femur.....	10	1	4	1	16	---	Chest.....	3	---	2	1	6	---
Fibula.....	2	1	3	2	8	---	Head.....	4	---	---	---	4	1
Humerus.....	10	4	3	1	18	---	Foot.....	1	---	4	---	5	---
Metatarsal.....	1	---	1	---	2	---	Incised—	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maxilla, inferior.....	2	11	1	---	14	---	Arm.....	3	---	3	1	7	---
Pelvis.....	2	---	1	---	3	1	Chest.....	1	---	2	---	3	---
Pott's.....	8	1	5	---	14	---	Leg.....	---	---	---	1	1	---
Radius.....	5	1	1	1	8	---	Neck.....	3	---	1	1	5	1
Radius and ulna.....	1	1	---	---	2	---	Infected—	---	---	---	---	---	---
Skull:—	---	---	---	---	---	---	Arm.....	5	1	---	---	6	---
Base.....	5	1	1	---	7	4	Hand.....	2	---	1	---	3	---
Depressed.....	3	---	3	---	6	2	Head.....	1	---	---	1	2	---
Vault.....	6	---	6	2	14	3	Leg.....	5	---	3	---	8	---
Tibia.....	6	---	2	1	9	---	Lacerated—	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tibia and fibula.....	7	1	3	---	11	---	Arm.....	1	1	2	2	6	---
Ribs.....	7	---	---	1	8	---	Face.....	14	1	3	---	18	---
Spine.....	1	---	---	---	1	---	Leg.....	2	---	---	---	2	---
Ulna.....	1	---	---	1	2	---	Scalp.....	22	2	7	5	36	---
Gastric ulcer.....	1	---	---	---	1	1	Stab—	---	---	---	---	---	---
Goiter.....	---	1	1	---	2	---	Abdomen.....	---	---	3	1	4	---
Hernia:	---	---	---	---	---	---	Back.....	---	---	1	1	2	---
Femoral.....	---	2	---	---	2	---	Chest.....	1	---	3	---	4	---
Inginal.....	10	---	6	---	16	---	Total.....	354	81	162	68	665	35
Strangulated.....	5	---	3	---	8	4							

MEDICAL CASES.

Colic:	---	---	---	---	---	---	Poisoning—Continued.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Biliary.....	5	1	6	3	15	---	Chloroform.....	---	1	---	---	1	---
Renal.....	4	---	---	---	4	---	Gas.....	6	6	1	1	14	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	---	---	---	1	---	Iodine.....	---	1	---	1	2	---
Exhaustion.....	19	5	21	6	51	8	Mercuric chloride.....	---	8	---	2	10	2
Gastritis, acute.....	33	19	3	5	60	---	Opium.....	1	1	---	---	2	---
Gastroenteritis.....	3	1	6	5	15	---	Oxalic acid.....	---	1	---	---	1	---
Hemoptysis.....	---	---	---	1	1	---	Phenol.....	3	8	1	2	14	5
Influenza.....	4	---	---	---	4	---	Ptomaine.....	1	---	---	---	1	---
Intestinal parasites.....	1	---	---	---	1	---	Rheumatism, acute.....	3	1	1	1	6	---
Malaria.....	3	---	---	1	4	---	Syncope.....	8	4	---	2	14	---
Nephritis.....	5	---	2	1	8	2	Syphilis.....	12	1	---	---	13	---
Poisoning:	---	---	---	---	---	---	Typhoid fever.....	---	---	---	1	1	---
Arsenic.....	1	1	---	---	2	1	Uremia.....	4	6	4	1	15	7
Atropine.....	---	---	1	---	1	---	Total.....	119	65	46	34	262	26
Cemicifuga.....	---	---	---	1	1	---							

Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

NERVOUS CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Alcoholism, acute.....	40	3	3	5	51	....	Hysteria.....	2	16	....	2	20	....
Catalepsy.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	Neurasthenia.....	2	1	....	....	3	....
Congestion, cerebral.....	3	....	....	....	3	....	Neuritis.....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Delirium tremens.....	10	....	....	....	10	1	Paranoia.....	....	1	....	....	1	....
Epilepsy.....	5	1	2	6	14	1	Total.....	79	28	17	14	138	19
Hemorrhage, cerebral...	11	4	5	1	21	17							
Heat exhaustion.....	5	1	7	....	13	....						

NOSE, THROAT, AND CHEST.

Adenoids.....	6	2	....	....	8	....	Pleurisy.....	2	....	....	....	2	....
Angina pectoris.....	1	....	....	....	1	....	Pneumonia.....	5	....	3	2	10	1
Asthma.....	4	....	....	....	4	....	Pulmonary edema.....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Bronchitis.....	3	....	2	....	5	....	Tonsillitis.....	3	3	....	1	7	....
Endocarditis.....	8	3	3	....	14	3	Total.....	36	8	11	3	58	5
Epistaxis.....	2	....	3	....	5	....						
Myocarditis.....	1	....	....	....	1	....						

EYE AND EAR CASES.

Cataract.....	3	....	....	....	3	....	Mastoiditis.....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Conjunctivitis.....	2	....	1	....	3	....	Otitis media.....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Glaucoma.....	2	....	....	....	2	....	Rupture of eyeball.....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Hemorrhage from internal ear.....	2	....	....	....	2	....	Total.....	10	1	2	3	16	....
Iritis.....	....	1	....	1	2	....						

GYNECOLOGICAL CASES.

	Female.		Total.	Died.
	White.	Colored.		
Abortion.....	4	2	6	....
Abortion, threatened.....	2	2	4	....
Adhesions.....	1	....	1	....
Amenorrhea.....	1	....	1	....
Breast abscess.....	1	1	2	....
Cystitis.....	1	....	1	....
Dysmenorrhea.....	1	1	2	....
Ectopic pregnancy.....	1	....	1	....
Endometritis.....	10	2	12	....
Fibroids, uterine.....	....	1	1	....
Hypertrophy of vulva.....	....	1	1	....
Lacerations, perineum.....	1	....	1	....
Metrorrhagia.....	....	1	1	....
Ovaritis.....	7	....	7	....
Pernicious vomiting.....	1	....	1	....
Prolapse of uterus.....	1	....	1	....
Peritonitis.....	4	1	5	3
Uterine hemorrhage.....	4	1	5	....
Vesical calculi.....	1	....	1	....
Vicarious menstruation.....	1	....	1	....
Total.....	42	13	55	3

Summary of cases in the wards, fiscal year 1913-14.

Department.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Surgical.....	354	81	162	68	665	30
Medical.....	119	65	46	34	264	21
Nervous.....	79	28	17	14	138	18
Nose, throat, and chest.....	36	8	11	3	58	5
Eye and ear.....	10	1	2	3	16	.....
Gynecological.....	.....	42	.....	13	55	3
Total.....	598	225	238	135	1,196	77

Operations in the wards for the year ended June 30, 1914.

Operation.	Number.	Operation.	Number.
Abscess:		Fractures—Continued.	
Arm, opened.....	1	Skull, depressed.....	2
Axillary, opened.....	2	Tibia, reduced.....	6
Cervical, opened.....	3	Tibia and fibula.....	3
Ischio-rectal, opened.....	2	Wired.....	7
Pelvic, opened.....	4	Castrorhaphy.....	2
Adenectomy:		Hemorrhoids, excised.....	5
Cervical.....	1	Herniotomy.....	11
Inguinal.....	2	Hydrocele.....	2
Adenoidectomy.....	9	Hematoma of scrotum.....	1
Amputation:		Hysterectomy.....	10
Breast.....	3	Intestinal obstruction.....	5
Fingers.....	5	Iridectomy.....	3
Leg.....	3	Laparotomy, exploratory.....	10
Toe.....	2	Nephrectomy.....	1
Appendectomy.....	28	Orchidectomy.....	1
Arthrotomy.....	2	Osteomyelitis.....	7
Carbuncle.....	2	Ovariectomy.....	1
Cataract extraction.....	1	Perineorrhaphy.....	4
Cholecystotomy.....	1	Resection:	
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	Joint.....	1
Circumcision.....	6	Intestine.....	3
Cysts, sebaceous.....	2	Salpingectomy.....	5
Curettage.....	18	Salpingo-ophorectomy.....	8
Dislocation:		Septecemia.....	1
Ankle.....	1	Sarcoma.....	2
Elbow.....	4	Skin grafting.....	2
Shoulder.....	3	Suprapubic puncture.....	2
Thumb.....	2	Suspension of uterus.....	1
Enucleation of eye.....	2	Tenotomy.....	4
Empyema.....	2	Tonsillectomy.....	6
Fistula in ano.....	3	Thyroidectomy.....	1
Foreign body removed:		Trephine, skull.....	4
Arm.....	1	Tumor:	
Chest.....	3	Leg.....	1
Throat.....	1	Tongue.....	1
Pelvis.....	1	Urethrotomy.....	2
Fractures:		Varicose veins excised.....	4
Clavicle, wired.....	5	Wounds:	
Colles', reduced.....	1	Gunshot—	
Femur—		Abdomen.....	5
Reduced.....	6	Hand.....	1
Wired.....	5	Head.....	1
Plated.....	2	Leg.....	4
Fibula—		Chest.....	2
Reduced.....	1	Infected—	
Wired.....	1	Foot.....	3
Humerus—		Hand.....	5
Reduced.....	3	Incised—	
Wired.....	12	Abdomen.....	2
Inferior maxilla.....	4	Arm.....	2
Wired.....	6	Lacerated—	
Patella, wired.....	4	Arm.....	4
Pott's, reduced.....	7	Leg.....	3
Radius—		Scalp.....	2
Reduced.....	2	Stab—	
Wired.....	1	Abdomen.....	3
Radius and ulna—		Total.....	355
Reduced.....	2		
Wired.....	3		

Patients treated in the emergency department, fiscal year 1913-14.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abrasion:						Fractures—Contd.					
Arm.....	2	1	3	.....	6	Metatarsus....	6	1	4	2	13
Body.....	3	1	2	1	7	Maxilla,					
Face.....	4	3	6	2	15	inferior.....	11	.....	0	.....	20
Head.....	3	3	2	1	9	Nasal.....	4	2	3	1	10
Leg.....	4	2	1	1	8	Patella.....	1	.....	3	1	4
Abortion.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	Phalanges.....	4	3	2	1	10
Abscess.....	40	11	25	12	88	Pelvis.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Alcoholism.....	215	25	50	18	308	Pott's.....	8	1	4	1	14
Angina pectoris...	8	1	4	.....	13	Radius.....	31	2	13	9	55
Appendicitis.....	6	3	2	2	13	Radius and					
Arthritis, acute...	1	2	2	1	6	ulna.....	17	3	9	2	31
Asthma.....	9	.....	7	2	18	Scapula.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Bite:						Skull.....	6	3	5	1	15
Dog—						Depressed.	4	.....	3	1	8
Arm.....	46	6	37	16	105	Base.....	4	3	.....	1	8
Face.....	2	1	1	.....	4	Tibia.....	19	5	9	2	35
Head.....	1	.....	1	1	3	Tibia and					
Leg.....	17	2	8	2	29	fibula.....	8	2	6	2	18
Cat, arm.....	2	1	1	2	6	Ribs.....	26	1	16	1	44
Insect.....	3	.....	2	1	6	Ulna.....	6	2	4	1	13
Horse.....	2	.....	4	.....	6	Vertebra.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Human.....	9	2	12	7	30	Furuncle.....	13	11	4	6	34
Rat.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	Gastritis, acute...	61	41	68	53	223
Bird.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Gastro-enteritis..	11	3	2	.....	16
Burn:						Hemorrhoids.....	3	1	2	1	7
Arm.....	36	8	12	9	65	Hemorrhage:					
Body.....	6	2	7	6	21	Alveolar.....	1	2	2	.....	5
Face.....	13	3	11	4	31	Cerebral.....	11	1	4	.....	16
Head.....	3	2	1	1	7	Gastric.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Leg.....	7	2	1	3	13	Pulmonary.....	3	1	8	1	13
Burnsitis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Secondary.....	1	1	2	1	5
Cellulitis.....	7	2	1	4	14	Urethral.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral con-						Uterine.....	.....	5	.....	9	14
gestion.....	4	.....	2	.....	6	Hernia.....	10	.....	10	.....	20
Colic:						Hernia, strangu-					
Intestinal.....	17	8	14	.....	43	lated.....	4	.....	5	.....	9
Renal.....	5	1	.....	.....	6	Hydrocele.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Biliary.....	2	2	11	5	20	Hysteria.....	31	44	6	31	112
Concussion.....	21	4	13	3	41	Influenza.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Conjunctivitis.....	7	2	3	1	13	Insanity.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Constipation.....	3	2	5	4	14	Intestinal obstruc-					
Crushed feet.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	tion.....	3	.....	3	.....	6
Cramps, muscular.	5	.....	7	.....	12	Malaria.....	5	.....	2	.....	7
Cystitis.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	Neurasthenia.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Delirium tremens.	16	.....	3	1	20	Neuralgia.....	2	1	2	1	6
Dislocation:						Odontalgia.....	9	2	5	1	17
Ankle.....	2	2	.....	.....	4	Orchitis.....	3	.....	2	.....	5
Elbow.....	9	.....	7	1	17	Phymosis.....	4	.....	2	.....	6
Finger.....	17	4	14	2	37	Physical exami-					
Jaw.....	.....	1	2	1	4	nation.....	6	1	8	.....	15
Shoulder.....	12	1	6	.....	19	Pleurisy.....	17	.....	2	1	20
Dysmenorrhea.....	10	3	.....	6	9	Peritonitis.....	1	3	2	1	7
Endocarditis.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	Pneumonia.....	3	.....	6	.....	9
Epilepsy.....	80	9	56	16	161	Poisoning:					
Epistaxis.....	16	5	33	7	61	Artropine.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Exhaustion.....	51	5	37	11	104	Arsenic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Exhaustion, heat.	14	5	16	2	37	Carbolic.....	1	10	.....	4	15
Fistula, anal.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	Caustic potash	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Foreign body:						Cocaine.....	2	1	2	.....	5
Arm.....	41	5	21	23	90	Ergot.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ear.....	9	3	2	1	15	Formalin.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Eye.....	172	15	64	9	260	Gas.....	10	4	2	1	17
Finger.....	4	1	5	2	12	Hydrogen per-					
Leg.....	21	4	16	7	48	oxide.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Nose.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Iodine.....	2	.....	1	1	4
Throat.....	23	7	16	9	55	Mercury.....	.....	15	.....	5	20
Fractures:						Oxalic acid.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Clavicle.....	17	3	5	.....	25	Ptomaine.....	2	1	1	4	8
Colles.....	22	7	5	4	38	Rhus tox.....	3	1	2	1	7
Femur.....	7	3	5	1	16	Tincture lav-					
Femur, com-						ender.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
pound.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	Turpentine.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Fibula.....	7	2	6	3	18	Unknown.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Humerus.....	18	7	6	4	35	Wood alcohol.	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Metacarpus...	21	4	16	3	44	Retention.....	31	.....	19	.....	50

634 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Patients treated in the emergency department, fiscal year 1913-14—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Rheumatism.....	4	1	2	.....	7	Wounds—Contd.					
Shock.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	Incised—					
Salpingitis.....	.....	8	.....	4	12	Abdomen.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Sprain:						Arm.....	48	1	31	6	79
Arm.....	19	8	12	4	44	Chest.....	1	1	11	1	14
Back.....	9	.....	6	.....	15	Hand.....	142	13	71	0	235
Finger.....	21	3	0	2	32	Head.....	61	5	116	11	193
Leg.....	80	9	41	8	138	Leg.....	12	1	19	4	36
Wrist.....	62	4	41	7	114	Neck.....	6	.....	3	.....	9
Syncope.....	51	22	21	7	101	Infected—					
Tonsillitis.....	7	3	2	8	20	Arm.....	31	4	14	2	51
Typhoid fever.....	2	.....	7	.....	9	Face.....	14	3	10	6	33
Uremia.....	7	6	4	1	18	Hand.....	181	31	92	21	325
Vaccination.....	1	2	2	3	8	Leg.....	39	8	31	7	85
Varicose ulcers.....	4	.....	3	.....	7	Lacerated—					
Varicocele.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	Arm.....	41	3	42	6	92
Wounds:						Back.....	3	2	2	1	7
Contused—						Chest.....	4	2	1	1	8
Abdomen.....	5	1	3	2	11	Face.....	141	11	162	41	355
Arm.....	111	30	60	9	210	Hand.....	225	17	186	27	455
Back.....	31	3	21	3	57	Leg.....	31	6	42	4	83
Chest.....	19	3	31	2	55	Scalp.....	311	41	171	37	560
Head.....	70	6	61	8	145	Puncture—					
Leg.....	82	3	71	4	160	Arm.....	18	3	19	4	44
Scrotum.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	Body.....	2	2	6	1	11
Gunshot—						Leg.....	29	3	42	1	75
Abdomen.....	3	1	2	.....	6	Stab—					
Arm.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	Abdomen.....	3	1	2	.....	6
Body.....	2	1	4	1	8	Arm.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Hand.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	Back.....	6	.....	7	.....	13
Head.....	7	.....	3	.....	10	Chest.....	5	1	6	1	13
Leg.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	Leg.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
						Total....	3,547	623	2,342	635	7,147

New cases..... 7,147
Revisits..... 2,350

Total..... 9,497
Operations..... 4,725

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year ended June 30, 1914.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abscess:						Arthralgia.....	2	1	4	.....	7
Alveolar.....	7	2	5	4	21	Arthritis:					
Arm.....	6	4	1	4	15	Ankle.....	3	1	3	.....	7
Chest.....	1	2	3	.....	6	Elbow.....	1	.....	1	3	5
Back.....	2	.....	3	1	6	Knee.....	4	2	.....	.....	6
Ischio-rectal.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	Shoulder.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Leg.....	5	2	2	1	10	Gonorrheal.....	2	.....	7	2	11
Foot.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	Tubercular.....	1	.....	1	3	5
Cervical.....	4	2	5	3	14	Bite:					
Femoral.....	2	.....	3	.....	5	Human.....	5	1	6	.....	17
Tubercular.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	Animal.....	7	4	6	.....	19
Adenoma:						Insect.....	3	1	1	.....	5
Cervical.....	6	2	6	3	15	Burn:					
Ligular.....	5	1	5	3	10	First degree.....	3	1	4	1	9
Tubercular.....	2	1	2	4	10	Second degree.....	4	3	5	6	18
Adenoma, breast.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Carbuncle.....	5	.....	3	.....	8
Aneurysm:						Cellulitis.....	4	1	3	1	9
Aorta.....	2	1	2	1	7	Cysts, sebaceous.....	3	1	1	.....	5
Iliac.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Coccydynia.....	.....	.....	1	1	3

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Elephantiasis.....	1	....	1	1	3	Periostitis, acute.....	....	....	1	....	1
Fissure in ano.....	4	....	1	....	5	Pes planus.....	....	....	1	2	3
Fistula in ano.....	3	....	1	....	4	Phlegmon, finger.....	3	3	6	5	17
	100	36	96	48	280	Synovitis.....	2	....	1	....	3
Fracture:						Sprain:					
Colles.....	1	....	2	1	4	Ankle.....	4	1	3	1	9
Fibula.....	1	....	....	....	1	Elbow.....	5	....	3	1	9
Metacarpus.....	3	....	1	....	4	Wrist.....	1	2	4	5	12
Matatarsus.....	1	....	2	....	3	Finger.....	2	....	3	1	6
Olecranon.....	....	....	1	....	1	Shoulder.....	4	1	3	1	9
Rib.....	3	2	4	1	10	Knee.....	1	1	....	3	5
Tibia.....	1	....	....	....	1	Hip.....	1	....	5	....	6
Furuncle.....	9	2	8	1	20	Tenosynovitis.....	1	....	....	....	1
Furunculosis.....	2	3	1	1	7	Tumors:					
Frostbite:						Carcinomata.....	1	....	1	1	3
Ear.....	2	....	1	....	3	Epitheliomata.....	1	1	....	....	2
Nose.....	2	....	....	....	2	Papillomata.....	2	1	....	4	7
Feet.....	2	....	1	....	3	Ulcers:					
Gummata.....	1	....	9	3	13	Syphilitic.....	42	4	39	13	98
Hemorrhoids:						Traumatic.....	9	4	9	5	27
External.....	....	1	7	2	10	Varicose.....	4	3	2	1	10
Internal.....	1	....	....	1	2	Wounds:					
Hernia, inguinal:						Contused.....	27	9	56	19	111
Direct.....	1	....	....	....	1	Incised.....	42	19	78	40	179
Indirect.....	....	....	3	....	3	Lacerated.....	72	21	197	62	352
Housemaid's knee.....	....	1	....	1	2	Infected.....	131	35	188	47	401
Ingrowing toenail.....	7	2	9	1	19	Puncture.....	23	8	21	18	70
Kyphosis.....	....	....	1	....	1	Gunshot.....	3	1	8	2	14
Osteomyelitis:						Referred to clinics.....	14	9	46	5	74
Tubercular.....	....	....	1	....	1						
Specific.....	1	....	1	....	2	Total.....	536	170	824	296	1,826
Parenychia.....	3	....	1	....	4	Redressings.....	....	....	....	....	2,710

Total number of visits for the year, 4,536.

OPERATIONS.

Abscesses incised.....	115	Ingrowing nails.....	19
Carbuncles incised.....	8	Phlegmon incised.....	17
Cysts excised.....	5	Ulcers curetted.....	117
Fissure in ano.....	5		
Fistula in ano.....	4	Total.....	316
Fractures reduced.....	26		

Annual report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for general medical diseases for the year ended June 30, 1914.

INTERNAL MEDICINE.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alcoholism.....	7	....	3	....	10	Colitis.....	....	1	1	....	2
Anaemia, secondary.....	2	....	1	2	5	Constipation.....	7	3	13	5	28
Appendicitis.....	1	....	....	....	1	Diabetes, insipidus.....	1	....	....	....	1
Arteriosclerosis.....	7	1	12	3	23	Dysentery.....	2	1	1	2	6
Asthma.....	2	....	....	....	2	Enterocolitis.....	2	....	....	....	2
Bradycardia.....	1	....	1	....	2	Erysipelas.....	1	....	....	....	1
Bronchitis:						Gastric atony.....	1	....	1	....	1
Acute catarrhal.....	7	3	....	1	16	Gastric ulcer.....	1	....	2	....	3
Chronic catarrhal.....	2	....	....	....	2	Gastric neurasthenia.....	4	3	1	....	8
Fibrinous.....	1	1	2	Gastritis:					
Cephalalgia.....	1	1	Acute.....	10	9	17	7	43
Cholelithiasia.....	1	1	Chronic.....	2	5	8	10	25

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Annual report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for general medical diseases for the year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

INTERNAL MEDICINE—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Gastro-duodenitis.....	4	1	7	1	13	Rhus.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Goiter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Ptyalism.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Exophthalmic.....	1	2	1	.....	4	Pyelites.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Indigestion, intestinal.....	7	6	5	3	21	Rheumatism:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza.....	6	1	5	3	15	Abarticular.....	11	7	25	10	53
Insolatic.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	Acute articular.....	7	2	13	4	26
Leukemia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Chronic articular.....	6	.....	4	.....	11
Malaria:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gonorrheal.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Estivo-autumnal.....	5	.....	5	2	12	Stomatitis.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Tertian.....	2	.....	4	.....	6	Syphilis.....	6	.....	20	12	28
Migraine.....	3	1	5	1	10	Tonsillitis, acute.....	2	2	3	2	9
Nephritis, interstitial.....	2	.....	1	2	5	Tuberculosis:	.....	.....	1	1	2
Acute parenchymatous.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Acute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chronic parenchymatous.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Peritoneal.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Obesity.....	2	1	3	.....	3	Chronic pulmonary.....	.....	1	3	.....	4
Parotitis.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	Glandular.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Pleurisy.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	Typhoid fever.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pleurodynia.....	1	.....	2	1	4	Referred.....	41	23	61	39	164
Pneumonia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Undiagnosed.....	10	3	7	.....	20
Poisoning, insect.....	1	1	1	1	4	Total.....	183	88	245	114	630

Total number of visits for the year, 1,295.

Dermatology.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Acne.....	4	2	1	.....	7	Psoriasis.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
Cloasma.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Pruritus.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6
Dermatitis.....	2	1	1	2	6	Rosacea.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dermatitis venenata.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	Scabies.....	5	2	.....	2	10
Eczema.....	3	9	12	5	29	Sycosis, nonparasitic.....	3	.....	2	.....	5
Epithelioma.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Tinea syphiloderma.....	4	3	2	9	18
Furunculus.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Circinata.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Herpes zoster.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	Tinea versicolor.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Impetigo.....	4	6	3	.....	13	Ulcers.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lichen planus.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	Urticaris.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Lupus erythematosus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Variola.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lupus vulgaris.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	Vitiligo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Pediculosis capitis.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Total.....	37	34	35	21	127
Pediculosis pubis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1						
Pernio.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1						

Total cases..... 127
 Revisits..... 108
 Grand total..... 235

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the throat and chest clinic during the year ended June 30, 1914.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adenitis, tubercular.....	1	—	—	—	1	Pneumonia, croupous.....	—	—	3	1	4
Adenoids, postnasal space..	4	1	—	1	6	Rhinitis:	—	—	—	—	—
Aortic regurgitation.....	—	—	2	1	3	Acute.....	5	3	1	1	10
Aortic and mitral regurgita-	—	—	—	—	—	Atrophica.....	2	—	3	1	6
tion.....	—	—	4	—	4	Chronic.....	2	—	5	—	7
Asthma.....	3	—	5	1	10	Syphilitic ulceration of	—	—	—	—	—
Atheroma.....	1	1	1	1	4	palate.....	1	—	3	6	10
Bronchitis:	—	—	—	—	—	Syphilitic ulceration of	—	—	—	—	—
Acute.....	15	3	22	7	47	larynx.....	1	—	—	—	1
Chronic cardiac.....	—	—	—	1	1	Syphilitic ulceration of	—	—	—	—	—
Dilatation of heart.....	—	—	1	—	1	nasal bones.....	2	—	2	1	5
Empyema.....	1	—	—	—	1	Syphilitic ulceration of	—	—	—	—	—
Empyema of antrum.....	2	—	—	—	2	tongue.....	—	—	1	—	1
Epistaxis.....	1	—	2	2	5	Tonsillitis:	—	—	—	—	—
Frontal sinusitis.....	—	—	—	1	1	Acute, catarrhal.....	2	—	2	1	5
Functional disease of heart.	2	1	—	1	4	Follicular.....	1	1	14	8	24
Hypertrophy of uvula.....	—	—	1	—	1	Tricuspid insufficiency.....	—	—	1	1	2
Intercostal neuralgia.....	—	—	1	—	1	Tuberculosis of larynx.....	1	—	—	1	2
Laryngitis, acute.....	—	—	1	3	4	Syphilis—pharynx.....	—	—	1	—	1
Mitral regurgitation.....	4	—	—	2	6	Ulcer of tonsils, specific.....	1	—	1	5	7
Peritonsillar abscess.....	3	—	3	5	11	Ulcer of gum.....	1	—	—	—	1
Pharyngitis:	—	—	—	—	—	Uvula elongated.....	—	—	1	2	3
Acute.....	4	1	2	1	8	Myocarditis.....	1	—	—	—	1
Chronic.....	8	2	5	4	19	Stomatitis.....	3	1	—	—	4
Granulosa.....	1	—	3	1	15	Refused treatment.....	1	—	1	—	2
Pericorditis.....	—	2	2	—	2	Referred.....	2	—	7	3	12
Phthisis.....	4	—	10	3	17	Undiagnosed.....	2	—	2	—	4
Pleurodynia.....	4	2	5	3	14						
Pleuritis.....	3	1	2	2	8						
Polypi of nose.....	—	—	1	—	1						
						Total.....	95	19	122	76	315

Operations.

Adenoids removed from nasal vault.....	2	Tonsillectomy.....	18
Amputation of uvula.....	3	Tonsillotomy for tonsillar abscess.....	4
Cauterization of lingual tonsil.....	2		
Scarification of tonsils.....	4	Total.....	34
Removal of nasal polypi.....	1		

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for diseases of the eye and ear during the year ended June 30, 1914.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE.						DISEASES OF THE EYE—					
Conjunctiva:						continued.					
Burn.....	1	—	—	—	1	Cornea—Continued.					
Conjunctivitis—						Kerato-iritis.....	3	—	2	1	6
Catarrhal, acute....	9	7	18	6	40	Macula of.....	1	—	—	—	1
Catarrhal, chronic..	1	2	1	1	5	Pannus, trachematous.	1	—	—	—	1
Follicular.....	—	2	—	1	3	Ulcer.....	3	—	1	1	5
Phlyctenular.....	1	—	1	1	3	Wound, perforating....	1	—	—	—	1
Traumatic.....	1	—	1	—	2	Sclera:					
Echymosis.....	3	—	—	—	3	Episcleritis.....	—	—	—	2	2
Foreign body.....	4	2	1	—	7	Perforating wound of...	—	1	—	1	2
Pterygium.....	1	—	1	—	2	Iris:					
Wound of.....	3	—	2	1	6	Iritis—					
Cornea:						Plastic, acute.....	2	—	—	1	3
Abrasion.....	2	—	1	—	3	Syphilitic.....	3	—	4	—	7
Foreign body in.....	4	—	2	—	6	Traumatic.....	1	—	2	1	4
Hypopyon keratitis....	—	—	1	—	1	Choroid:					
Keratitis—						Choroiditis—					
Parenchymatous....	3	—	2	—	5	Simple.....	—	—	1	—	1
Phlyctenular.....	1	—	1	1	2	Disseminated.....	—	—	1	—	1
Superficial.....	1	—	—	—	1	Retina, edema of.....	—	—	1	—	1

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for diseases of the eye and ear during the year ended June 30, 1914—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE—continued.						DISEASES OF THE EAR.					
Optic nerve, atrophy of.....			1		1	Auricle—Abscess.....	1		1		2
Crystalline lens:						External ear:					
Cataract—mature.....			1			Cerumen.....	6		2	1	9
Glaucoma.....			1		1	Eczema.....	2			2	4
Chronic.....			1		1	Foreign body.....	1		1		2
Secondary.....			1		1	Furuncle.....		3			3
Lachrymal apparatus—						Middle ear and mastoid:					
Dacryocystitis.....	1	2			3	Otitis media catarrh—					
Lids and brows.....		1			1	Acute.....	4		5		10
Blepharitis ciliaris.....		1			1	Chronic.....	3	1	2	4	10
Chalazion.....			3	3	6	Otitis media purulent—					
Ectropion cicatricial....	2			2	2	Acute.....	2	1	4	1	8
Eczema.....		2	1	1	4	Chronic.....	4	2	5	1	12
Hordeolum.....		2	1		3	Total.....	90	40	85	43	258
Ptosis, paralytic.....			1		1						
Tumor of.....	1				1						
Muscles and nerves:											
Diplopia.....		1			1						
Nystagmus.....	1				1						
Paralysis of external rectus.....			1		1						
Strabismus—											
Convergence.....	1		1		2						
Divergent.....	1		1		2						
Refraction and accommodation.....	10	11	10	12	43						

Total number of visits for the year, 792. Operations, 36.

Nervous diseases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Anapeiretic paralysis.....	1				1	Neurasthenia.....	6	2	1	4	13
Anterior poliomyelitis.....	1			1	2	Nervous dyspepsia.....	2	1		1	4
Cerebral embolism.....				1	1	Neuritis.....	4	5	3	1	13
Cerebral hemorrhage.....			1		1	Neuritis, syphilitic.....	1		1		2
Cerebral syphilis.....			1		1	Syringomyelia.....			1		1
Epilepsy.....	4		2	1	7	Referred.....	2	1	3	2	8
Locomotor ataxia.....	1				1	Total.....	25	9	14	11	58
Melancholia.....	2				2						
Multiple neuritis.....	1		1		2						

Total number of visits for the year, 350.

Report of new patients treated in the Central Dispensary in the genito-urinary clinic during the year ended June 30, 1914.

Diagnosis.	White, male.	Colored, male.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White, male.	Colored, male.	Total.
Abscess:				Neurasthenia, sexual...	2	3	5
Perineal.....	1		1	Orchitis.....	6	14	20
Periurethral.....		1	1	Papillomata.....	1	5	6
Prepuce.....		2	2	Paraphimosis.....		5	5
Adenitis, inguinal.....	11	76	87	Phimosis.....	3	20	23
Arthritis, gonorrheal...	1		1	Prostatitis:			
Balanitis.....	5	12	17	Acute.....	3	2	5
Chancre.....	2	20	22	Chronic.....	13	11	24
Chancroid.....	34	149	183	Prostatic hypertrophy.	2	1	3
Cystitis.....	3	7	10	Stricture.....	3	16	19
Epididymitis.....	11	47	58	Syphilis.....	15	37	52
Frenum cut.....		1	1	Urethritis, simple.....	1	4	5
Gonorrhea:				Urticaria.....	1		1
Acute.....	125	230	355	Varicocele.....	1	1	2
Chronic.....	23	101	124	Varicose vein of penis..		1	1
Herpes, preputialis.....	3	6	9	Venereal warts.....	2	4	6
Hydrocele.....		3	3	Scabies.....	3	1	4
Impotency.....		3	3	Urethral fistula.....		2	2
Lymphangitis.....		1	1				
Meatus cut.....		1	1	Total.....	275	787	1,062

Total number of visits for the year, 2,622.

Number of operations, 110.

Cases referred, 50.

Reports of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of women at the Central Dispensary during the year 1913-14.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Abortion.....		5	5	Pregnancy, normal.....	8	11	19
Abscess:				Pruritis vulvæ.....		1	1
Vulve-vaginal.....	4	1	5	Pyosalpinx, double....	1		1
Ischie-rectal.....		1	1	Relaxed vaginal outlet.	1		1
Adenitis, inguinal.....	1	5	6	Renal calculus.....	1		1
Adhesions, pelvic.....	1		1	Salpingitis.....	2	19	21
Atresia of uterine canal.	1		1	Syphilis.....	1	5	6
Atresia of vagina.....	1		1	Urethritis.....		1	1
Caruncle, urethral.....	2	1	3	Uterus:			
Cervix, erosion of.....	2	1	3	Anteflexion of.....	2	1	3
Cervix, laceration of....	8	10	18	Carcinoma of.....		2	2
Chancroid.....		5	5	Fibremyoma of.....	3	8	11
Cysts, Barth.....	2		2	Prelapse of.....	1	3	4
Cystitis.....		2	2	Retreflexion of.....		4	4
Endometritis:				Subinvolution of...	2	2	4
Cervical.....	2	10	12	Vaginitis, gonor-			
Corporeal.....	1		1	rheal.....	7	22	29
Hernia:				Vulva, ulceration of....		1	1
Femoral.....	1		1	Vulva, papilloma of....	1	1	2
Inguinal.....		1	1	Referred, undiagnosed,			
Menopause.....	3	4	7	and refused examina-			
Menopause, postopera-				tion.....	15	27	42
tive.....	1		1	Operations:			
Nipple, cracked.....	1		1	Intravaginal ab-			
Ovary, prelapse.....		1	1	scess incised and			
Parametritis.....	2		2	drained.....	2		2
Perineum, partial lacer-				Urethral caruncle			
ation of.....	2	3	5	excised.....	1		1
Postoperative neuras-				Total.....	85	169	254
thenia.....	1		1				

Total number of visits for the year, 395; number of operations, 3.

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Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of children at the Central Dispensary during the year 1913-14.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abscess.....	6	1	3	.....	10	Influenza.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Acne.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Ingrowing nail.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Adenitis.....	2	.....	4	2	8	Measles.....	2	1	.....	1	4
Anemia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Laryngitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Arthritis, atrophic.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Mumps.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Arthritis, infectious (dog bite).....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Otitis, inferior maxilla.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arthritis, villous (mosquito bite).....	.....	1	1	.....	2	Otitis media.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	7	5	2	16	Pertussis.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Burns.....	4	3	1	.....	8	Pharyngitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chicken pox.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Phimosis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	.....	2	4	Pneumonia, broncho.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chorea.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	Poliomyelitis, acute.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cystitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Rachitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Constipation.....	1	3	6	.....	10	Rheumatism.....	.....	3	1	2	6
Cysts, sebaceous.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Rhinitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Deformities, paralytic, anterior poliomyelitis.....	2	1	1	.....	4	Rhus poisoning.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dermatitis.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	Scabies.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Diarrhea.....	6	1	.....	3	10	Scoliosis.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Dysuria.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Sprains.....	3	.....	2	2	7
Eczema.....	2	.....	3	1	6	Stomatitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Enuresis.....	.....	1	1	1	3	Syphilis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Syphilis, congenital.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ever:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tinea capitis.....	1	1	3	1	6
Enteric.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	Tuberculosis:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Joint.....	.....	1	1	2	4
Foreign bodies.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Pulmonary.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fractures:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ulcer.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Metacarpal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Undiagnosed.....	2	2	3	1	8
Radius.....	5	.....	1	1	7	Vaccination.....	13	19	31	10	73
Ulnar.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Warts.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Furunculosis.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	Worms:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herpes labialis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Round.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Hernia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Pin.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hyperhydrosis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Wounds:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Impetigo contagiosum.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	Incised.....	14	3	19	7	43
Inanition.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	Infected.....	10	5	11	3	29
Indigestion:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lacerated.....	19	7	13	3	42
Gastric.....	1	.....	1	3	5	Puncture.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Intestinal.....	2	1	.....	1	4	Referred.....	9	3	7	1	20
						Total.....	130	69	148	67	414

Total number of visits for the year, 811; operations, 18.

Report of the X-ray department for the year ending June 30, 1914.

FRACTURES RADIOGRAPHED.		RADIOGRAPHS SHOWING ABSENCE OF BONE INJURY OR DISEASE IN SUSPECTED CASES.	
Femur:		Hand.....	6
Lower third.....	7	Wrist.....	20
Middle third.....	7	Forearm.....	2
Upper third.....	3	Elbow.....	14
Neck.....	12	Shoulder.....	13
Humerus:		Foot.....	5
Greater tuberosity.....	4	Ankle.....	9
Internal condyle.....	4	Leg.....	2
External condyle.....	1	Knee.....	4
T fracture.....	6	Hip.....	11
Separation of epiphysis.....	4	Thorax.....	11
Supracondylar.....	1	Pelvis.....	2
Lower third.....	3	Spine.....	7
Middle third.....	10	Maxilla.....	1
Surgical neck.....	13	Skull.....	4
Clavicle.....	5		
Ilium.....	1	RADIOGRAPHS LOCATING FOREIGN BODIES.	
Maxilla.....	2	Knee.....	1
Malar.....	1	Abdomen.....	5
Metacarpal.....	11	Arm.....	3
Fibula, upper third.....	1	Foot.....	1
Os calcis.....	2	Hand.....	11
Phalanx of finger.....	4	Leg.....	1
Phalanx of toe.....	2	Skull.....	2
Patella.....	6	Thorax.....	4
Pott's.....	23	Thigh.....	2
Radius:		Radiographs showing absence of foreign bodies in suspected cases.....	7
Separation of lower epiphysis.....	16		
Colles.....	66	RADIOGRAPHS OF DISEASES AND DEFORMITIES.	
Middle third.....	2	Alveolar abscess.....	1
Neck.....	5	Arthritis.....	1
Radius and ulna:		Osteitis:	
Upper third.....	3	Wrist.....	1
Lower third.....	11	Tibia.....	1
Middle third.....	6	Exostosis.....	1
Scaphoid of wrist.....	3	Tuberculosis—Spine.....	1
Scapula.....	3	Urinary calculus—	
Spine.....	1	Positive.....	2
Tibia:		Negative.....	4
Lower third.....	5	Aneurysm.....	4
Middle third.....	2	Spondylitis deformans.....	1
Upper third.....	3	Genu valgus.....	1
Tibia and fibula:			
Lower third.....	16		
Middle third.....	9		
Upper third.....	3		
Ulna:			
Lower third.....	4		
Olecranon.....	5		
Trapezium.....	1		
DISLOCATIONS RADIOGRAPHED.		SUMMARY.	
Elbow.....	1	Number of patients radiographed.....	470
Radius, forward.....	1	Number of radiographs made.....	840
Subcoracoid.....	3		
Semilunar.....	2		

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the nursing department:

The training school entered on its second year, and I am proud to say that the nurses have become very much more competent. We established an affiliation with the Columbia Hospital so that our nurses can get six months' obstetrical work there, and I feel that they have gained a great deal.

I wish to thank the staff and the ladies' auxiliary board for their kindness and ready aid.

Respectfully,

FANNY CARTER,
Superintendent of Nurses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

640 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of children at the Central Dispensary during the year 1913-14.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abscess.....	6	1	3	.....	10	Influenza.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Acne.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Ingrowing nail.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Adenitis.....	2	.....	4	2	8	Measles.....	2	1	.....	1	4
Anemia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Laryngitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arthritis, atrophic.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Mumps.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Arthritis, infectious (dog bite).....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Ostitis, inferior maxilla.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arthritis, villous (mosquito bite).....	.....	1	1	.....	2	Otitis media.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2	7	5	2	16	Pertussis.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Burns.....	4	3	1	.....	8	Pharyngitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Chicken pox.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Phimosis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	.....	2	4	Pneumonia, broncho.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Chorea.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	Poliomyelitis, acute.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cystitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Rachitis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Constipation.....	1	3	6	.....	10	Rheumatism.....	.....	3	1	2	6
Cysts, sebaceous.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Rhinitis.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Deformities, paralytic, anterior poliomyelitis.....	2	1	1	.....	4	Rhus poisoning.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Dermatitis.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	Scabies.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Diarrhea.....	6	1	.....	3	10	Scoliosis.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Dysuria.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Sprains.....	3	.....	2	2	7
Eczema.....	2	.....	3	1	6	Stomatitis.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Enuresis.....	.....	1	1	1	3	Syphilis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Syphilis, congenital.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ever:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Tinea capitis.....	1	1	3	1	6
Enteric.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	Tuberculosis:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malarial.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	Joint.....	.....	1	1	2	4
Foreign bodies.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Pulmonary.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fractures:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ulcer.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Metacarpal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Undiagnosed.....	2	2	3	1	8
Radius.....	5	.....	1	1	7	Vaccination.....	13	19	31	10	73
Ulnar.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Warts.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Furunculosis.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	Worms:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herpes labialis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Round.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Hernia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Pin.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hyperhydrosis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Wounds:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Impetigo contagiosum.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	Incised.....	14	3	19	7	43
Inanition.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	Infected.....	10	5	11	3	29
Indigestion:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lacerated.....	19	7	13	3	42
Gastric.....	1	.....	1	3	5	Puncture.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Intestinal.....	2	1	.....	1	4	Referred.....	9	3	7	1	20
						Total.....	130	69	148	67	414

Total number of visits for the year, 811; operations, 18.

Report of the X-ray department for the year ending June 30, 1914.

FRACTURES RADIOGRAPHED.

Femur:	
Lower third.....	7
Middle third.....	7
Upper third.....	3
Neck.....	12
Humerus:	
Greater tuberosity.....	4
Internal condyle.....	4
External condyle.....	1
T fracture.....	6
Separation of epiphysis.....	4
Supracondylar.....	1
Lower third.....	3
Middle third.....	10
Surgical neck.....	13
Clavicle.....	5
Ilium.....	1
Maxilla.....	2
Malar.....	1
Metacarpal.....	11
Fibula, upper third.....	1
Os calcis.....	2
Phalanx of finger.....	4
Phalanx of toe.....	2
Patella.....	6
Pott's.....	23
Radius:	
Separation of lower epiphysis.....	16
Colles.....	66
Middle third.....	2
Neck.....	5
Radius and ulna:	
Upper third.....	3
Lower third.....	11
Middle third.....	6
Scaphoid of wrist.....	3
Scapula.....	3
Spine.....	1
Tibia:	
Lower third.....	5
Middle third.....	2
Upper third.....	3
Tibia and fibula:	
Lower third.....	16
Middle third.....	9
Upper third.....	3
Ulna:	
Lower third.....	4
Olecranon.....	5
Trapezium.....	1

DISLOCATIONS RADIOGRAPHED.

Elbow.....	1
Radius, forward.....	1
Subcoracoid.....	3
Semilunar.....	2

RADIOGRAPHS SHOWING ABSENCE OF BONE INJURY OR DISEASE IN SUSPECTED CASES.

Hand.....	6
Wrist.....	20
Forearm.....	2
Elbow.....	14
Shoulder.....	13
Foot.....	5
Ankle.....	9
Leg.....	2
Knee.....	4
Hip.....	11
Thorax.....	11
Pelvis.....	2
Spine.....	7
Maxilla.....	1
Skull.....	4

RADIOGRAPHS LOCATING FOREIGN BODIES.

Knee.....	1
Abdomen.....	5
Arm.....	3
Foot.....	1
Hand.....	11
Leg.....	1
Skull.....	2
Thorax.....	4
Thigh.....	2
Radiographs showing absence of foreign bodies in suspected cases.....	7

RADIOGRAPHS OF DISEASES AND DEFORMITIES.

Alveolar abscess.....	1
Arthritis.....	1
Osteitis:	
Wrist.....	1
Tibia.....	1
Exostosis.....	1
Tuberculosis—Spine.....	1
Urinary calculus—	
Positive.....	2
Negative.....	4
Aneurysm.....	4
Spondylitis deformans.....	1
Genu valgus.....	1

SUMMARY.

Number of patients radiographed.....	470
Number of radiographs made.....	840

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the nursing department:

The training school entered on its second year, and I am proud to say that the nurses have become very much more competent. We established an affiliation with the Columbia Hospital so that our nurses can get six months' obstetrical work there, and I feel that they have gained a great deal.

I wish to thank the staff and the ladies' auxiliary board for their kindness and ready aid.

Respectfully,

FANNY CARTER,
Superintendent of Nurses.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD.

The Board of Directors, Emergency Hospital.

GENTLEMEN: The ladies' auxiliary board of the Emergency Hospital submits the following report of its work for the past year:

The board realizing the temporary character of its occupancy of the present hospital has authorized as few repairs of the building as possible.

At the November meeting it was decided to mend the plaster and do some painting in the private rooms, and new linoleum has been placed in the fourth floor diet kitchen and in the elevator.

The servants' dining room, the doctor's room, and No. 6 private room have been furnished with new shades and three new shades placed in colored ward.

Ten mattresses made over.

The hospital has also been equipped during the winter with the following articles:

75 yards of sheeting for patients' gowns.
25 yards of drilling for operating-room gowns.
75 yards of unbleached cotton for shrouds.
4 dozen sheets.
6 dozen towels for patients.
6 yards of omo for aprons for operating room.
6 heavy glass tops for bedside tables in the wards.
1 dozen heavy white cups and saucers.
4 tablecloths, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards long.
4 dozen sheets.
6 dozen pillow cases.
50 yards crash for toweling.
50 yards hand toweling for doctors and clinics.
50 yards dotted Swiss muslin for curtains.
3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard tablecloths.
3 dozen table napkins.
\$5 worth of paper napkins for wards.
12 pairs bedroom slippers.
6 small rugs for private rooms.
2 large ash cans for third and fourth floors.
2 bedpans.
12 globes.
2 dozen teaspoons.
2 pairs pajamas.
2 dozen sheets.
2 dozen towels.
2 dozen bath towels for nurses' home.
2 dozen spreads.
1 2-gallon teakettle.
1 small teapot.
1 large butcher knife.
4 garbage cans, 23 gallons.
6 woolen bath robes.
1 dozen thin spreads.
6 warm blankets for private rooms.
2 dark blankets for ambulance.
6 small rugs.
6 globes.
3 waste-paper baskets.
6 comforters.
2 large teakettles, 2 gallons.
2 dish pans, 5 gallons.
1 dish pan, 6 gallons.
4 cooking spoons.
3 paring knives.

1 coffee pot, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
4 baking pans, sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 quarts.
Enamel ware for operating room.
For nurses' home:
1 dozen spreads.
2 dozen towels.
2 small chairs for reception room.
100 yards of toweling for the roller towels in diet kitchen, large kitchen, emergency room, dining room, and laboratory; and 1 for engineer; toweling for doctors' hands; towels and dish towels.
A few pieces of enamel ware for the wards.
6 pus basins.
4 small flat instrument pans.
4 1-pint solution bowls.
1 liter measure.
2 large pans with handles for the surgical clinic.
6 dustless mops.
6 round copper brushes.
1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon teakettle.
2 galvanized iron pots, 3 gallons and $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
1 double boiler, 2 gallons.
6 pie plates.
2 saucepans, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.
4 galvanized baking pans, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.
1 butcher knife.
1 dozen blue and white soup plates for doctors and nurses.
2 dozen cups and saucers.
2 dozen mugs.
1 flat soup strainer.
1 cake turner.
Zinc to cover diet kitchen tables.
1 dozen light blankets.
1 sauce dish.
1 pitcher.
1 vinegar jug.
12 spreads.
12 summer robes for men.
3 pairs blankets for doctors.
3 comforts.
4 dozen sheets.
150 yards material for gowns.
25 yards material for operating room.

The usual appropriations have been made for the Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, for cleaning, for sewing woman, and for extra wages.

The necessary money was left with Miss Carter for the delicacies for the patients during the hot summer months. For this purpose Mrs. Gaff very generously contributed \$50, Mrs. Hinkle \$50, and Mrs. Brownson \$50.

The board wishes to express its thanks to the Washington Cooperative Society for the making of shrouds and gowns, to Mrs. Gaff for the three Morris chairs for the convalescent patients, and to the public for its generous response to the donation day appeal, the trades-people in particular having responded most generously.

Respectfully submitted:

JUNE, 1914.

MAUD B. HARLOW, *Secretary.*

Treasurer's report, 1913-14, ladies' auxiliary board of the Emergency Hospital.

SUBSCRIBERS' LIST.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff.....	\$25.00
Mrs. William Goddard.....	20.00
Mrs. George Becker.....	10.00
Mrs. Sutton McKee.....	20.00
Miss M. P. Morgan.....	10.00
Mrs. Frederic Keep.....	10.00
Mrs. H. Granville Sharpe.....	10.00
Mrs. James W. Wadsworth.....	20.00
Mrs. James McMillan.....	20.00
Mrs. Alfred B. Taylor.....	15.00
Mrs. Arthur Brice.....	10.00
Miss Elizal eth Davis.....	10.00
Mrs. Gist Blair.....	10.00
Mrs. George Shiras, jr.....	25.00
Mrs. C. Peyton Russell.....	20.00
Mrs. S. O. Richey.....	10.00
Mrs. J. M. Morgan.....	10.00
Mrs. Walter Wilcox.....	10.00
Mrs. Walter Tuckerman.....	10.00
Mrs. Eugene Hale.....	50.00
Mrs. Samuel Vandergrift.....	25.00
Mrs. Richard Butler.....	10.00
Mrs. Anson Mills.....	25.00
Mrs. Henry Kirke Porter.....	25.00
Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury.....	50.00
Mrs. Arthur Lee.....	15.00
Mrs. Julian James.....	10.00
Mrs. Samuel Spencer.....	25.00
Miss Genevieve Clark.....	10.00
Mrs. W. W. Mathewson.....	10.00
Mrs. James Dudley Morgan.....	15.00
Mrs. Charles M. Hinkle.....	50.00
Mrs. James H. Brady.....	10.00
Mrs. W. K. Van Reypen.....	10.00
Mrs. A. G. McClintock.....	10.00
Mrs. Richard Harlow.....	10.00
Mrs. Robert H. Chapman.....	10.00
Mrs. S. C. Neale.....	10.00
Mrs. Fairfax Harrison.....	10.00
Mrs. J. C. Frazer.....	10.00
Mrs. Willard Saulsbury.....	10.00
Mrs. Benjamin Warder.....	10.00
Mrs. Wm. Corcoran Eustis.....	30.00
Mrs. Willard H. Brownson.....	50.00
Miss Sophie Siebert.....	10.00
Miss Helen Squire.....	10.00

Total..... 795.00

CONTRIBUTIVE MEMBERS.

Mrs. W. J. Boardman.....	\$15.00
Mrs. George L. Andrews.....	2.00
Miss Louise Lauder.....	1.00
Mrs. Murray Addison.....	1.00
Mr. Woodward.....	2.00
Miss Evelyn Blunt.....	10.00
Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge.....	1.00

CONTRIBUTIVE MEMBERS—continued.

Mr. N. W. Burchell.....	\$1.00
Mr. John A. Hughes.....	1.00
Mr. J. C. Walker.....	1.00
Mrs. George B. Williams.....	1.00
Gen. Theodore Schwan.....	5.00
Mrs. Edward H. Gheen.....	5.00
Mrs. W. C. Borden.....	1.00
Mrs. William Sinclair.....	1.00
The Misses Sedgely.....	2.50
Mrs. J. H. A. Patzki.....	2.50
Admiral Charles O'Neil.....	3.00
Mrs. Frederick G. Lee.....	1.00
Mrs. Nicholas Anderson.....	5.00
Mrs. Nicoll Ludlow.....	10.00
Mrs. Norman Williams.....	5.00
Mrs. Joseph Bradley.....	10.00
Miss Jane A. Riggs.....	1.00
Mrs. Charles Train.....	5.00
Mrs. Richard Rush.....	1.00
Mrs. May.....	5.00
Mrs. A. D. Addison.....	2.00
Mrs. Archibald Hopkins.....	1.00
Mrs. Janin.....	1.00
Mrs. S. B. Elkins.....	5.00
Mrs. John J. Myers.....	5.00
Mrs. George W. McLanahan.....	2.00
Mr. S. Waters.....	1.00
Miss Annie L. Edwards.....	5.00

Total..... 121.00

DONATIONS.

Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff.....	\$50
Mrs. Charles M. Hinkle.....	50
Mrs. Willard H. Brownson.....	40

Total..... 140

Donation of \$20 for water bed for injured girl includes—from Mr. W. P. Eno, \$5; Mr. Gifford Pinchot, \$5; collected by Miss M. P. Morgan, \$10.

DONATIONS, FEB. 26, 1914—"DONATION DAY."

Mrs. Richard Butler.....	35
Mr. Gardner Williams.....	25
Mrs. Charles Poor.....	1
Dr. Phillip Roy.....	10
Dr. Webb Prentiss.....	1
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Thompson.....	3
Mr. Corbin Thompson.....	10
Mrs. Gordon Cumming.....	2
Mr. A. B. Hagner.....	10

Total..... 67

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts:	
Balance.....	\$139.16
Subscriptions.....	916.00
Donations.....	207.00
Interest on bank account.....	3.58
Total.....	1,265.74

Disbursements:	
For linen, blankets, china, kitchen utensils, mattresses, shades, linoleum, awning nurses' home, sundries.....	850.30
Repairs—carpentering, plumbing, upholstering.....	22.75
Extra salaries for cook, kitchen maid, cleaner, seamstress.....	275.00
Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, ice cream and delicacies in summer.....	110.00

Total.....	1,258.05
Balance.....	7.69
Total.....	1,265.74

Respectfully submitted.

MARY P. MORGAN, *Treasurer.*

Donations 1913-14.

Mrs. Granville Sharpe, groceries.
 Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Blair, fruit.
 Mrs. Gist Blair, groceries.
 Mrs. A. E. Bates, sugar.
 Mrs. Peyton Russell, fruit.
 Mrs. O. W. Holmes, groceries.
 Mrs. R. A. Harlow, groceries.
 Washington Brewing Co., beer.
 Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare, groceries.
 Mrs. McClintock, sugar.
 Mr. and Mrs. James B. Lambie, flour.
 Mrs. W. K. Van Reyphen, potatoes.
 Judge Murray, groceries.
 Sacks & Co., flour.
 Hoover & Denham, hams.
 Dulin & Martin, houseware.
 Senator and Mrs. H. C. Lodge, groceries.
 Mrs. Larz Anderson, fruits and preserves.
 Gen. and Mrs. Woodhull, rice.
 Miss Anna Maury, sugar.
 Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lee, groceries.
 Mrs. H. L. Graves, fruits and groceries.
 Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, groceries.
 Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, groceries.
 Mrs. Dyer, groceries.
 Rear Admiral and Mrs. Adams, groceries.
 Mrs. Seaton Perry, groceries.
 Mrs. T. T. Gaff, houseware.
 John H. Magruder & Co., fruits.
 Mrs. R. C. Johnson, groceries.
 Connecticut Pie Co., flour.
 Madame Haup, sugar.
 Mrs. M. W. Lawson, sugar.
 Mrs. James McMillan, groceries.
 Mrs. M. A. Hanna, sugar.
 Mrs. A. B. Legare, sugar.
 Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, sapolio.
 Mrs. Charles Train, groceries.
 Home Ice Cream Co., fruits.
 Mrs. F. W. Huidakoper, groceries.
 Mrs. Frederick McGuire, sugar.
 Miss Schenck, rice and sugar.
 Miss Litchfield, groceries.
 Mr. A. B. Hagner, \$10.
 Mrs. Gordon Cummings, \$2.
 Mrs. Richard Butler, \$5.
 Mrs. J. F. May, groceries.
 Mrs. Charles H. Butler, potatoes.
 Mrs. Levi P. Morton, groceries.
 Harvey & Co. (Mr. Joel Hilleman), liquors and wines.
 Miss Louise Lauder, groceries.
 Mrs. Senator Brady, groceries.
 Miss Charlotte Pendleton, groceries.
 S. Kann Sons & Co., houseware.
 Philadelphia Market, potatoes.
 J. G. Nicholas & Bros., fruits.
 Dr. D. W. Prentiss, \$1.
 Mrs. Robert H. Chapman, groceries and clothing.
 Crown Lunch Room, groceries.
 Mrs. Wm. Goddard, groceries.
 Mrs. A. B. Taylor, groceries.
 Mrs. Charles McCauley, sugar.
 Mrs. Horatio King, sugar and jelly.
 Mrs. Andrews, sugar.
 Mrs. Hitchcock, lemons.
 Mr. G. Shaffer (florist), groceries.
 Burch & Co., flour.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wilcox, sugar.
 Mrs. Charles B. Wood, sugar.
 Woodward & Lothrop, soap.
 Mrs. Charles Mills Hinkle, liquor.
 Mrs. George Vanderbilt, groceries.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. Matthewson, groceries.
 Mrs. O. Ricketson, groceries.
 Mrs. Augustus Gardner, potatoes.
 Dr. J. Fillebrown, sugar.
 Mr. Frank Mitchell, sugar.
 Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Addison, groceries.
 Mrs. Squire, fruits and vegetables.
 Senator and Mrs. F. E. Warner, groceries.
 Mrs. Ingalls, rice.
 Louis A. Dougher (Washington Times), \$25.
 Miss Alice Gordon, coffee.
 Mrs. Woodrow Wilson (many times during year).
 flowers.
 Mr. William F. Gude (many times during year).
 flowers.
 Nation Plant, flowers.
 Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers.

REPORT OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

Officers and directors.—President, THOMAS W. SMITH; Vice President, Col. O. G. STAPLES; Secretary, HENRY K. SIMPSON; Treasurer, GEO. F. HARBIN.

Directors.—HENRY P. BLAIR, CLARENCE F. DONOHUE, EDWARD B. DEAN, B. B. EARNshaw, CHAS. J. FUHRMANN, WM. T. GALLIHER, W. P. C. HAZEN, M. D.; A. G. HERRMANN, GEO. F. HARBIN, TRACY L. JEFFORDS, ABRAM LISNER, THEO. A. MAYER, FRANK MACK, ALEX. MCKENZIE, W. P. REEVES, M. D.; THOS. W. SMITH, Col. O. G. STAPLES, HENRY K. SIMPSON, EVAN H. TUCKER, M. I. WELLER, JNO. C. YOST.

Medical staff and directors.—L. K. BEATTY, M. D.; N. P. BARNES, M. D.; J. C. BLACKISTONE, M. D.; GEO. C. CLARK, M. D.; W. ASHBY FRANKLAND, M. D.; W. H. HUNTINGTON, M. D.; R. M. LE COMPTE, M. D.; D. OLIN LEECH, M. D.; M. E. MILLER, M. D.; J. R. WELLINGTON, M. D.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital of the District of Columbia, through its board of directors, has the honor of making this report for the year ending June 30, 1914.

We state that the hospital building as situate on Massachusetts Avenue NE., 700-708, and the grounds and buildings are in good repair considering their age and the fact that these buildings were originally built for residential purposes and have been at great cost remodeled for hospital, nurses' home, and dispensary purposes by private means donated by the members of the board of directors, who desire to add that the hospital and grounds are free of debt and no encumbrance on the property.

The nurses' home has recently been remodeled and refurnished to accommodate sufficient nurses for the needs of the hospital.

An account of the opening of the nurses' home written by Dr. L. K. Beatty was read before a mass meeting of the lady managers and nurses, hospital faculty, and friends, who filled to overflowing the nurses' home on September 22, 1914, to hear his address and to enjoy the music, singing, and recitations of members of the lady managers and guild. A profitable and delightful evening was enjoyed by all. The rooms of the nurses' home were tastefully decorated by flowers and plants which were kindly donated by Gude Bros. Co.

The charity and emergency work done during this year is shown by the extended report of the several clinics.

Your attention is called to the increase in the emergency cases. This class of charity work is increasing to the extent that our limited quarters are taxed to their utmost.

This institution can not accomplish more. It must have more room, new buildings, modern buildings, to do the charity and emer-

gency needs of east Washington. It is now giving relief to a greater part of the District of Columbia at a much less cost than other institutions of like character.

You can no longer expect private means to supply the buildings in which this charity work should be done; the limit of these buildings furnished by private means has been reached. The emergency work has increased to an extent which demands more and larger new quarters. We tender the Board of Charities ample grounds to place these buildings on.

Experience of the past has justified the selection of Massachusetts Avenue between Seventh and Eighth Streets NE., for the present remodeled dispensary and hospital. This property has been dedicated by its donors for use as a charity and should be accepted by your body for this purpose.

Your body should and we ask you to recommend to Congress the appropriation of \$50,000 for the building in east Washington of a casualty hospital and dispensary on the site above referred to, and \$15,000 for the maintenance of the present institution. This will be an increase of \$2,500 over the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1915.

The addition of a new and modern motor ambulance built by The White Co. and McReynolds & Sons, both of this District, will enable our institution to bring to its doors more charity and emergency cases than in the past.

This addition to our endeavors to give relief to all within our reach is gratifying to our directors who tender this addition of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital to the Board of Charities to help them in the great work they are doing toward the relief of the suffering poor and unfortunate.

The report of the lady managers is tendered. It shows a warm place in their hearts—their hearts and minds are working at all times for the institution and through it for the suffering poor.

Their quick response to a call for help from the Board of directors resulted in the furnishing of the nurses' home in a manner which makes it a beautiful home. You are individually and as a body cordially invited to call.

Respectfully submitted,
at 700 Massachusetts Avenue NE.

THOMAS W. SMITH, *President.*

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

Mr. T. W. SMITH,

President Board of Directors, Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital:

It does not seem possible, but nevertheless it is true, that another year has passed away and that you are now calling for our annual report and we are happy to report that we have had a very successful year.

Our Thanksgiving letters that we sent out to our friends of the hospital brought in quite a nice sum. We are very grateful to our friends who responded. A little later in the year we had a linen shower, which was a decided success. Our annual luncheon, which is always looked forward to by a great many, was well attended and enjoyed by everyone, and our spring benefit was also a decided success.

We wish to congratulate our medical staff and the board of directors upon the opening of a training school for nurses. We think it is a big step forward in the right direction and we want to give you all the help that is possible, for as long as I have been connected with the board of managers we have never refused to assist you, and I am very sure that this school will be a grand success. We are also delighted to know that our new ambulance will be here in a few days, which will do double the work and more in the northeast, southeast, and other parts of our city; and last but not least we all hope that the day is not far distant when the plans will be drawn up for the erection of a new and up-to-date hospital on our beautiful corner lot which will be a credit to our beautiful city, and the board of lady managers will be proud to assist you in making it a success in all of its departments.

Sincerely,

MATTIE J. VAUGHAN.

Report of the treasurer of the board of lady managers from May 31, 1913, to June 1, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1, 1913.....		\$202. 64
Dues.....	\$58. 00	
Additional from lunches, 1912.....	2. 25	
Renting dishes.....	90. 00	
Thanksgiving offerings.....	82. 51	
Rummage sale.....	87. 00	
From T. W. Smith.....	30. 00	
Additional from theater benefit, 1913.....	177. 00	
Luncheon, 1914.....	317. 81	
Linen shower.....	26. 60	
Theater benefit, 1914.....	183. 50	
Sale of candy.....	35. 00	
		<u>1, 089. 67</u>
Total.....		1, 292. 31

DISBURSEMENTS.

W. B. Moses.....	6. 50	
S. Kann Sons & Co.....	210. 13	
N. H. Shea.....	13. 10	
Postage.....	7. 10	
Columbia Theater.....	150. 13	
W. J. Brewer, printing.....	25. 53	
Miss Cole, matron.....	250. 00	
Geo. F. Harbin.....	33. 62	
B. B. Earnshaw.....	15. 28	
N. Goldenberg.....	16. 10	
E. B. Adams.....	3. 50	
Freight on box of enamel ware.....	. 72	
Chapin & Sacks.....	13. 20	
Browning & Middleton.....	18. 30	
Florists.....	5. 50	
Browning & Banes.....	7. 80	
Lansburgh & Bro.....	22. 95	
E. F. Brooks.....	1. 50	
Guy, Curran & Co.....	7. 67	
Fred & Brockway.....	58. 75	
Rent, Masonic Temple.....	75. 00	
		<u>942. 38</u>
Total.....		942. 38
Balance.....		<u>349. 93</u>

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. WM. J. BREWER, *Treasurer.*

DONATIONS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Cut flowers from National Plant, Fruit and Flower Guild.</p> <p>12 bottles and 3 glasses of jelly, old magazines, from the Sunshine Society.</p> <p>Plumber, time for the month of March donated by Mr. C. A. Brooks.</p> <p>6 bottles of machine oil, 5 nightshirts, Mrs. M. J. Vaughan.</p> <p>1 bathrobe, washbowl and pitcher, Mrs. M. A. Davis.</p> <p>1 case of enamel ware containing 173 pieces, donated by Mr. George Knapp, of Baltimore.</p> <p>1 case mineral water, Cloverdale Water Co., Dr. Olin Leech.</p> <p>3 dozen glasses, no name.</p> <p>Flowers from the Flower Guild on November 6, 13, 20, December 4, 1913; January 3, 29, February 26, March 26, 1914.</p> | <p>1 razor, Mr. Steele, 211 Seventh Street NE.</p> <p>2 rubber plants, Mrs. Posey, 516 Seward Square SE.</p> <p>1 box crackers, Havener Baking Co.</p> <p>1 dozen jars mustard, 15 bottles pickled onions, 3 boxes coconut, 10 bottles sauce, Mr. Davis, The Portland.</p> <p>1 crate oranges, Mrs. Jackson, 1827 Ontario Street.</p> <p>1 crate oranges, from Flower Guild.</p> <p>1 crate oranges, Mrs. R. F. Jackson.</p> <p>1 sewing machine, Mrs. Beatty, 1435 Euclid Street.</p> <p>Jellies and magazines, Hospital Branch, Sunshine Community.</p> <p>Cut flowers and crate of oranges, Mrs. R. F. Jackson.</p> <p>1 crate oranges, Miss Powder, 1848 Biltmore Street.</p> |
|--|---|

DONATIONS TOWARD LINEN SHOWER.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Mrs. M. G. Copeland, 6 towels, 4 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. M. M. Mitchell, 5 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. C. Collin, 6 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. E. A. Goodwin, 6 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. E. B. Dean, 12 towels, 12 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. M. J. Vaughan, 24 towels.</p> <p>Misses C., G., and M. Hurlbert, 12 towels, 12 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. Bugden, 6 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. Wm. Hettinger, 12 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. M. G. Hazen, 12 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. F. R. Weller, 2 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. D. O. Leech, 6 towels, 2 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. J. W. Williams, 6 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. A. Mattern, 3 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. J. W. Springman, 4 pillow slips.</p> <p>Miss D. Stewart, 2 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. W. J. Brewer, 12 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. W. H. Hempler, 12 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. F. P. Weller, 12 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. M. I. Weller, 6 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. S. G. Eberly, 10 towels, 13 wash rags.</p> <p>Mrs. G. S. Stewart, 12 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. G. P. Tucker, 2 sheets.</p> <p>Mrs. E. Perkins, 2 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. R. E. Grant, 4 pillow slips.</p> <p>Miss Lane, two towels.</p> <p>Mrs. Fisher, 2 towels.</p> <p>Miss Gaul, 2 pillow slips.</p> | <p>Miss Edmunds, 2 pillow slips.</p> <p>Miss E. Ward, 6 towels.</p> <p>Miss F. Palmer, 2 towels.</p> <p>Miss M. Adams, 2 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. Garrett, 2 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. T. Costigan, 2 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. M. A. Davis, 12 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. Manuel Vega Caldron, 4 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. Fred Boiseau, 2 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. W. B. Williams, towels, 6 pillow slips.</p> <p>Miss O'Toole and Miss McArdle, 2 towels, 4 pillow slips.</p> <p>Lansburgh & Bro., 24 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. B. F. Shaw, 8 towels, 8 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. E. P. Copeland, 2 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. A. C. Roberts, 2 pillow slips.</p> <p>Miss M. A. Davis, 2 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. Caldwell, 3 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. S. A. Drury, 6 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. W. M. Weaver, 6 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. O. Garges, 6 pillow slips.</p> <p>Miss A. Wilson and Miss Wild, 8 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. F. J. Mersheimer, 4 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. Chas. W. Semmes, 2 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. M. A. Weller, 1 towel.</p> <p>Mrs. Geo. R. Repetti, 4 towels, 4 pillow slips.</p> <p>Mrs. John McGregor, 2 towels.</p> <p>Mrs. Travis, 4 pillow slips.</p> <p>Earnshaw & Bro., 3 dozen towels.</p> <p>Mrs. Garrell, 1 towel.</p> |
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CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD LINEN SHOWER.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Coppes.....	\$15.00	A Friend.....	\$1.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moss.....	5.00	Mrs. Cameron.....	.50
Mrs. J. C. Wineman.....	1.00	From friends.....	2.10
Mrs. Mary Hendly.....	1.00		
Mrs. C. M. Campbell.....	1.00	Total.....	26.60

MRS. E. A. GOODWIN,
Chairman Committee on Donations.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1914.

*The Board of Directors,
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital:*

In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit for your approval the annual report as superintendent of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital for the year ending June 30, 1914.

The white wards and private rooms are in need of repair.

The kitchen, dining room, colored wards, corridors on both floors, and superintendent's room have been painted, which has greatly improved their appearance.

The operating-room furniture is in good condition.

The need of a larger hospital in this part of the city is justified by the constant increase in demand for admission, which is more than present facilities permit.

The board of lady managers have continued their constant work for the institution.

I wish to express my appreciation to the board of directors, ladies' board, and Young Ladies' Guild for the courtesies and support of the dispensary and hospital.

Very respectfully,

ADELE WILSON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1913 report.....	\$637.18
Private rooms.....	1,827.85
Ward rooms.....	176.68
Dispensary.....	189.20
Emergency.....	77.30
X-ray.....	343.00
Operating room.....	97.00
Ambulance.....	94.00
Board of Charities, District of Columbia.....	12,066.15
Telephone.....	2.55
Special nurses' board.....	171.25
Pharmacy.....	32.32
Special medicine.....	30.06
Donations.....	35.00
Dues.....	5.00
Anesthetics.....	50.00
Certificate, Dr. Murphy.....	1.00
Firemen's relief fund.....	36.00
Royal and Potomac Insurance Cos., loss by fire to hospital.....	10.00
Return amount of protested check.....	50.00
Donation by Chas. H. Kettler.....	5.00
Sale of supporters.....	6.25
Sale of X-ray plates through Dr. Clark.....	18.00
Return of money through Dr. King, wrongly paid.....	5.00
Donation of O. G. Staples.....	18.00
Donation by Henry W. Jaeger.....	1.00

650 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Telegram.....	\$0. 25
William F. Hummer, from Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29. 58
Henry K. Simpson, treasurer, part of Thanksgiving offering taken at Metropolitan Presbyterian Church.....	10. 04
Interest received from Eastern Dispensary investment fund.....	192. 50
Interest received from Thorn investment, Utermehle fund.....	45. 00
Total.....	16, 262. 16

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	4, 767. 27
Coffee.....	144. 92
Groceries.....	287. 56
Fruits and vegetables.....	707. 24
Salt meats.....	544. 68
Fresh meats.....	1, 112. 16
Poultry.....	281. 66
Bread.....	426. 58
Fish.....	106. 18
Butter and eggs.....	689. 91
Milk and cream.....	415. 24
Ice.....	177. 49
Stationery, printing, and office supplies.....	146. 34
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.....	55. 33
Light.....	837. 57
Fuel.....	457. 49
Stable supplies, repairs to ambulance, etc.....	385. 30
Furniture and household furnishings.....	280. 72
Painting and repairs to hospital.....	503. 17
Capital School for Nurses.....	270. 00
Water rent.....	6. 25
Laundry.....	533. 25
Bond of treasurer and removal of alcohol.....	10. 00
X-ray supplies and repairs.....	140. 25
Surgical supplies, drugs, etc.....	1, 660. 70
Whisky.....	33. 50
Tires for ambulance.....	44. 09
Horseshoeing.....	140. 25
Ten per cent of purchase price of new ambulance.....	172. 50
Typewriter.....	18. 00
Redemption of Cohen check.....	50. 00
Redemption of Chadsey check, wrongly signed.....	49. 00
George F. Harbin, treasurer, return of money furnished to pay gas bill....	43. 01
Cornelius Ford, Public Printer, annual report.....	17. 83
Miscellaneous.....	51. 57
Ice cream.....	118. 20
Total.....	15, 685. 21

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	5, 037. 27
Food.....	4, 834. 33
Ice.....	177. 49
Fuel.....	457. 49
Light.....	880. 58
Furniture and household furnishings.....	280. 72
Surgical supplies, drugs, whisky, etc.....	1, 834. 45
Printing, stationery, and office supplies.....	182. 17
Stable supplies, ambulance repairs, tires, etc.....	569. 64
Telephone.....	55. 33
Water rent.....	6. 25
Bond of treasurer and removal of alcohol.....	10. 00
Redemption of bank checks.....	99. 00
Ten per cent purchase price of new ambulance.....	172. 50

Painting and repairing hospital.....	\$503. 17
Laundry.....	533. 25
Miscellaneous.....	51. 57

Total..... 15, 685. 21

Bank returned.....	15, 696. 77
1913 checks Nos. 4519-4538 returned since June 30, 1913.....	13. 00

Check No. 4871 not in.....	15, 683. 77
Check No. 4878 not in.....	. 94
	. 50

Total..... 15, 685. 21

Balance from last report June 30, 1913.....	637. 18
Receipts for year, June 30, 1913, to June 30, 1914	15, 624. 98

Total receipts and balance for the year.....	16, 262. 16
Total disbursements for the year.....	15, 685. 21

Balance..... 576. 95

Balance in bank.....	377. 51
Checks not presented.....	1. 44

Cash on hand.....	378. 95
	198. 00

576. 95

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. F. HARBIN,
Treasurer Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

Report of George F. Harbin, treasurer, of the receipts and disbursements of the Charles W. Utermehle fund from July 28, 1913, to July 28, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report, July 28, 1913.....	\$442. 26
Interest from investment loan to J. Raymond Thorn for \$1,800, note secured by deed of trust on lot 55, in square 992; interest at 5 per cent, payable semiannually, 6 months from Jan. 27, 1913, to July 27, 1913.....	45. 00
Interest from investment loan to Joseph L. Barnard for \$2,500, note secured by deed of trust on lot 69, in square 735; interest at 5 per cent, payable semiannually, 6 months from Feb. 1, 1913, to Aug. 1, 1913.....	62. 50
Interest, Thorn loan, 6 months from July 27, 1913, to Jan. 27, 1914.....	45. 00
Interest, Barnard loan, 6 months from Aug. 1, 1913, to Feb. 1, 1914.....	62. 50
Total receipts (balance July 28, 1914)	657. 26

Report of George F. Harbin, treasurer, of the receipts and disbursements of the Eastern Dispensary investment fund from June 30, 1913, to June 30, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Interest from investment, loan to Narcizo Ambrogi, note secured by deed of trust on lot 29, in square 874, in the city of Washington, D. C., due Mar. 7, 1916; interest at 5½ per cent, payable semiannually, 6 months from Mar. 7, 1913, to Sept. 7, 1913, \$2,500.....	\$68. 75
Interest from investment, loan to John K. White, note secured by deed of trust on lot 16, in square 1044, in the city of Washington, D. C., due Mar. 1, 1916; interest at 5½ per cent, payable semiannually, 6 months from Mar. 1, 1913, to Sept. 1, 1913, \$1,000.....	27. 50
Interest, Ambrogi loan, 6 months from Sept. 7, 1913, to Mar. 7, 1914.....	68. 75
Interest, White loan, 6 months from Sept. 1, 1913, to Mar. 1, 1914.....	27. 50
Total receipts.....	192. 50

Amount deposited to the credit of George F. Harbin, treasurer of Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.....	192. 50
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Debts owing, June 30, 1914.

Lewis Manufacturing Co.....	\$80. 25
Geo. C. Clark, M. D., X-ray work.....	47. 00
Joseph E. Gatti.....	50. 43
Collector of taxes, water rent.....	6. 25
H. C. Coburn, butter and eggs.....	35. 38
E. H. Kettler, salt meats.....	29. 27
Draeger Oxygen Apparatus Co.....	9. 01
The Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co., bedding.....	30. 00
Havenner Baking Co., bread.....	11. 20
The Corby Bakery, bread.....	27. 00
The Sharon Dairy, milk.....	37. 88
E. J. Augusterfer, butter and eggs.....	12. 40
Chas. H. Javins, poultry.....	20. 57
Browning & Baines, coffee.....	4. 50
Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Co., cream.....	10. 40
W. M. Galt & Co.....	21. 50
D. M. Freeman, ice.....	21. 80
J. S. Reidy, horseshoeing.....	10. 50
Welsbach Co., mantles.....	. 30
Hughes Bros.....	1. 50
R. C. Dean, absorbent cotton.....	15. 00
Dr. C. B. Conklin, anesthetics.....	10. 00
E. Thomfordt, fish.....	6. 30
Lincoln Laundry, laundry work.....	50. 87
Phillips & Juenemann, fuel.....	14. 00
Browning & Middleton, groceries.....	42. 24
Chas. H. Kettler, fresh meats.....	90. 27
McKee Surgical Co., instruments.....	20. 69
Memecke & Co., hospital supplies.....	19. 10
Lewis Flemer, drugs.....	67. 74
August Weber, hardware sundries.....	14. 25
Total.....	818. 10

REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF MEDICAL STAFF.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1914.

Mr. THOMAS W. SMITH,
President Board of Directors,
Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

DEAR SIR: In presenting this annual report I feel much like the clergyman who presented but one sermon to his congregation. Being asked by a parishioner if he had only one sermon, he replied, "When my congregation gets this one, I will be ready to present another."

Referring to my report of 1908, I beg to quote: "For the last four months the wards and rooms have been filled with casualty cases, it at times being necessary to resort to emergency cots to accommodate the injured. Thus, having reached our present capacity limit, we can only strive for excellence in service rendered."

In the June report of 1910 I again quote: "As has been stated in previous reports, the present building and equipment is inadequate to meet the growing demand."

In the report of 1912 I find the following: "The hospital work speaks for itself, and again emphasizes the usefulness of our institution and the need of larger and more commodious quarters. To mention new buildings, it is only to reiterate our statements of the past four years."

In 1913 my report begins, "For the last few years the institution has performed its maximum service to the public with a limited equipment."

It is evident, therefore, that in looking over this tabulated report for the last fiscal year, you will notice but slight variation from previous years. The emergency cases increased from 4,116 to 4,643, and the days maintenance in the hospital from 5,870 to 6,797. Two special dispensary services, E G, the skin, and G U, the nose and throat, show a decided increase in the number of cases treated.

The radiographic service has doubled its work. The Lisner Laboratory, named after its distinguished founder, Mr. A. Lisner, of this city, is doing a splendid work; and its efficiency can be increased by adding to the equipment, which in some respects is obsolete.

Our modestly endowed microscopic laboratory is now in charge of Dr. R. M. Le Comte and an able corps of assistants, which means a satisfactory manning of this department for the first time.

The resident staff of the hospital is doing most excellent work at this time. We are particularly fortunate in having three graduates who are competent to do the work to which they are assigned.

The junior staff of minute men organized a year ago have responded promptly at all times to the call of the institution, and have therefore rendered inestimable service.

The nursing problem has resolved itself into the establishment of a training school as an integral part of the hospital. To train our own nurses will mean to increase our own efficiency.

The new motor ambulance which is promised to us by October 1 is, according to the salesman, "the last word in ambulances."

All the various interests of the institution are being served as well as at any time in the past and with as little friction. One encouraging feature is the loss of that feeling of contentment to let well enough alone and close the eyes to conditions that should be remedied and have existed so long as to be almost a part of the institution. More than ever, at this time is shown the spirit of helpfulness in the endeavor to build up an ideal hospital plant—to be able to render the very best possible service to the unfortunate individual brought to our doors from all of the various departments of the institution.

Confident that we will be in possession of these new facilities, new buildings, new equipment before a great length of time, I am

Yours sincerely,

NOBLE P. BARNES, M. D.,
President Medical Staff.

ADDRESS BY DR. LEWIS K. BEATTY AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE CASUALTY
HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES SEPTEMBER 22, 1914.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is my very pleasant duty to welcome you to this the opening of the Casualty Hospital Training School for Nurses, and to express the hope that all those here to-night are with us not just to see the beginning of our efforts, but with a determination to help to make it the success we expect.

It seems to me that though we are all familiar with the work of the hospital, the good it has done, the great work it is now doing, and the much greater work that lies before it, it will not be unbecoming for me to reminisce a little at this time.

Many of us here remember when we were the Eastern Dispensary on Delaware Avenue. When the subject of the hospital department was coming to the front, the then commissioner of charities came to our board meeting and endeavored to dissuade us—to discourage us—promised us no help and stated that he would oppose us in every way. He had to admit, however, before he left our meeting our probable eventual success from the spirit of determination which was shown by all there.

We made the start—two rooms for wards, a fair receiving room, an operating room if not the finest money could buy, one in which we got results of which we were then and still are proud. We all remember how we struggled on for a few years; how the means for our end seemed impossible; how a noble band of ladies, earnest and untiring, came to our assistance when the future looked the darkest; how they looked on the surface, saw how much was required to make work possible in the building, went earnestly to work to supply these needs, and how utterly amazed they were when they had gathered up a few hundred dollars and came to us to see how it would be best spent and were told that back rent and other obligations would consume it all. Did they quit in dismay? No; not they. They told us they had intended to equip us better than we had been, and if what they had gotten together had to go that way, let it go and they would get more. And they did. I guess they thought we might get careless again, so to stimulate us they undertook to care for the nursing along with

other things. There was the real beginning of the regular nursing of this institution. Up to that time through the kindness of Sibley Hospital we had been able to get the use of their nurses part of the time and their help was of great value, but the board of lady managers thought as we did that our own superintendent and nurses were a necessity, so they undertook that part of the work, and when in a few more years the Congress of the United States made it necessary for us to leave the old home on Delaware Avenue, the efforts of kind friends secured for us the beautiful location, which I trust will be our own for many years to come. With it came increased work and room; from having 2 wards and from 4 to 6 beds, we were equipped to care for from 13 to 15 patients and an ambulance installed, and of course the requirements doubled all along the line. But the nursing problem grew larger all of the time; the condition was not ripe for our own training school, for while we could give the young ladies the experience and knowledge of the work necessary to make them thorough and able nurses, our equipment was too small to give them the standing in the nursing world they should have. So a contract was then made with the George Washington Hospital to employ nurses to the extent we required, we in return giving them training in practical work. This arrangement worked fairly well for a time, but was terminated by that hospital a few years ago for reasons best known to them. When it became necessary to form a new alliance the contract was drawn with the Washington Asylum Hospital, which, as we all know, was terminated the 1st of this month, making it necessary for some new arrangement to be made. The solution arrived at and the one which, by the way, is the occasion for our being assembled here this evening, is not one arrived at hastily or unadvisedly, but one that has been before the governing body of this hospital for a long time, and possibly has been long delayed because the old way was certainly the easy way for us, the "doctors." The old way we felt very little responsibility for the progress of the nurses in training, but now it all devolves on us; if we are thorough in our teaching we hope and expect them to respond, and, young ladies, let me tell you right now that we are not going to slight the work we have started in any way, but, as the proverbial "new broom," we are going to be thorough and complete in our work, and shall expect you to do the same.

We are making our start for accommodations for 30 patients as our full capacity, but this will not be for long. I think it is the expectation of our board of directors to secure for us a new and well-equipped building at an early date, but the pressure for room has been so great during the past few months that at the last meeting a resolution was passed directing the reconstruction of one of the buildings in the rear of the grounds into wards to care for the demands made upon us. It has become almost a daily occurrence to come to the hospital and hear that our ambulance has responded to a call from an injured or seriously ill person, and have to take the patient to another hospital for care, owing to the lack of room here; this should not be so, and I trust in the near future it will not be so.

And now, young ladies, in this promising year of our best efforts in training you for your life work in the nursing field, let me express the hope that you will give us the very best in return, so that as the years go by you will be proud of your Casualty diploma and that all will recognize it as a guaranty that you are of the best.

And now in closing my remarks I have a few words for the board of lady managers. We have seen in the past how great a help you have been; how readily you have always been to overcome obstacles and to accept added responsibilities. Let me express the hope that you will manifest the same earnest determination and zeal in the future that you have in the past, that this new undertaking will have your hearty support and cooperation. Let me tell you just some of the duties devolving upon our superintendent: As chief of her work she is expected to supervise the whole institution, see that the building is fit, the wards and rooms in proper condition, the receiving room always ready, the operating room sterile and in perfect condition for use all of the time, the catering to do for inmates, both sick and well; in fact, to see that things are in working order all the time. And now we are adding to these duties by making her responsible for the welfare—mental, moral, and physical—of a number of young ladies. She needs help in this, and I trust you will give her that help in the same whole-hearted way that you have in the past. Help her to see that these pupils are always well clothed, well housed, and well fed, so that it may be said of the Casualty nurses that they are the best trained and best cared for nurses in the city.

And let me say in closing that judging by the past history of this hospital (which of course I have only briefly sketched) we may have no fear of future failure, but every assurance of continued and greater success.

REPORT OF THE GYNECOLOGIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1914.

Mr. THOMAS W. SMITH,

President Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: There are two important particulars in which the gynecological service of the dispensary needs improvement.

The first relates to the generally crowded condition of the hospital itself, in which our patients could be much better cared for if more space were available. Patients in grave danger often have to wait until occupied beds are vacated before they can receive needed attention.

The second need is for equipment for the treatment of suitable cases by the use of electrical currents. That this is a necessity, not a mere luxury, is proven by the frequent occurrence of cases that might by such treatment avoid surgical operations.

Such cases would then be mainly ambulant, and not, as now, detained in bed in the hospital, and thus this expenditure would be an economical measure.

I should like to mention also that the waiting room in this part of the institution is not sufficiently heated, and in damp weather that is not cold is sometimes a menace to the health of those who have to wait there long. Some change in the heating apparatus is needed.

Yours, very sincerely,

W. ASHBY FRANKLAND,
Gynecologist.

REPORT OF ACTING CHIEF OF CASUALTY SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24, 1914.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN: Upon request of our president, Mr. T. W. Smith, I hereby offer recommendation for the advancement of the work in the casualty service, also general surgical clinic, both of which are closely allied.

First. Convert present emergency room into a sterilizing and supply room.

Second. Remove partition between the operating room, small supply room, and doctors' room, thereby giving sufficient operating room space for better care of operative cases.

Third. Convert present hall room or waiting room for surgical cases into a doctors' dressing room.

Fourth. A small building connecting the dispensary building and the ambulance building with the main building would give ample room for the care of emergency cases and the surgical dispensary cases; also enable us to utilize the ambulance building for colored wards. This would also allow sufficient space for two detention rooms, which is absolutely necessary for the amount of work being done for the police department in this hospital.

We have not sufficient room for the proper care of emergency cases previous to their admittance to the hospital wards. I might state that the utilization of the present emergency room is a great drawback to the advancement of the operative work in the hospital, which has increased steadily and which certainly needs better accommodation.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. REEVES,
Acting Chief of Casualty Service.

REPORT OF THE ROENTGENOLOGIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24, 1914.

Mr. T. W. SMITH,

President Board of Directors, Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the hospital year which ended June 30, 1914, there was a notable increase in the work done in the Lisner X-ray laboratory over that done in the preceding year (both private and charity), owing to the fact though,

no doubt, that the X ray is becoming more and more each day a recognized aid in diagnosis and therapy rather than that our laboratory is able to turn out the best and most up-to-date work, for were it equipped with the latest and more efficient equipment there is no question but that in a short time the work would be almost, if not entirely, doubled. The hospitals and private individuals capable of doing work which only the up-to-date machine will do, of course, get all such work to do. It is to be hoped that in the not too distant future the founder of the laboratory or some other good angel of charity may become cognizant of our needs and act accordingly.

A couple of minor matters, namely, the placing of the dark room in a more convenient and comfortable place and the disposal of the old and useless static machine, which occupies very much needed space in the laboratory room, I would most heartily recommend. Acting on the suggestion in regard to the dark room would be the cause of the saving of much time and also the unpleasantness and danger attending the going back and forth to and from the present dark room in bad weather, which in my opinion is not inconsiderable. I therefore hope that it may not be without the bounds of possibility to act upon these two minor suggestions in the not too distant future.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. CLARK, M. D.,
Roentgenologist.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1914.

Mr. T. W. SMITH,
President Board Directors, Casualty Hospital.

DEAR SIR: In forwarding to you the report of the work done in genito-urinary surgery at the Casualty Hospital for the year 1913-14, I have the honor to call your attention to the growth of the work as shown by the increase in the number of cases treated, and also by the increase in the number of operations performed. This increase has only been accomplished by much persuasion on our part. The service is badly in need of new quarters. The present quarters should be removed from the outbuilding in which they are at present and put in more-intimate association with the hospital, where it would be possible to carry out a more exact and necessary technique than is possible in present quarters.

Another crying need of this department is a modern cystoscopic room, where it would be possible to examine at frequent intervals bladder and kidney cases without disturbing the general operating room.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BLACKISTONE, M. D.

Admissions, discharges, etc., at Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
PAY PATIENTS.									
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	2								2
Number admitted during year.....	55		18		3				76
Total.....	57		18		3				78
Number discharged during the year:									
Cured.....	46		15		2				63
Improved.....	4		2		1				7
Unimproved.....	2								2
Number died.....	4		1						5
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	1								1
Total.....	57		18		3				78

Admissions, discharges, etc., at Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital—Continued.

	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
PAY PATIENTS—continued.									
Number emergency cases treated during year.....									339
Daily average number of patients.....									1.3
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....									797
Largest number of patients at any one time.....									5
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....									1
CHARITY PATIENTS.									
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1913.....	5		2		3		3		13
Number admitted during the year.....	224		62		159		85		530
Number born in hospital.....		1				1			2
Total.....	229	1	64		162	1	88		545
Number discharged during the year:									
Cured.....	117		39		77		42		275
Improved.....	87		18		60		34		199
Unimproved.....	8		2		8		5		24
Number died.....	7		3		12		3		25
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1914.....	11		2		6		3		22
Total.....	230		64		163		88		545
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....									4,304
Daily average number of patients.....									11.9
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....									6,000
Largest number of patients at any one time.....									26
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....									9

Emergency service.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abrasions:									
Arm.....	9	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	2	16
Body.....	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	9
Face.....	23	8	1	.....	10	.....	5	2	49
Hand.....	8	8	1	.....	4	1	1	1	24
Leg.....	9	4	3	.....	3	1	2	.....	22
Foot.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4
Scalp.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	5
Shoulder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Abscesses:									
Axilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Ear.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	6
Eye.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	5
Face.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mouth.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3
Leg.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shoulder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Adenitis:									
Cervical.....	2	2	1	.....	8	9	3	3	28
Inguinal.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	8
Abdominal fistula.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Alcoholism.....	106	2	15	.....	57	1	11	3	195
Amenorrhea.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	14

Emergency service—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Angina pectoris.....	1				1		1		3
Appendicitis.....	7		1	1	10		5		24
Arthritis.....	2				4				6
Asthma.....	1		1		7		4		13
Balantis.....	1								1
Bronchitis.....	3			1	9		7		20
Bites:									
Cat.....	1		1						2
Dog.....	32	18	17	11	11	11	6	4	110
Horse.....	1	2			4				7
Human.....		2			5	4	7		18
Insect.....						1		1	2
Burns:									
Arm.....	5	3	2	2	4		8		24
Body.....	4	1	1	2	1	3			12
Electric.....					1		2		3
Eye.....					1		1		2
Face.....	4	1	1	2	2	2	4		16
Foot.....	2								2
Hand.....	8	1	4	2	4	5	4	1	29
Leg.....	8		1		1				10
Carbuncle.....	4		1				2		7
Carcinoma.....							1		1
Cardiac diseases.....	3						2		5
Catarrh.....			1		2				3
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	1								1
Colic, intestinal.....	1	1	1						3
Lead colic.....	1				1				2
Concussion, cerebral.....	5	1				1			7
Convulsions.....							1		1
Chorea.....	1								1
Circumcision.....	1	2				2			5
Conjunctivitis.....	10	1	1		3		3		18
Constipation.....	7		3	1	3	1	10	1	26
Crushed:									
Chest.....	1								1
Finger.....	4				4		1		9
Foot.....	2	1							3
Hand.....	1								1
Toe.....	1								1
Cyst.....	2	1			2		1		6
Delirium tremens.....	1		1						2
Dementia.....	6		2		1		1		10
Dermatitis.....	4	11	3		1		4	5	28
Dislocation:									
Astragalus.....			1						1
Elbow.....	2	2	3		1		1		9
Finger.....	2			1	1	2	1		7
Hip.....	1								1
Inferior maxillary.....					1				1
Knee.....	1								1
Shoulder.....	11			1	1		1		14
Vertebra.....	2								2
Coccyx.....					1				1
Wrist.....	1								1
Clavicle.....	1								1
Dysmenorrhea.....			1						1
Dysentery.....		3					4		5
Epididymitis.....					3				6
Eczema.....			2	1	2				4
Epilepsy.....	33		2		25	1	5		66
Earache.....	4	1			7		2	2	16
Exhaustion.....	8		3		4		2		17
Exhaustion, heat.....	2				8		2		12
Exposure.....	5				2		2		9
Enterocolitis.....							2		2
Fever, scarlet.....									1
Foreign body:		1							
Ear.....	2	1	2		2	1	2	2	12
Eye.....	23	3	13		11		5	2	57
Finger.....	6	1	6		8		8		29
Foot.....		4						1	5
Hand.....	5	3	1		2		4		15
Leg.....				1				1	2

Emergency service—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Foreign body—Continued.									
Nose.....	2				2				2
Throat.....	9	3		3	3		4	1	23
Toe.....							1		1
Stomach.....	1		1					1	3
Fractures:									
Astragalus.....	2								2
Ankle.....	2								2
Clavicle.....	6		1	1			1		10
Colle's.....	4	3	4	2	3		1	1	18
Fibula.....	3				4		2		9
Femur.....	9	2	3		2	2	2		20
Finger.....		1						1	2
Humerus.....	2	1	2	1	1		3		10
Inferior maxillary.....				1					4
Nasal.....					2				2
Neck broken.....	1								1
Patella.....	2								2
Phalanges.....	6								6
Pott's.....	11	2	3		2		2	3	23
Radius.....	13	4	6	2	1	2			28
Ribs.....	10		1		5		1		17
Scapula.....	1								1
Skull.....	4	1			5		1		11
Tibia.....	3	1	2		2	1	1		10
Tarsal.....	2		1		2				5
Ulna.....	3	1	1				1		6
Fistula in ano.....	1					2			3
Furuncle.....	7	1	2	2	1		1	2	16
Frostbite.....	2								2
Goiter.....	1								1
Gastritis, acute.....	40	3	12	1	34	2	13		105
General debility.....	1				1		7		9
Gonorrhea.....	2				1	1			4
Heart disease.....	4		1		2		3		10
Hemorrhage:									
Cerebral.....	3				3				6
Nasal.....	10	1	2		7		6		26
Pulmonary.....	1			1	5	1	1		9
Tooth.....	1			1					2
Uterine.....							1		1
Urethral.....					2				2
Hematoma.....		1			1				2
Hemorrhoids.....					2				2
Hepatitis.....					1				1
Hernia:									
Inguinal.....	5				4	1	1		11
Umbilical.....	5				3				8
Herpes zoster.....								1	1
Hydrocele.....	1								1
Hysteria.....			5						5
Hydrothorax.....		1							1
Insomnia.....	4				4		2		10
Influenza.....	1		2		6		3	4	16
Indigestion:									
Acute.....	32	3	10	1	22	1	23	1	93
Chronic.....					1				1
Intestinal obstruction.....	2		1		2		1		6
Infantile paralysis.....			1						1
Intestinal adhesions.....	1							1	2
Laryngitis.....	1		1		1		1		4
La grippe.....	1								1
Lumbago.....					1		2		3
Malaria.....	4			1	2	2	2		11
Mastoiditis.....		1			4				5
Neurasthenia.....	2								2
Neuralgia.....	3		1			2	6	1	13
Neuritis.....	1								1
Orchitis.....	4								4
Osteomyelitis.....	2								2
Otitis media.....	1								1
Paresis.....					1				1
Peritonitis.....	2								2
Phimosis.....					1				1

Emergency service—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Varicose veins, ruptured.....							1		1
Varicocele.....	3				1				4
Vertigo.....	14		4		9	2	4		33
Vicarious menstruation.....			2				2		4
Vomiting.....		1			1				2
Wounds:									
Contused—									
Abdominal.....			1						1
Ankle.....	2	1							3
Arm.....	12	2	2	1	6	2	4		29
Body.....	16	14	4	1	12	6	8	2	63
Face.....	38	11	7	6	27	1	8	5	103
Finger.....	23	6	6	1	11	1	6	1	55
Foot.....	5	2	1	1	9	1	2	1	22
Hand.....	5	7	4	1	10	1	3		31
Hip.....	5	1		1	3		5		15
Knee.....	8	3		1	5	1			18
Leg.....	4	2			7	2	1	1	17
Shoulder.....	9	1	1		2		1	1	15
Scalp.....	9	3	1	1	6	4	3		27
Testicle.....	1				1				2
Gunshot—									
Abdominal.....	1	1			1				3
Face.....	1				2		1		4
Finger.....	1				1				2
Hand.....	3	1			2				6
Foot.....	1								1
Leg.....	2				1		2		5
Scalp.....	2								2
Thigh.....	1				1				2
Thorax.....	2		1		1		1		5
Incised—									
Abdomen.....	2		1		5		1		9
Arm.....	9	3	1		13		4		30
Face.....	21	9	8	5	26	8	9	4	90
Finger.....	22	5		1	15		4	1	48
Foot.....	2	9	1		3	1	2		18
Hand.....	9	3	1		13		9	1	35
Neck.....	7	1	2		5		3	1	19
Scalp.....	10	2		1	8		1		22
Thigh.....	6	2	1		8	2	7	1	27
Thorax.....	2	2			3	2	1	1	11
Tongue.....	3				5	1	1		10
Leg.....	2	3							5
Wrist.....	1	1			1		1		4
Infected—									
Arm.....	8	1	1		2		1	2	15
Back.....	1								1
Ear.....	2		2	1	2		2		9
Face.....	6		1		3		1		11
Finger.....	33	5	16	4	22	7	13	1	101
Hand.....	30	13	1	8	10	2	9	2	75
Foot.....							3	3	6
Leg.....	3	1							4
Neck.....	1	1			5		2	1	10
Scalp.....	4	1	1		1	1	1		9
Thigh.....	1						1		2
Lacerated—									
Arm.....	4	2		1	7		6	1	21
Body.....	5	1	1		5		1		13
Ear.....					8	1			9
Eye.....	3				2		1		6
Face.....	47	17	6	7	46	11	11	5	150
Finger.....	35	11	5		29	2	5		87
Hand.....	26	4			9	3	4		46
Foot.....	13	6	1	3	6		2		31
Leg.....	4	8	1	6		1	2		22
Scalp.....	52	11	5	2	51	6	18	2	147
Tongue.....	1								1
Wrist.....			1		1				2
Perineum.....			8				7		15
Scrotum.....	1	1			1				3
Tendon.....					1				1
Vagina.....			4				1		5

Emergency service—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Wounds—Continued.									
Punctured—									
Arm.....	1	1			1	1			4
Body.....	10	1			6	2			19
Ear.....	2						1		3
Foot.....	1								1
Hand.....	4	3			5	1	1	3	17
Knee.....	16	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	27
Thigh.....	2	1			1				4
Leg.....	1				1			1	3
Scalp.....				1			1		2
Stab—									
Arm.....	1				2				3
Back.....	2				2		1		5
Face.....		1					1		2
Neck.....	1								1
Thorax.....	2				1		1		4
Thigh.....	2								2
Wrist.....	9	1	4		5	1	3		23
Total.....	1,410	348	338	104	984	149	521	114	3,965

JOHN R. WELLINGTON, *Physician in Charge.*
W. P. REEVES, *Associate.*

Dispensary service at Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during the year:					
Medical.....	105	123	112	143	483
Surgical.....	303	196	537	304	1,540
Number of new cases that received treatment during the year.....					2,023
Number of visits made by patients to the dispensary during the year.....					6,498
Number of surgical operations during the year.....	51	29	25	26	131

Number of prescriptions compounded during the year, 4,929; number from whom payment was received, \$21; amount of money received, \$42.45; number of ambulance calls made during the year, 2,068.

SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY SERVICES.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.	Total revisits.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.			
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		
General medical.....	11		12		22		79		124	407
General surgical.....	184	64	34	27	209	29	98	27	672	3,226
Children.....		59		63		72		68	262	619
Women.....			9				67		76	318
Obstetrical.....			34				109		143	143
Skin and genito-urinary.....	39	6	9	2	81	4	18	2	161	479
Ear, nose, and throat.....	15	14	6	14	14	11	26	9	109	282
Eye.....	10	9	2	5	10	6	22	9	73	312
X-ray.....	173	46	55	18	73	5	28	5	403	712
Total.....	432	198	161	129	409	127	447	120	2,023	6,498

New patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ended June 30, 1914—Con.

BY DR. JOHN R. WELLINGTON, PER DR. WM. P. REEVES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Wounds:									
Contused—									
Arm.....	1		1		1		1	1	5
Breast.....					1		1		2
Foot.....	3	1			6		5		15
Groin.....					1				1
Hand.....	6	1	1		2	1	1		12
Leg.....	3		1	1			1		6
Neck.....	1				1				2
Scalp.....				1					1
Gunshot—									
Face.....		2					1		
Hand.....	2				1				3
Knee.....					1				1
Leg.....					1				1
Neck.....					2				2
Thigh.....					1				1
Incised—									
Arm.....	2				2		2		6
Ear.....					1				1
Face.....		2			2		1		5
Groin.....	1				1				2
Hand.....	3		1		1				5
Neck.....					2				2
Infected—									
Abdomen.....					1		1		2
Arm.....					1		2		3
Foot.....	9	2		3	6		2	1	23
Hand.....	10	3	6	3	10		12	2	46
Knee.....			1			1			2
Leg.....	1				4		3		8
Face.....					1	1			2
Neck.....	3						1		4
Scalp.....				1	1				2
Lacerated—									
Abdomen.....	1								1
Arm.....	12	5	2		6		5	1	31
Back.....							1		1
Ear.....	1								1
Face.....	10	4	2	2	14		6	3	41
Foot.....	4	3	2		6		2	2	19
Groin.....				1			2		3
Hand.....	30	6	4	5	30	2	10		87
Knee.....		1			1				2
Leg.....	3		2		3	1		2	11
Neck.....					2				2
Scalp.....	20	11	1	4	34	12	14	4	100
Shoulder.....	1							2	3
Tongue.....		1				1			2
Wrist.....	1		1		3		1		6
Punctured—									
Abdomen.....					1				1
Arm.....	1				5				6
Chest.....	2				3		1		6
Face.....	1				2				3
Groin.....					3				3
Hand.....					1		1		2
Leg.....	3	1			3	2			9
Neck.....					2				2
Thigh.....					1				1
Tumors, breast (carcinoma).....									
							2		2
Total.....	184	64	34	27	209	29	98	27	672

Total number of visits for the year, 3,226; average daily attendance, 16; operations, 44.

New patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ended June 30, 1914—Con.

BY DR. N. P. BARNES.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Abscess.....						1		1	2
Adenoids.....						1		1	2
Anemia.....						1		1	2
Ascaris lumbricoides.....						2		1	3
Bronchitis.....		1		2		6		5	14
Chorea.....				1					1
Contusion, face.....						1			1
Eczema.....		1				2		3	6
Endocarditis.....						1			1
Enteritis, gastro.....								2	2
Enuresis.....						1		2	3
Febrile, intermittent.....						4		1	5
Hernia, inguinal.....								1	1
Indigestion, chronic intestinal.....				1		3		5	9
Lymphantism.....		1		1				1	3
Marasmus.....				1				2	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....						1			1
Otitis media, suppurative.....						1			1
Pertussis.....						2		3	5
Paraphimosis.....						1			1
Phimosis.....						1			1
Rheumatism.....				1					1
Rhinitis.....						1			1
Scabies.....						1		1	2
Stomatitis, ulcerative.....		1		1					2
Syphilis, hereditary.....		1				1		3	5
Pinea capitis.....						2			2
Tonsillitis, follicular.....		1				1		1	3
Vaccination.....		53		55		37		34	179
Total.....		59		63		72		68	262

Total number of visits for the year, 619; average daily attendance, 6; operations, 4; referred to other clinics, 7.

BY DR. D. OLIN LEECH.

Anemia, secondary.....	1						1		2
Arteriosclerosis.....					1				1
Arthritis:									
Acute.....					1				1
Chronic.....			1						1
Asthma, bronchial.....					1		2		3
Bronchitis:									
Acute.....			1		2		5		8
Chronic.....			1		2		5		8
Cardiac hypertrophy.....					1				1
Constipation.....					2		5		7
Dysmenorrhea.....							7		7
Epilepsy.....	1				2		2		5
Exhaustion, heat.....							1		1
Exophthalmic goiter.....			1						1
Gastric ulcer.....			1						1
Gastroenteritis:									
Acute.....	1		1		1		6		9
Chronic.....							7		7
Hemorrhoids.....			1				1		2
La Grippe.....			1		1		3		5
Lumbago.....			1		1		2		4
Malaria.....							2		2
Menopause.....							3		3
Mitral regurgitation.....							2		2
Mitral stenosis.....	1								1
Myocarditis.....			1				1		2
Myalgia.....							2		2
Nephritis, chronic interstitial.....							2		2
Neuralgia.....					1		2		3
Neurasthenia.....	1						1		2
Pleurisy:									
Sero-fibrinous.....							3		3
Effusion.....			1						1

New patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ended June 30, 1914—Con.

BY DR. D. OLIN LEECH—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Rheumatism:									
Acute articular.....	1						1		2
Chronic articular.....	2				2		4		8
Muscular.....	1								1
Scabies.....							2		2
Sciatica.....			1				1		2
Synovitis.....					1		1		2
Syphilis.....					1		1		2
Tonsillitis, acute follicular.....							2		2
Tuberculosis:									
Pulmonary.....	1				1		2		4
Cervical adenitis.....					1				1
Mesenteric adenitis.....	1								1
Total.....	11		12		22		79		125

Total number of visits for the year, 407; average daily attendance, 10.2; referred to other clinics, 14.

BY DR. LEWIS K. BEATTY.

Abortions.....			4				2		6
Examinations, antepostum.....			20				82		102
Operations:									
Cesarean section.....			1						1
Curettage.....			3				1		4
Deliveries.....			6				24		30
Total.....			34				109		143

Total number of visits for the year, 143; referred to other clinics, 2.

BY DR. W. ASHBY FRANKLAND.

Amenorrhea.....							1		1
Anal fistula.....							1		1
Adenitis.....							1		1
Abscess of vulvo-vaginal gland.....							1		1
Carcinoma of uterus.....							2		2
Constipation.....							18		18
Chancroid.....			1						1
Dysmenorrhea.....							3		3
Endocervicitis.....							4		4
Fibroma of uterus.....							2		2
Leukorrhea.....			2				2		4
Lacerated cervix and perineum.....			1				1		2
Lacerated perineum.....			1						1
Menopause.....							2		2
Ovaritis.....							2		2
Pregnancy.....							2		2
Retained secundines.....			1				1		2
Retroversion.....							3		3
Retroflexion.....							1		1
Syphilis.....							11		11
Salpingitis.....			1				2		3
Salpingo-oophoritis.....							1		1
Threatened abortion.....			1				1		2
Urethritis.....							1		1
Vaginitis.....			1				4		5
Total.....			9				67		76

Total number of visits for the year, 318; average daily attendance, 3.49; operations, 9; referred to other clinics, 5.

New patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ended June 30, 1914—Con.

BY DR. J. C. BLACKISTONE.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Acne.....					2				2
Buboes.....					4				4
Chancres.....	3				3				6
Chancroids.....	2				3				5
Dermatitis herpetiformis.....					2		1		3
Dermatitis venenata.....		2	1						1
Eczema.....	1		3		3		2		9
Epididymitis.....	5				1				6
Epithelioma of skin.....	2				1				3
Epithelioma of penis.....	1								1
Furunculosis.....	1						1		2
Herpes labialis.....	1					1			2
Herpes preputialis.....	1				1				2
Hydrocele.....	1					1			2
Hypertrophy of prostate.....	1				2				3
Impetigo contagiosa.....		1		1					2
Leucoderma.....					1				1
Psoriasis.....	1		2						3
Prostatitis, chronic.....	5				7				12
Scabies.....	1	2			6	1	4	1	15
Stricture of urethra.....	1	1			5				7
Syphilis:									
Secondary.....	2		3		10		9		24
Tertiary.....	1				2		1		4
Tinea capitis.....						1		1	2
Tinea circinata.....				1					1
Urethritis:									
Acute.....	6				19				25
Chronic.....	3				9				12
Total.....	39	6	9	2	81	4	18	2	161

Total number of visits for the year, 479; average daily attendance, 4.7; operations, 16; referred to other clinics, 5.

BY DR. HUNTINGTON.

Adenitis.....				1		1		1	3
Adenoids.....		2		5		1		1	6
Abscess, lingual glands.....					1				1
Bronchitis:									
Acute.....									
Chronic.....			1				1		2
Eczema, external auditory canal.....	1					1			2
Fracture nasal bones.....					1		1		2
Impacted cerumen.....	2	1			1	3			7
Laryngitis:									
Acute.....									
Chronic.....	1				1				2
Mastoiditis:									
Acute.....		1							1
Chronic.....									
Polypi:									
Nasal.....					1		1		2
Aural.....									
Otitis media:									
Acute suppurative.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	12
Chronic suppurative.....	1								1
Acute catarrhal.....				1			1	1	3
Chronic catarrhal.....	2						1		3
External.....					2		2		4
Peritonsillar abscess.....	1								1
Lingual varix.....							1		1
Pharyngitis:									
Acute.....								1	1
Chronic.....	1		2			1	6		10
Rhinitis:									
Acute.....		1							1
Chronic.....	4		2		3		1		10
Atrophic.....		1							1

New patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ended June 30, 1914—Con.

BY DR. HUNTINGTON—Continued

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Tonsillitis:									
Acute follicular.....				1	2	1	5	2	11
Hypertrophic.....	1	3		5		2	4	1	16
Specific.....							1		1
Sinusitis:									
Acute.....		1							1
Chronic.....					1				1
Total.....	15	14	6	14	14	11	26	9	109

Total number of visits for the year, 282; average daily attendance, 4; operations, 21.

BY DR. MAURICE MILLER; W. H. WENGER, ASSISTANT.

Blepharitis.....				1					1
Cataract, traumatic.....							1		1
Cataract, senilis.....	2								2
Congenital amblyopia.....						1			1
Chalazion.....					2				2
Conjunctivitis.....	2	2			1	1	2	1	9
Acute purulent.....	1				1				2
Follicular.....		1					2		3
Phlyctenular.....						1	1	1	3
Dacryocystitis.....					1				1
Ectropion, senilis.....					1				1
Episcleritis.....	1								1
Foreign bodies in eyes.....	3								3
Hordeolum.....		1							1
Iritis.....							1		1
Kerato-iritis.....							1	1	2
Keratitis.....								1	1
Keratitis, ulcerative.....					1	1		1	3
Pain in globe of eye (?).....							1		1
Refraction.....		4	1	3	1	2	10	2	23
Scleritis.....					1			1	2
Subconjunctival hemorrhage.....					1		1		2
Traumatism.....	1	1	1	1			1		5
Choroiditis.....							1		1
Sclero-keratitis.....								1	1
Total.....	10	9	2	5	10	6	22	9	73

Total number of visits for the year, 312; average daily attendance, 3+.

BY DR. G. C. CLARK.

RADIOGRAPHS TAKEN FOR FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, FOREIGN BODIES, ETC.									
Ankle.....	24		5		20		5		54
Bladder (for stone).....		1							1
Chest.....	3		1		1				5
Clavicle.....	2	3		1	1				7
Colle's fracture.....	1		1		2				4
Elbow.....	10	10	4	5	3	2	1		35
Forearm (both bones).....	8	8	1	5		1	1	2	26
Femur.....	13	3	3	1	8	1			29
Fingers.....	2				2				4
Foot.....	16		1		10		1		28
Hand (for foreign body).....			1		1				2
Hip.....	9		6				1		16
Humerus.....	7	3	2	1	1	1	6	2	23
Jaw, lower (for location of bullet).....			1				1		2
Knee.....	8	1			7		3	1	20
Metacarpal bones.....	11	1	1				1		14
Esophagus.....		1							1

New patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ended June 30, 1914—Con.

BY DR. G. C. CLARK—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
RADIOGRAPHS TAKEN FOR FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, FOREIGN BODIES, ETC.—contd.									
Patella.....	3				1				4
Pelvis.....	3				2				5
Pott's fracture.....	3		4						7
Radius.....	1								1
Ribs.....	5	1	1		2		1		10
Scapula.....					1				1
Shoulder.....	12	3	9		4		1		29
Sternum.....	1								1
Stomach (for foreign body).....		1							1
Tibia.....	2	1	5						8
Thigh (for bullet).....	1						2		3
Toes.....	2								2
Ulna.....					1				1
Wrist.....	17	9	7	5	6		4		48
Vertebra (for Pott's disease).....	2								2
Vertebra, cervical (for fracture).....	1								1
Vertebra, dorsal (for fracture).....	2								2
Vertebra, lumbar (for fracture).....	1								1
Neck (for foreign body).....			2						2
Nose (for fracture).....	1								1
Pleural cavity (for foreign body).....	1								1
Skull (for bullet).....	1								1
Total.....	173	46	55	18	73	5	28	5	403

Number pay cases for year, 63; number charity cases for year, 340; number radiographs taken during year, 712.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

Attending physicians for treatment of general, surgical, and gynecological cases.—Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. David W. Tastet, Dr. Louis A. Johnson, chief of staff.

Officers.—Dr. Louis A. Johnson, president; Dr. Mary Holmes, secretary; Alexander Muncaster, treasurer.

Board of directors.—Dr. Louis A. Johnson, Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. David W. Tastet, Alexander Muncaster, Mrs. M. J. Stroud, Dr. Mary Holmes, Miss Margaret Stephenson, Dr. Charles S. White.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1914.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,

Secretary of the Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the Woman's Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Our assets consist of the cash balance of \$150.53, shown by the accompanying financial statement, and dispensary furniture and instruments valued at \$300. There are no liabilities other than current expenses.

We respectfully request a continuance of the allotment of \$400.

Very respectfully,

MARY HOLMES, *Secretary.*

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	45	203	84	1,658	1,990
Surgical.....	42	126	99	1,108	1,375
Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	66	227	161	1,529	1,983
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	88	289	171	2,359	2,907
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year.....	1			2	3
Number of surgical operations during year.....	4	10	7	33	54
Number of vaccinations.....	2	8	18	42	70

Number of prescriptions compounded, 3,281.

Number from whom payment was received, 2,892.

Amount of money received, \$288.12.

FINANCIAL REPORT

ASSETS.

Dispensary furniture and instruments.....	\$300. 00
Cash on hand June 30, 1914.....	150. 53
Total.....	450. 53

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 671

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	\$216. 66
Contributions.....	287. 37
Sale of property.....	4. 92
Appropriations for relief of poor, 1914; allotment by Board of Charities.....	400. 00
Total receipts.....	<u>908. 95</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services, apothecary and janitor.....	180. 00
Laundry, when not done in institution.....	18. 00
Heat, light, and power, and engineer's supplies.....	21. 20
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	163. 51
Rent to June 30, 1914.....	360. 00
Incidentals.....	15. 71
Total expenditures.....	<u>758. 42</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	<u>150. 53</u>

REPORT OF THE WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins; vice presidents, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. Charles J. Bell; recording secretary, Mrs. Arthur Willert; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Charles W. Rae; treasurer, Mr. R. S. Chew; attorney, Mr. R. Ross Perry, jr.; trustees, Mr. Thomas Hyde, Mr. Charles J. Bell; board of managers (term expires 1914), Mrs. Arthur D. Addison, Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. George T. Dunlop, Mrs. James S. Harlan, Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, Miss Mary Mellon, Mrs. Charles W. Rae, Mrs. Wm. C. Rives, Mrs. John Y. Taylor, Mrs. Geo. Lothrop Bradley, Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, Mrs. Arthur Willert; (term expires 1915), Mrs. Charles J. Bell, Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Madame Hauge, Mrs. John O. Evans, Mrs. C. Peyton Russell, Mrs. Richard A. Harlow, Mrs. Rollins Morse, Miss Hammond, Mrs. John C. Boyd, Mrs. Seaton Perry, Mrs. F. Fremont Smith, Mrs. Seaton Schroeder; (term expires 1916), Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Mrs. Robert S. Chew, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, Mrs. Henning Jennings, Mrs. Duncan C. Phillips, Mrs. Chas. W. Richardson, Mrs. Chas. A. Spalding, Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, Miss Julia D. Strong, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Francis Winslow; honorary members, Mrs. George N. Beale, Mrs. De Caidry, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. E. Francis Riggs, Miss Trescott, Miss Voorhees; sustaining members, Mrs. George L. Andrews, Mrs. Thomas Blagden, Mrs. John Cropper, Mrs. M. Lewis Clark, Mrs. W. W. Finley, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. Horace Gray, Mrs. Wm. B. Gurley, Miss G. R. Harding, Mrs. John H. Hewson, Mrs. George Huff, Miss S. S. Munroe, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Geo. W. McLanahan, Mrs. F. A. Miller, Miss M. A. Riley, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Mrs. Huntington Wilson, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, Mrs. W. Belden Noble; medical staff, Dr. John R. Wellington (dean), Dr. Thomas S. Lee, Dr. Charles Wheatley, Dr. Clarence M. Dollman; consulting staff, Dr. John R. Wellington, Dr. Sterling Ruffin, Dr. A. L. Stavely, Dr. A. R. Shands, Dr. Geo. M. Kober, Dr. W. Gerry Morgan, Dr. John D. Thomas, Dr. D. Percy Hickling, Dr. A. B. Bennett; in charge of diseases of eye, Dr. D. K. Shute; matron, Miss Campbell; superintendent of nurses, Miss Johnstone; physician in charge, Dr. Clarence M. Dollman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1914.*

The SECRETARY BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SIR: Inclosed herewith you will find a list of officers and members of the board which control this institution, and a financial report of the treasurer which contains a statement of all assets—liabilities there are none, until the end of the year—with a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures duly audited; a statement of the American Security & Trust Co., which is the depository of the funds of the institution given us to be held as endowment; and also a statement of the Georgetown Aid Society, which pays us the income of their fund.

The home has been full the entire year, there being rarely a vacant bed and always a long waiting list, which constitutes one of the heaviest burdens of the institution, as we should have rooms for all who apply, as, except the almshouse, where it is difficult for a person who has seen better days and one of refinement to go, there is no place for a chronic invalid but our home. We are the only place

between Philadelphia and Atlanta and between these points and Chicago where cancer cases are taken unless persons of means can pay for private rooms in hospitals, where even then they are not wanted.

We have accommodations for eight cases, and while occasionally we have only one or two, we not infrequently have eight. We would ask from Congress and have you urge the committee to give us sufficient money, approximately \$25,000, with which to build another wing—we have sufficient land—where we could have better quarters for our nurses and more accommodations for the ever increasing waiting list.

Our work also shows our urgent need for a ward in the hoped for municipal hospital, where persons mentally defective by reason of age or ill health may be taken, as we are unable to admit an ever increasing number so afflicted, who constantly apply to us.

We are most grateful for our appropriation from Congress under which we care for an average of 26 patients who are without means, but we do feel that we should not be discriminated against and let the other hospitals receive large sums of money for needed additions and improvements while we have never had anything but our elevator many years ago, and our annual appropriation. Our small appropriation and the increased cost of living make it very difficult to handle the many cases sent us by the Board of Charities.

We earnestly hope that you and your board and Members of Congress on the District and appropriations committees will visit the home, which is always open to inspection, and will then feel inclined to give us, if possible, more financial help. Any suggestions as to improvements in the handling of the institution will be most gratefully received, our board trying to make the inmates as happy as possible and to have the home as little of an institution as under the circumstances can be managed.

Respectfully,

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$75, 000. 00
Estimated value of personal property.....	5, 000. 00
Legacies, etc., not held as endowments.....	87, 700. 00
Total.....	<u>167, 700. 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	332. 18
Board of inmates.....	4, 997. 50
Ladies aid societies.....	351. 48
Interest and dividends transferred from special account.....	2, 305. 55
Contributions.....	4, 685. 50
Thanksgiving offerings.....	372. 00
Christmas offerings.....	501. 25
Wolcott estate.....	3, 625. 00

674 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Fines.....	\$16.75
Sundries.....	64.84
Appropriation under contract by Congress.....	5,000.00
Total receipts.....	22,252.05

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	6,472.53
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$2,278.48
Bread.....	455.18
Groceries and provisions.....	3,612.14
Milk.....	1,126.96
Total for food.....	7,472.76
Ice.....	297.05
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	277.53
Clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	929.76
Fuel.....	1,569.05
Light and power.....	937.82
Total for heat, light, and power.....	2,506.87
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments (disinfectant, \$59).....	333.69
Amusements (Christmas tree, \$50; sundries, \$23.50).....	73.50
Stationery and printing and office supplies (including annual report)....	118.10
Telephone (service, \$87.04; extension, \$91).....	178.04
Current repairs and materials for same and new work.....	1,851.64
Lip lessons.....	45.00
Water rent.....	40.73
Insurance, elevator.....	28.35
Incidentals disbursed by matron.....	240.00
Legal expenses (in re estate Baldwin).....	500.00
Campbell fund.....	300.00
Funeral expenses.....	74.00
Tablet to Mrs. Sidney Everett.....	28.00
Premium on life insurance F. De W. Tanner.....	29.15
Sundries.....	45.00
Total expenditures.....	21,841.70
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	410.35

SPECIAL INCOME ACCOUNT IN AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO.

Receipts.

1913.		
July 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$348.65
	Interest on loans, stocks, and bonds.....	\$2,809.20
	Rent of Fifth Street house.....	35.61
	Interest on deposits.....	16.21
	Loan, by American Security & Trust Co., for work on new kitchen.....	4,000.00
	Bequest of Mary E. Dodge.....	\$500.00
	Bequest of Mary McCeney.....	10,000.00
	Donation by Mrs. Nelson Brown.....	10,500.00
	Contributions for new kitchen.....	1,000.00
		4,485.00
		22,846.02
		23,194.67

Disbursements.

1913.			
July 1.	For new kitchen	\$3, 526. 25	
	For payment of loan by American Security & Trust Co.....	\$4, 000. 00	
	Interest.....	39. 92	
		<hr/>	4, 039. 92
	For transfer to maintenance account.....	2, 300. 00	
	For transfer to Thanksgiving account.....	10. 00	
	For refund to Campbell account.....	703. 50	
	For investment.....	11, 000. 00	
1914.		<hr/>	\$21, 579. 67
June 30.	Balance.....		1, 615. 00
			<hr/>
			23, 194. 67

REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Medical Staff.—PHYSICIANS: JOHN D. THOMAS, A. B., M. D., THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M. D. SURGEONS: L. H. REICHELDERFER, M. D., GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN, M. D. LARYNGOLOGISTS: CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M. D., REGINALD R. WALKER, M. D. SUPERINTENDENT: W. D. TEWKSBURY, M. D. PATHOLOGIST: J. J. KINYOUN, Ph. D., M. D. RESIDENT PHYSICIAN: A. G. COMPTON, M. D. SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSING: MISS ROSE DE COURSEY.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia was opened for patients July 1, 1908, since which time nearly 2,300 patients have been admitted. It is located on a site in the northwestern section of Washington, comprising 36 acres of land, which was purchased by the Government some 15 years ago. The institution is built on the ward plan, having 4 wards for far-advanced cases and 4 wards for earlier cases, the total capacity being about 120 patients. Work has been completed during the past year on six separate buildings, which are located back of the hospital, and which are used for early cases, thus giving a certain number of patients the benefit of separate sleeping rooms.

A portion of the ground is utilized for gardening purposes, which furnishes fresh vegetables during the summer months. The patients are given plenty of milk and eggs in addition to three meals a day, and special diets are prepared to a great extent for the more advanced cases.

The institution is owned by the municipal government and is under the direct control of the Board of Charities. Patients in all stages of tuberculosis are admitted to the hospital, but those in the earlier stages are separated from the more advanced cases. There is no charge for treatment, but it is necessary for all patients before being admitted to obtain a permit from the Board of Charities offices in the Municipal Building.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the Sixth Annual Report of the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. I have appended the usual financial and statistical tables.

During the year we have treated 430 patients. The daily average number of patients was 103.5, and the average length of stay was 25 weeks. The number of days' maintenance furnished was 37,787, and the daily cost per patient was \$1.48.

INCREASED NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND DECREASED DEATH RATE.

I wish to call to your attention particularly the fact that we had, during the past year, a marked increase in our daily average number of patients, namely, 103.5, as opposed to 93.2 for the year 1913.

This was due in part to the fact that our death rate was considerably diminished. During the year 1913 we had 228 deaths, whereas during the past year we had 179—49 deaths less than in 1913.

RESULT OF TREATMENT.

During the past year we have treated 25 patients in the incipient stage. Of these, 3 left the institution apparently arrested, 2 in which the disease was quiescent, 4 were improved, 3 were unimproved, and there were 13 cases remaining in the hospital at the end of the year.

We treated 102 patients in the moderately advanced stage. Out of this number 8 were apparently arrested, in 7 the disease was quiescent, 28 were improved, 10 were unimproved, 17 died, and there were 32 remaining at the close of the year.

There were 12 cases admitted during the year which, upon examination, proved to be nontuberculous, and out of this number there were 2 deaths.

The remaining 291 cases were in the far-advanced stage.

The treatment has consisted, as in the past, of carefully regulated daily routine of rest and exercise and recreation, drugs being used to treat the various complications arising. During the past year 40 patients were in the class of workers. They were given such work as attending to flower beds and lawns, attending to chickens, acting as orderlies, etc. When a patient becomes able to do a full day's work, and his lung trouble becomes apparently arrested, he is, if possible, given a regular position and put on the pay rolls. We have at present several of our former patients as regular employees of the institution.

OPEN-AIR SHACKS.

During the past year we have had in use 6 open-air shacks, accommodating 15 patients. These are admirably adapted for the treatment of early cases, and particularly for patients who have a negative sputum, as it provides a means of isolating such patients from the open cases in the wards. Fourteen patients have been treated in these shacks during the past year with satisfactory results.

DIETETIC DEPARTMENT.

This department is, in the opinion of institution superintendents, the most important and difficult to handle of any in the institution. During the past year we have had for the first time the services of a dietician. She has had general supervision of the regular meals and has personally prepared special diets, such as broths, custards, jellies, etc., for the far-advanced ward patients. Special diets have also been prepared for the incipient-ward patients upon order from the physician. This department has been somewhat handicapped, due to a shortage of funds. The following is a list of special diets and desserts prepared by the dietician:

Broths: Chicken, beef, or mutton.

Eggs: Soft boiled, fried, poached, scrambled, deviled, and creamed.

Meats: Broiled steak, lamb chops, creamed chicken, kidney stew, ham, creamed fish.

Toasts: Milk, dry, and buttered.

Deserts: Rice pudding, apple pudding, tapioca pudding, chocolate blanc mange, bread pudding. Pies—mince, sweet potato, apple, lemon, custard. Jellies—wine, fruit, lemon. Custard—baked and boiled. Cakes—sponge, chocolate, ginger, coconut, doughnuts. Cake with sauce. Apples—sauce and baked.

The following is a list of fruits and preserves which are used for special diets:

Fruits: Apples, pineapples, bananas, grapefruit, oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, berries, watermelon, and cantaloupe.

Preserves: Apple butter, grape jelly, peach, blackberry, cherry.

Canned pears, peaches, and cherries are used for special diets all the year round.

The following is the grand dietary for one week:

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Oatmeal. Scrambled eggs. Bread and butter. Coffee. Milk.	Ham. Mashed potatoes. Cabbage. Bread and butter. Milk. Bread pudding.	Smoked sausage. Cornbread and butter. Ice tea. Milk.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Cream of wheat. Veal chops. Bread and butter. Coffee. Milk.	Roast beef. Mashed potatoes. Lima beans. Bread and butter. Milk. Rice pudding.	Cold shoulder. Cheese. Bread and butter. Ice tea. Milk.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Cornflakes. Lamb chops. Bread and butter. Coffee. Milk.	Roast beef. Boiled potatoes. String beans. Bread and butter. Milk. Banana ice cream.	Codfish. Bread and butter. Tea. Milk. Apricots.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Cream of wheat. Veal chops. Bread and butter. Coffee. Milk.	Roast lamb. Mashed potatoes. Macaroni. Bread and butter. Milk. Wine jelly.	Smoked sausage. Potato salad. Bread and butter. Ice tea. Milk.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Cornflakes. Mackerel. Soft boiled eggs. Bread and butter. Coffee. Milk.	Fish. Boiled potatoes with drawn butter sauce. Sliced tomatoes. Bread and butter. Tea. Milk. Ice cream.	Ham. Deviled eggs. Baked potatoes. Bread and butter. Ice tea. Milk.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Oat meal.	Roast beef.	Corned beef.
Hamburg steak.	Potatoes.	Bread and butter.
Bread and butter.	Bread and butter.	Ice tea.
Coffee.	Milk.	Milk.
Milk.	Watermelon.	

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Cantaloupe.	Chicken.	Cold shoulder.
Cornflakes.	Mashed potatoes.	Bread and butter.
Pork chops.	Rice.	Preserves.
Hot rolls and butter.	Bread and butter.	Ice tea.
Coffee.	Milk.	
Milk.	Peach ice cream.	

TABLES GIVING CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS AND STATISTICS.

Table I classifies the patients according to sex and color, and shows that of 81 remaining, 31 were male white, 10 were female white, 22 were male colored, and 18 were female colored, while there were admitted 122 male white, 51 female white, 107 male colored, and 69 female colored, making a total of 430 patients treated.

TABLE I.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	31	10	22	18	81
Admitted.....	122	51	107	69	349
Total.....	153	61	129	87	430

Table II classifies the patients according to stage of disease, sex, and color.

TABLE II.

	Incipient.				Moderately advanced.				Far advanced.				Nontubercular.				Total.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining.....	3	1	2	.....	14	4	8	7	14	5	11	11	.....	.....	1	.....	31	10	22	18
Admitted.....	6	10	1	2	38	11	10	10	74	29	94	53	4	1	2	4	122	51	107	69
Total.....	9	11	3	2	52	15	18	17	88	34	105	64	4	1	3	4	153	61	129	87

Table III deals with the incipient cases and shows that of the total number of 25 in this classification, 3 were discharged apparently arrested, 2 were discharged with the disease quiescent, 4 were improved, 3 were unimproved, and there were 13 remaining in the hospital at the end of the year.

TABLE III.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	3	1	2	.....	6
Admitted.....	6	10	1	2	19
Total.....	9	11	3	2	25
Apparently arrested.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Quiescent.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Improved.....	2	1	.....	1	4
Unimproved.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Died.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remaining.....	6	5	1	1	13
Total.....	9	11	3	2	25

Table IV deals with the work among the moderately advanced class, and shows that of the 102 cases taking treatment, 8 were apparently arrested, 7 discharged with the disease quiescent, 28 were improved, 10 were unimproved, 17 died, and there were 32 remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

TABLE IV.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	14	4	8	7	33
Admitted.....	38	11	10	10	69
Total.....	52	15	18	17	102
Apparently arrested.....	4	2	.....	2	8
Quiescent.....	5	1	1	.....	7
Improved.....	17	3	2	6	28
Unimproved.....	5	.....	1	4	10
Died.....	7	3	5	2	17
Remaining.....	14	6	9	3	32
Total.....	52	15	18	17	102

Table V deals with the work among the far-advanced cases.

TABLE V.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	14	5	11	11	41
Admitted.....	74	29	94	53	250
Total.....	88	34	105	64	291
Apparently arrested.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quiescent.....	3	.....	1	.....	4
Improved.....	10	2	6	2	20
Unimproved.....	9	8	14	13	44
Died.....	45	14	60	40	159
Remaining.....	21	10	24	9	64
Total.....	88	34	105	64	291

Table VI deals with the nontuberculous cases. In this class 12 cases were admitted during the year. Of this number, 10 were discharged from the institution and 2 died.

TABLE VI.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....			1		1
Admitted.....	4	1	2	4	11
Total.....	4	1	3	4	12
Died.....			1	1	2
Discharged.....	4	1	2	3	10
Remaining.....					
Total.....	4	1	3	4	12

The following list gives the diagnosis made on these cases after admission to the hospital:

Hodgkins disease.....	1
Epilepsy and syphilis.....	1
Carcinoma of the esophagus.....	1
Acute dilatation of the heart, aneurism of aorta.....	1
Parenchymatous nephritis.....	1
Syphilis.....	4
No disease found.....	1
Pellagra.....	2

Total..... 12

Table VII is a summary of all cases admitted and discharged during the year.

TABLE VII.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Remaining.....	31	10	22	18	81
Admitted.....	122	51	107	69	349
Total.....	153	61	129	87	430
Apparently arrested.....	5	3	1	2	11
Quiescent.....	8	2	3		13
Improved.....	29	6	8	9	52
Unimproved.....	14	11	15	17	57
Died.....	52	17	66	43	178
Remaining.....	41	21	34	13	109
Nontuberculous.....	4	1	2	3	10
Total.....	153	61	129	87	430

Table VIII is a summary of the admissions and discharges as shown by the preceding tables, and classifies the discharges as to the condition on discharge, sex, and color.

TABLE VIII.

	Incipient.				Moderately advanced.				Far advanced.				Nontubercular.				Total.			
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remaining.....	3	1	2	.....	14	4	8	7	14	5	11	11	.....	.....	1	.....	31	10	22	18
Admitted.....	6	10	1	2	38	11	10	10	74	29	94	53	4	1	2	4	122	51	107	69
Total.....	9	11	3	2	52	15	18	17	88	34	105	64	4	1	3	4	153	61	129	87
Apparently ar- rested.....	1	1	1	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	2
Quiescent.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	1	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	3	.....
Improved.....	2	1	.....	1	17	3	2	6	10	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	6	8	9
Unimproved.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	1	4	9	8	14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11	15	17
Died.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	5	2	45	14	60	40	.....	.....	1	1	52	17	66	43
Remaining.....	6	5	1	1	14	6	9	3	21	10	24	9	4	1	2	3	45	22	36	16
Total.....	9	11	3	2	52	15	18	17	88	34	105	64	4	1	3	4	153	61	129	87

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Since the opening of the institution there has been a gradual increase in both the daily average number of patients and the average length of stay. There was a marked increase, as you will note, in 1914, as opposed to 1913.

Year.	Average length of stay.	Daily average number of patients.	Year.	Average length of stay.	Daily average number of patients.
	Weeks.			Weeks.	
1909.....	8.9	83.23	1912.....	10.7	94.02
1910.....	9.4	84.39	1913.....	10.8	93.4
1911.....	10.2	81.11	1914.....	12.5	103.5

Each year there a certain number of patients who leave the institution before the disease is apparently cured or arrested. This comprises the class of patients discharged as improved and unimproved. Some of these patients are discharged for infractions of the rules, others leave to go to another climate, and still others to return to their homes. These are the patients who spread the infection, and are to a greater or less extent a menace to the community. It has been our policy to try and reduce them to a minimum. The following gives the percentage of these patients each year since the opening of the institution, and I am glad to be able to show that there is a gradual reduction in the figures during the past few years. In my opinion, however, we have reduced this class to a minimum, and it will probably continue to average between 20 and 30 per cent, unless a compulsory segregation law is obtained.

Percentage of patients leaving institution in improved and unimproved conditions.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1909.....	31	1912.....	28
1910.....	40	1913.....	23
1911.....	31	1914.....	24

FINANCES.

The following table deals with appropriations and expenditures, and shows that our entire appropriation for maintenance was expended and a deficiency appropriation of \$1,500 was incurred in order to maintain the institution for the year. The table further shows that 37,787 days' maintenance was furnished to a daily average of 103.5 patients and that the cost per patient for maintenance, aside from new construction, but including salaries, repairs, and all items of expense, was \$1.48.

The above deficiency was due primarily to two causes: First, the marked increase in our daily average number of patients during 1914; and, second, the increase in the cost of foodstuffs during 1914 over the previous year.

TABLE IX.—*Appropriations and expenditures.*

Appropriated:

Salaries.....	\$17,820.00
Maintenance.....	30,000.00
Deficiency for maintenance.....	1,500.00
Repairs.....	2,000.00
Disinfecting plant.....	800.00
Incinerator.....	750.00
Vacuum cleaners.....	450.00
High-pressure boiler.....	1,000.00
Buildings for incipient cases.....	2,000.00
	<hr/> \$56,320.00

Expended:

Salaries.....	17,804.00
Maintenance.....	30,000.00
Deficiency for maintenance.....	1,500.00
Repairs.....	1,999.64
Disinfecting plant.....	786.00
Incinerator.....	725.00
Vacuum cleaners.....	420.00
High-pressure boiler.....	788.88
Buildings for incipient cases.....	1,965.00
	<hr/> 55,988.52

Balance reverting to the United States Treasury.....	331.48
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Days' maintenance furnished to patients.....	37,787
Daily average number of patients.....	103.5
Cost per patient, including salaries, repairs, and all items of expense....	\$1.48
Cost per capita, including salaries, repairs, and all items of expense.....	\$1.06

Table X shows in detail the several amounts expended for salaries and various items of maintenance, and gives the daily per capita cost of each item.

TABLE X.

Item of expenditure.	Per annum.	Per day per patient.	Item of expenniture.	Per annum.	Per day per patient.
Salaries.....	\$17,804.00	\$0.471	House furnishings.....	\$259.64	\$0.0068
Temporary labor.....	666.50	.017	Telephone.....	66.00	.001
Repairs.....	1,999.64	.052	Miscellaneous.....	2,336.47	.061
Meat.....	6,597.14	.174	Drugs and medical supplies.	1,131.96	.049
Bread.....	1,246.52	.032	Disinfecting plant.....	786.00	.0023
Milk and cream.....	3,306.66	.087	Incinerator.....	725.00	.018
Eggs.....	2,826.96	.074	Vacuum cleaners.....	420.00	.018
Groceries.....	6,626.12	.175	High-pressure boiler.....	788.88	.0208
Ice.....	902.91	.023	Buildings for incipient cases.	1,965.00	.052
Fuel.....	3,056.38	.0808			
Gas and electricity.....	1,146.40	.0303			
Dry goods.....	1,330.34	.035	Total.....	55,988.52	1.48

ESTIMATES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

This institution is in urgent need of a modern X-ray machine. The present machine, which was purchased in 1908, was at that time the best which could be obtained, but during the past few years numerous improvements have been made in this class of apparatus. I would respectfully recommend an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purchase of a modern X-ray machine with equipment.

I respectfully recommend an additional \$1,000 for the maintenance of the institution during the coming fiscal year. Our daily average number of patients is still increasing, and the cost of supplies is still on the increase.

I would recommend that an increase be made in the salary of two ward maids from \$180 per year to \$240 per year. I find that it is very difficult to obtain ward maids in an institution of this character, where they are obliged to work with advanced cases of tuberculosis, and the present salary being so small increases the difficulty.

During the past three years I have carefully studied the situation relative to the staff of resident physicians in this institution. I find that in the vast majority of similar institutions for the treatment of tuberculosis the resident physicians receive considerable compensation. Experience has taught me that it is almost an impossibility to get capable physicians to stay any length of time unless we can offer a fair compensation. I respectfully recommend that instead of one resident physician at \$480 per year we be allowed two resident physicians—one at \$900 per year, and one at \$360 per year.

Respectfully submitted.

W. D. TEWKSBURY, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE PATHOLOGIST.

SUPERINTENDENT: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the transactions of the laboratory for the fiscal year: 958 examinations were made; 528 were of sputum, 356 of urinary analysis, 4 of intestinal contents, and 50 of blood. There were 20 post-mortem examinations made during the year.

In 16 of the cases coming to autopsy the cause of death was tuberculosis. There was 1 death caused by carcinoma, 1 from pellagra, 1 from aneurysm, and 1 from syphilis.

An analysis of the findings, gross and microscopic, of the 16 cases of tuberculosis showed that the precordial area was enlarged and, as a rule, extended toward the right. There was an old pericarditis found in 13 which consisted of plaques, and in 1 there was a recent obliterating pericarditis. The ventricles were in most cases dilated, the walls thinned; ante-mortem clots were observed in 4.

The myocardium showed chronic interstitial changes in 7; there was an increase of connective tissue along the course of the vessels.

In 4 there was a general diffuse interstitial myocarditis. In 1 there was an acute parenchymatous myocarditis, due to a bacteremia.

The most notable change was in the walls of the vessels; there was an arteriosclerosis in 12, and a marked thickening of the intima in 4.

The muscle fibers were, as a rule, attenuated, and the capillaries congested.

Endocarditis was rare; but, on the other hand, atheroma of the valves was quite common; these atheromatous patches were located at the base, and were of various sizes.

In 2 instances the mitral and aortic valves were thickened, but did not appear sufficient to cause incompetency.

Atheroma of the aorta, particularly around the coronary openings, was frequent.

The lungs were adherent in all cases; cavities were found in 11. Tubercular lesions were those commonly found. The pleura was thickened in all cases. There was an acute fibrinous pleurisy in 1, and serous effusion in 3.

The liver was enlarged in 5 instances, and contracted in 3. There was a thickening of the capsule and passive congestion in all, fatty infiltration in 14, and miliary tubercles found in 11.

The interstitial changes were an increase of connective tissue along the course of the biliary vessels in all, and a typical cirrhosis in 5.

The miliary tubercles have a direct relation to the end capillaries, being located at their terminal distribution.

The kidneys were enlarged in 8, contracted in 2, and cystic in 2.

The lesions most encountered were interstitial inflammation of long standing, with a superimposed parenchymatous degeneration.

The spleen showed a thickening of the capsule in all cases. There was atrophy of the organ in 7, and enlargement in 8.

The malpighian bodies were atrophic, in 2 there were agminate tubercles, and 2 others contained miliary tubercles.

The suprarenal glands were tubercular in 2. In one the process involved the greater part of the organ, in another the tubercles were few and miliary.

The pancreas showed interstitial changes along the course of the pancreatic vessels in 18, and arteriosclerosis in 5.

There was a chronic interstitial pancreatitis in 1, and an acute parenchymatous degeneration in 1.

The mesenteric and lumbar glands were enlarged and caseous in 7 instances.

The intestine and appendix contained ulcers in 6 and miliary tubercles in 8.

The mucous membrane of the stomach and intestine showed either an acute or a chronic catarrhal inflammation.

One case showed miliary tuberculosis of the bladder, its origin being from the kidney.

Four cases were nontubercular. I will treat these separately, giving the autopsy protocols in full.

CASE No. 2028.

Body of colored male, 5 feet 8 inches tall; 40 years old; emaciated; rigor mortis marked; section 16 hours post-mortem.

Heart.—Precordial area slightly enlarged. Pericardium adherent to left lung and contains a small amount of fluid. Old pericarditis on anterior surface. Heart is in diastole and is filled with soft post-mortem clots. Coronary vessels dilated. Right ventricle in diastole, slightly dilated, walls thin. Left ventricle walls slightly thickened, cavity not enlarged. All valves normal, except for atheroma at base of anterior leaflet of mitral and at aortic valves.

Left lung.—Adherent to chest by old firm adhesions and is torn on removal. Collapsible, pigmented, and slightly emphysematous. No tubercles.

Right lung.—Bound down by old firm adhesions at apex, posteriorly, and to diaphragm. Edematous. No glandular enlargement or tubercles.

Liver.—Moderate size, substance firm and cirrhotic; slight fatty infiltration. Gall bladder distended and patulous; no stones.

Right kidney.—Normal size; capsule strips with difficulty; firm; cortex thin; tissue of pyramids increased; cirrhosis and possibly parenchymatous degeneration.

Left kidney.—Same as right.

Suprarenals.—Both suprarenals are normal.

Spleen.—Small, hard, wrinkled. Old splenitis shown; small supernumerary spleen present.

Pancreas.—Normal.

Gastrointestinal.—Mesenteric glands are not enlarged. Appendix not adherent and lies on pelvic brim. Intestines are congested, but otherwise normal. The stomach is empty, except for bile-stained mucous; the mucous membrane is congested and hemorrhagic. At the cardiac opening of the stomach is a large mass, looking like a carcinoma, which involves the whole lumen of the esophagus. There is ulceration and infiltration of the esophageal wall extending down to just below the end of the esophagus into the stomach. The glands around the cardia are infiltrated, as are also those posterior to the esophagus.

Bladder.—Distended.

Brain and cord.—Not examined.

Anatomical diagnosis.—Carcinoma of the esophagus.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF TISSUES.

Heart.—Pericardium somewhat thickened. Muscle fibers normal. Slight increase of connective tissue along course of vessels. Endocardium smooth.

Lung.—Pleura pigmented; anthracosis throughout. Capillaries congested. In some places there is a well-marked lobular pneumonia, containing many pus cells. Walls of arteries slightly thickened.

Liver.—Capsule thickened; passive congestion; some pigmentation of cells; many are distorted and atrophied. Marked increase of connective tissue along course of biliary vessels, which tissue contains many round cells. Walls of vessels are thickened, but the most change occurs outside of vessels. No evidence of new growths.

Kidney.—All vessels greatly congested. Capsule much thickened. Glomeruli are contracted and contain considerable amount of connective tissue. The lesions are typical of an old interstitial and a mild parenchymatous nephritis.

Pancreas.—Gland cells normal; islands small, but distinct; increase of connective tissue between lobules and walls of vessels, and ducts are thickened.

Suprarenal.—Capsule thickened; vessels congested; walls normal; cortical and medullary cells normal.

Stomach.—Mucous membrane normal; musculature normal; vessels congested.

Intestine.—Normal.

Esophagus.—The tumor involves the mucous membrane and muscular walls. It is a typical scirrhus carcinoma.

CASE No. 1870.

Body of colored female, 5 feet 2 inches tall, 40 years old; emaciated; edema of lower extremities; rigor mortis firm; section 12 hours post-mortem.

Heart.—Precordial area slightly enlarged to the right. Pericardium contains 25 c. c. clear serum. Heart is in diastole and filled with soft clots. Slight amount of pericarditis on anterior surface. Coronary arteries prominent. Right ventricle walls thin. Left ventricle firm; slightly hypertrophied; no dilatation. All valves normal.

Left lung.—Slightly adherent at apex; collapsible; some emphysema; slight congestion. No tubercles or pneumonia.

Right lung.—Old adhesions at apex and diaphragm, showing an old organized pleurisy. Lung is collapsible. Lower lobe is hypostatically congested and there is some edema. Around one of the bronchi is a small abscess cavity with thin walls, having the appearance of an infarct. No tubercles seen.

Liver.—Around the gall bladder are old, firm adhesions, and the bladder is distended. Right lobe of liver is adherent to the parietal wall. Liver is small and contracted; capsule thickened; substance firm. There is fatty infiltration and some cirrhosis.

Spleen.—Adherent to surrounding tissue; moderate size; capsule thickened; firm; has appearance of amyloid degeneration.

Left kidney.—Small, firm, capsule strips readily; cirrhotic; surface pale; cortex thin; parenchymatous degeneration.

Right kidney.—Same as left.

Suprarenals.—Slightly larger than normal; otherwise normal in appearance.

Pancreas.—Small; lobules distinct, otherwise normal.

Stomach.—Mucous membrane shows chronic inflammation and petechial hemorrhages.

Intestines.—The ascending and transverse colon are much enlarged, resembling commencing Hirschbungs's disease. Appendix appears normal. In the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, cecum, large intestines, and sigmoid flexure are large, circular, flat ulcers. The edges of these ulcers are not elevated, nor is there any infiltration or undermining around their base. In the transverse colon, which is three times the normal diameter, the mucous membrane is much congested and thin; the blood vessels are prominent. This is an old, chronic inflammation. There are cicatrices in the cecum. About 3 feet above the cecum is a patch of mucous membrane which is congested and thickened, with petechial hemorrhages. Five feet above the cecum is a recent submucous hemorrhage. These conditions extend at intervals throughout the tract from the pylorus to the rectum.

Genito-urinary.—There is a large ovarian cyst on the left side, which presses against the rectum, to which it is firmly adherent. There are two uterine fibroid, both small; one is submucous; one intermuscular. Bladder normal.

Brain.—The brain is pale, wet, and slightly congested. The dura mater is adherent along the superior longitudinal sinus; all the sulci contain serum. No lesions seen.

Anatomical diagnosis.—Pellagra, complicated with ulceration of the intestines. No skin lesions.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF TISSUES.

Heart.—There is an old organized pericarditis of moderate degree. Heart muscle attenuated; striations fairly distinct; nuclei stain well; capillaries between bundles congested. No myocarditis. Vessel walls normal. Endocardium smooth.

Lung.—Pleura slightly thickened; some pigmentation of lung tissue; emphysema; capillaries congested.

Liver.—Capsule markedly thickened; passive congestion; liver cells atrophied and distorted; great amount of fatty infiltration; connective tissue increased along course of vessels; walls of all biliary vessels thickened; brown pigmentation of liver cells.

Spleen.—Capsule thickened; cells pigmented; trabeculae increased; Malpighian bodies atrophied; areas of cell necrosis, nontubercular; these areas are large and

irregular; thickening of walls of vessels supplying Malpighian bodies; sinuses greatly engorged.

Kidney.—Malpighian bodies engorged; capsule not thickened; all capillaries of kidney engorged; considerable degree of cloudy swelling in convoluted tubules; interstitial nephritis, principally affecting straight tubules; some desquamation; walls of vessels thickened.

Pancreas.—Gland cells and island distinct; marked arteriosclerosis of pancreatic vessels.

Suprarenals.—Capsule thickened; cortical and medullary cells normal; capillaries congested. At one end of organ is a large mass of coagulation necrosis, which has the appearance of an old inspissated abscess, nontubercular.

Stomach.—Mucous membrane shows chronic catarrhal inflammation; gland cells swollen and great infiltration of round cells between gland cells. This extends into the submucosa and in places into the musculature. Many of the round cells are pus cells.

Intestine.—Mucous membrane much enlarged and infiltrated with round cells throughout; pus cells are also present. This inflammation invades submucosa and musculature. Gland cells are being thrown off, some of these entirely denuded. Peritoneal coat appears normal. Musculature shows masses of round cell infiltration. All vessels of submucosa and musculature are engorged. Loss of tissue (ulcer) is of different degrees, some recent, involving only mucous membrane, others dip down to submucosa and musculature. In some places the large amount of connective tissue between gland cells shows process is chronic.

CASE No. 2125.

Body of colored female, 5 feet 3 inches tall, about 60 years of age; body emaciated; rigor mortis firm; hard mass in left breast; old scar on right chin; section made 10 hours post mortem.

Heart.—Precordial area enlarged in all directions and displaced so as to be under the sternum and about 3 inches lower than normal; it also extends about 1 inch to the right of the costal cartilages of the right side. The pericardium contains about 50 c. c. of clear fluid. The heart is much enlarged, is in diastole, and is filled with soft clots. The pericardial surface of the heart contains plaques of an old pericarditis. The right auricle and ventricle are dilated, walls thin. Left auricle is normal; left ventricle is hypertrophied, but not dilated. Tricuspid and pulmonary valves normal. The posterior leaflet of the mitral valve shows two thickenings of considerable size, but no atheroma. In the semilunar valves of the aorta one leaflet is rough and thickened, the other slightly contracted, the third appears normal. Just above the orifices of the coronary arteries in the aorta is a large atheromatous, calcareous patch. The aorta is bulged here, producing a commencing aneurysm. Endocardium smooth, muscle firm. Section of heart shows cicatricial areas of a marked myocarditis.

Left lung.—No adhesions, except between lobes. Lung is pigmented, collapsible, with no cicatrices or tubercles.

Right lung.—No adhesions; pigmented, edematous; otherwise normal.

Diaphragm.—On the left side the diaphragm is very much thinned and the stomach pushes it far upward. This condition is probably due to the pressure on the phrenic nerve of the left side by the mass hereinafter described, causing a paralysis of the diaphragm on the left side and consequent stretching by the dilated stomach.

Liver.—The liver is pushed down; quite enlarged; adherent posteriorly; surface shows many cicatrices; inflammation of the capsule; fatty infiltration; there are several cirrhotic areas, especially near the gall bladder, which are probably syphilitic.

Spleen.—The spleen is small and mottled; capsule thin; Malpighian bodies distinct; congested.

Left kidney.—Enlarged; capsule strips readily, showing slight edema; surface is irregular and contains cysts and cicatrices; congested; cortex thin, pale; pyramids show an increase of connective tissue; interstitial cirrhosis. Connective tissue increased around organ.

Right kidney.—In about the same condition as the left, except that the tissue is more finely granular and parenchymatous degeneration is probably present.

Suprarenals.—Both suprarenals appear normal.

Pancreas.—Normal in appearance.

Gastro-intestinal.—All mesenteric veins dilated. Appendix normal. The stomach is dilated and has an "hour-glass" sacculaton. It is pushed far up into the diaphragm. The small intestine is small, but normal. The large intestine is small, except at the splenic flexure, where it is much dilated; otherwise normal.

Genito-urinary.—The bladder, ovaries, and uterus are normal in appearance.

Aneurysm.—The whole aorta shows extensive atheroma and many calcareous plaques. The thoracic aorta from the point where its descent begins to just below the diaphragm is the seat of a large sacculated aneurysm. It is irregularly oval shape, walls fairly thin, and contains post-mortem clots. It communicates with the aorta at its middle by means of an opening admitting the little finger. By its pressure it has eroded the bodies of the sixth and seventh dorsal vertebræ. It had not ruptured.

Anatomical diagnosis.—Acute dilatation of the heart; interstitial myocarditis; aortic aneurysm; cirrhosis of the liver and kidneys.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATIONS OF TISSUES.

Heart.—Pericardium shows an organized thickening. Pigmentation of muscle fibers; nuclei distinct; striations well marked; capillaries between fibers congested. Connective tissue is increased in several areas. There is an old myocarditis.

Lung.—Emphysema present; vessels engorged; several portions show a chronic pneumonia with formation of fibrous tissue; many air vesicles filled with blood. No tubercles.

Liver.—Capsule thickened; cells distorted and atrophic; marked passive congestion; increase of connective tissue along course of vessels; connective tissue increased in certain areas; there is an endarteritis and thickening of the muscle wall. No tubercles seen.

Spleen.—Capsule greatly thickened; Malpighian bodies atrophic; extreme arteriosclerosis; sinuses engorged; no tubercles seen.

Suprarenal.—Cortical and medullary cells normal; blood vessels in medullary portion much enlarged.

Kidney.—Capsule thickened; Malpighian bodies show cirrhosis and amyloid degeneration; thickening of Bowman's capsule; interstitial nephritis; congestion of gland cells of tubules varying from cloudy swelling to an acute stage. In some areas there is a round cell infiltration.

Pancreas.—Gland cells enlarged; islands of Langerhans small and irregular; all vessel walls thickened; no interstitial involvement and no tubercles seen.

Stomach.—There is a chronic interstitial and catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane. Other coats normal.

Intestines.—There is a chronic interstitial inflammation of the mucous membrane; there is hemorrhagic inflammation and round cell infiltration of the mucosa and submucosa. Other coats normal.

Uterus.—Normal.

Aorta.—Intima swollen, irregular, and contains considerable pigment. There is amyloid degeneration in many places.

CASE No. 2143.

Body of colored female, 5 feet 2 inches tall, 37 years old; emaciated; edema of extremities; abdomen distended with fluid; rigor mortis slight; section made 11 hours post mortem.

Heart.—Precordial area greatly enlarged in all directions. Pericardium not adherent; contains about 200 c. c. clear serum. Heart is in diastole and filled with soft clots. Coronary vessels greatly dilated. On anterior surface near apex is a very rough area, probably of a pericarditis. Heart somewhat enlarged, especially left side. The right auricle and ventricle appear normal. The left ventricle walls are greatly hypertrophied; cavity dilated. All valves normal in appearance. Atheroma well scattered in aorta just above valves and around coronary openings. Endocardium smooth; heart muscle very firm.

Left lung.—Rather firmly adherent at apex and posteriorly. Pleura contains about 100 c. c. clear serum. Apex contains several well-marked cicatrices of an old lesion of some kind. Whole lung emphysematous and slightly congested; no tubercles seen.

Right lung.—Not adherent; emphysematous and congested. No tubercles seen. Pleura contains about 100 c. c. clear fluid.

Liver.—Adherent to diaphragm; capsule thickened; liver somewhat small; very firm; whole surface has the appearance of an extreme form of "hobnailed liver"; fatty infiltration. Gall bladder atrophic; no stones.

Spleen.—Enlarged; very firm; nodules on surface; great interstitial inflammation.

Suprarenals.—Both suprarenals are somewhat enlarged; cut very firmly; otherwise normal.

Left kidney.—Normal size; capsule strips readily, leaving surface smooth, but with cicatrices; cortex thickened; interstitial inflammation.

Right kidney.—Same as left.

Pancreas.—Enlarged; very firm; adherent to mesentery.

Gastro intestinal.—The abdominal cavity is filled with about 1 gallon of clear serum. The mesentery is drawn upward into a hard, irregular mass in the epigastric region. There is a general peritonitis throughout. The appendix is adherent alongside the caecum, but not inflamed. The stomach is dilated, filled with mucus, and shows a chronic inflammation. The intestines appear normal. No tubercles seen.

Genito urinary.—The bladder appears normal. The uterus, tubes, and ovaries appear normal, except for some adhesions around the left tube.

Brain and cord.—Not examined.

Anatomical diagnosis.—Cirrhosis of the liver, spleen, and kidneys due to general disseminate syphilis.

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATIONS OF TISSUES.

Heart.—Pericardium greatly thickened, with many round cells at base. In the muscle fibers the nuclei are distinct; striations indistinct. Throughout tissue, both along course of vessels and between bundles, is an increase of connective tissue. In some areas there are round cells; a chronic, progressive, interstitial myocarditis. Walls of vessels thickened and intima roughened, and many contain round cell infiltration just outside vessel. This is syphilitic.

Lung.—Pleura greatly thickened. Marked emphysema and general interstitial fibrosis. Walls of vessels enormously thickened; intima roughened and round cell infiltration around capillaries. Syphilitic fibrosis of lung.

Liver.—Capsule greatly thickened. Liver cells distorted and atrophic; nuclei stain well. Marked passive congestion. Scattered throughout are many circumscribed areas, which contain round cells and connective tissue; the line of demarcation between healthy tissue and these areas show many of the latter to be encapsulated. No caseation or typical giant cells. Walls of vessels much thickened. Some of the biliary vessels compressed by cicatricial tissue, resulting in the appearance of giant cells. The circumscribed areas mentioned above are syphilitic gummata.

Spleen.—Capsule greatly thickened. Trabeculae hypertrophied; Malpighian bodies atrophied; general disseminate sclerosis. Vessel walls greatly thickened; intima roughened and distorted.

Suprarenals.—Capsule thickened. Cortical and medullary cells stain normal.

Kidney.—Capsule greatly thickened; Malpighian bodies engorged; containing a great amount of cicatricial tissue; capsule of Bowman thickened; gland cells show a parenchymatous degeneration and round cell infiltration, and there is a great amount of cicatricial tissue, particularly between the straight tubules. There is an increase of interstitial tissue, which is organized. Capillaries congested; many of them are obliterated.

Pancreas.—Gland cells stain distinctly; islands of Langerhans small, but distinct. Pancreatic vessels show great increase of connective tissue, also arteriosclerosis.

Mesentery.—Round-cell infiltration mixed with connective tissue; arteriosclerosis.

Stomach.—Chronic interstitial inflammation of mucous membrane; round cell infiltration extending into mucosa. No change in peritoneal coat.

Intestine.—Chronic interstitial and catarrhal inflammation.

During the past two years I have made 239 Wasserman reactions for syphilis. On some of these there were clinical evidences of the disease, but in the majority there were none. These examinations comprised 117 white (99 males and 18 females) and 122 colored (70 males and 52 females). The white group gave 47 positive Wassermans, a percentage of 40 per cent, and the colored group gave a percentage of 56 per cent positive.

In analyzing these figures still further, the white males gave 41 per cent and the white females 33 per cent. The colored males gave 45 per cent and the females 46 per cent.

On comparing these percentages of positive Wassermans to the microscopical findings and of the organs of those coming to autopsy, we find that these reactions coincide with the interstitial changes

found, and in particular to the pronounced changes which occur along the course of the vessels, and within the vessels themselves. These changes are not due to tubercle, they being entirely different from the fibroid changes of tubercular lesions. These changes are similar in all respects to those found in alcoholics and syphilitics, and are, I feel sure, due to these. So firmly am I convinced of this, that I venture to assert that the two foundation stones for tuberculosis, such as come under my observation here, are alcohol and syphilis.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. KINYOUN, *Pathologist.*

Dr. W. D. TEWKSBURY, *Superintendent.*

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, arranged according to the classification adopted by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, with the addition of columns showing the sex, color, and age of patients treated.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
573	F.	C.	5	(?)	242	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration of upper left.	G.	80	100	0	.....	.....
902	M.	W.	38	12	252	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavity; moderate lower right.	F.	90 100	98 100	+	Tuberculosis of bone.....	.....
1139	M.	W.	38	60	170	D. Died..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavity.	P.	96 120	99.4 99.8	+	.....	.....
1271	M.	W.	44	12	180	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and upper left, with cavity.	G.	80 112	98.6 99	+	.....	Positive Wasserman reaction. Do.
1296	M.	C.	59	36	78	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Slight infiltration lower right and lower left.	G.	100 96	98 98	+	.....	Do.
1428	F.	C.	71	1	87	D. Died..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right.	G.	94 84	98 99	+	.....	.....
1491	M.	W.	59	60	113	D. Died..... A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Dense infiltration of upper right.	P.	96 82	98 99	+	.....	.....
1504	M.	W.	36	18	61	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration of right.	P.	74 110	98 101	+	Fistula in ano; tuberculosis of the intestines.....	.....
1523	F.	W.	60	1	80	D. Died..... A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right; moderate left.	F.	110 96	100 100	0	.....	Chronic rheumatism.
1535	M.	W.	52	120	59	D. Died..... A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Dense infiltration of upper right.	G.	90 76	98.6 98.8	+	.....	Positive Wasserman reaction.
1545	F.	W.	42	3	63	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Apparently arrested.....	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left.	G.	106 108	98 99	0	Tubercular peritonitis.....	.....
											80	98.6		.....	.....

1588	F.	C.	35	36	105	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	112	102	+	Hemorrhage.....	
1601	M.	W.	24	36	49	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration right; dense infiltration entire left.	P.	96 100	101 101	+	Tuberculosis of bone.....	
1604	M.	W.	27	24	105	D. Died. A. Incipient.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration of upper right.	G.	90 76	101 99	0		
1646	F.	C.	30	18	76	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavity.	F.	90 140	98 101	+		
1662	M.	W.	46	12	92	D. Died. A. Incipient.....	I	L.	Slight infiltration left apex.	G.	190 112	98.6 101	+		Do.
1666	F.	C.	30	2	44	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right; dense infiltration lower left.	G.	108 112	99 102	+		
1677	M.	C.	30	6	85	D. Died. A. Incipient.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	G.	112 116	103 101	+		
1706	M.	C.	32	8	59	D. Quiescent. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration of whole of right lung; dense infiltration upper left.	G.	130 102	98 101	+		Do.
1709	M.	W.	20	10	40	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced.	II	R. & L.	Dense infiltration of whole of left lung.	G.	90 108	98 99	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis; tuberculosis of hip.	Do.
1711	M.	W.	39	6	24	D. Improved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration whole of right; dense infiltration left apex.	G.	108 88	98.6 99	+		Do.
1712	F.	W.	24	2	81	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavity.	G.	88 104	99 99.6	+		Do.
1715	M.	C.	60	60	80	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	L.	Slight infiltration of upper left.	G.	80 80	98.6 97	0	Empyema; pleurisy with effusion.	
1722	M.	C.	21	4	49	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	F.	88 110	98.6 103	+		Do.
1723	F.	C.	47	30	34	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavity; slight upper left.	F.	100 102	101 101	+		Do.
1740	F.	C.	35	3	30	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.	G.	90 108	98.6 100.8	+		
1750	M.	C.	20	6	25	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.	P.	96 88	95.8 97.6	+		
1778	F.	C.	19	1	30	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II		Lungs normal.	P.	130 90	97 98	0	Tuberculosis of kidney.....	Do.
						D. Apparently arrested.....					90	98.4			

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
1780	M.	W.	33	30	44	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	P.	100	99	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
1785	F.	W.	38	24	29	D. Unimproved.....	III	L.	Dense infiltration of whole of left, with cavities.	P.	96 112	98.6 100.6	+		
1791	F.	C.	19	2	29	D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	G.	110 104	100 100	+		
1793	M.	W.	45	6	69	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration both lungs, with cavity.	G.	84 104	96.8 97.6	+		
1816	M.	C.	26	65	69	D. Remaining.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration lower right..	G.	116 106	96 102	0		Positive Wasserman reaction.
1817	M.	C.	39	2	21	D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration entire right; slight upper left.	F.	90 108	98.6 102	+		
1821	M.	C.	20	1	22	D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right with cavity; moderate upper left.	P.	120 108	101 103	+		
1827	M.	W.	45	12	20	D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity; dense infiltration left apex.	F.	110 80	104 99	+		Do.
1834	F.	W.	48	8	25	D. Quiescent.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	G.	80 80	98.6 99	+		
1835	M.	W.	21	3	67	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration right, with apex; moderate infiltration whole of left.	G.	80 112	98.6 98.6	+		
1841	F.	W.	43	10	22	D. Remaining.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	98 100 100	98 100 101	+		Do.

Year	M.	W.	58	20	46	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration left.	F.	106	101	+	.....
1845	M.	W.	58	20	46	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration left.	F.	106	101	+	.....
1846	M.	W.	49	24	39	D. Died.	III	L.	Dense infiltration upper left, with cavity.	G.	96	99	+	.....
1863	M.	W.	38	18	16	D. Improved.	II	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	G.	96	98	0	.....
1868	M.	C.	44	5	15	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right with cavity; moderate left.	P.	84	98.6	+	Intestinal tuberculosis.
1870	F.	C.	40	5	24	D. Unimproved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration lower right and left.	G.	104	101	0	Hemorrhage.
1872	M.	C.	18	2	23	D. Died.	III		Lungs apparently clear.	G.	100	99.2	0	Pleurisy with effusion.
1874	M.	W.	34	16	28	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable.	II	R. & L.	Slight infiltration right apex; slight infiltration whole of left.	F.	98	99.4	+	
1875	F.	C.	44	8	16	D. Died.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration lower right and left.	G.	88	99	+	
1881	M.	C.	25	6	59	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Slight infiltration whole of right lung and lower left.	G.	96	100	+	
1884	M.	C.	40	12	15	D. Remaining.	III	L.	Moderate infiltration left.	P.	84	102	0	
1885	F.	C.	22	1	43	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration left.	P.	120	102.6	0	
1887	M.	C.	28	1	12	D. Apparently arrested.	III	L.	Dense infiltration of whole of left lung.	G.	102	98.6	+	
1889	F.	W.	17	2	16	D. Unimproved.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; slight lower left.	P.	88	99	+	Tuberculosis of cervical glands.
1892	M.	W.	18	3	20	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration of right with cavity; moderate lower left.	P.	108	101	+	
1901	M.	W.	28	1	54	D. Unimproved.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration right apex.	F.	104	101	+	
1903	F.	C.	35	16	46	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration right.	G.	90	98.8	+	Hemorrhage.
1905	M.	C.	19	3	18	D. Died.			Chest normal.	P.	100	99.8	0	
						A. Nontuberculous.					110	99.8		Syphilis.

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
1907	M.	C.	29	12	23	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration entire right; moderate left.	F.	112	102	+	.....	Positive Wasserman reaction.
1908	M.	C.	38	3	14	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration, right, with cavities; moderate upper left.	P.	102 102	101.4 101.4	+	.....	Do.
1909	M.	C.	27	3	7	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration of right, with cavities.	G.	108 120	102 103	+	.....	Do.
1910	F.	W.	37	132	6	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration, upper left, with cavity; moderate infiltration, upper right, with cavity.	F.	110 124	101 98	+	.....	.....
1911	M.	W.	59	48	55	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Slight infiltration, upper right.	G.	112 96	96.8 98.6	0	.....	Cirrhosis of the liver.
1913	M.	C.	45	1	21	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration, right, with cavity.	F.	88 118	98.6 101	+	.....	.....
1916	M.	C.	24	1	9	D. Improved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration of whole of right lung.	G.	102 92	99.4 99	0	.....	.....
1917	F.	C.	57	1	4	D. Quiescent. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration, lower right and upper left.	G.	88 100	98 98.6	0	.....	.....
1918	M.	W.	52	25	55	D. Improved. A. Incipient.	I	R.	Slight infiltration, right apex.	F.	80 84	98.6 98.6	+	.....	.....
1920	M.	W.	42	6	8	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration, right apex; moderate infiltration, entire right.	F.	76 116	98.6 98	+	.....	Positive Wasserman reaction.
1922	M.	W.	38	60	11	D. Improved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration, right apex.	G.	112 96	99 99.2	+	.....	.....
						D. Quiescent.					98	98.6	.....	.....	.....

1923	M.	W.	60	4	56	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration, right apex.	G.	92	98.8	+	Fistula in ano.	
1924	F.	C.	28	8	8	D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Slight infiltration, lower right; dense infiltration, entire left.	F.	90	98.6	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.	
1925	F.	C.	19	7	6	D. Unimproved.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration, whole of left.	G.	110	99	+		
1926	M.	C.	54	14	24	D. Died.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration of whole of right lung.	G.	110	101	+		Do.
1928	M.	W.	30	12	22	D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity; moderate infiltration left.	F.	86	99	+		
1929	M.	W.	40	12	42	D. Unimproved.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration lower right; dense infiltration lower left.	F.	88	99	+		
1930	F.	C.	17	6	13	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right; dense infiltration upper left, with cavity.	F.	100	98.6	+		Do.
1931	M.	W.	29	8	11	D. Unimproved.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; dense infiltration left.	G.	102	102	+		Do.
1932	F.	W.	58	18	3	D. Improved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration of whole of both lungs, with cavity.	F.	104	100.6	+		
1933	F.	W.	18	12	3	D. Died.	I	L.	Slight infiltration upper left.	G.	116	101	+		
1934	F.	C.	24	24	16	D. Unimproved.	III	R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right; dense infiltration left, with cavity.	G.	88	99	+		
1936	M.	W.	51	12	3	D. Unimproved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration of upper right and left.	P.	100	97	+	Laryngeal and intestinal tuberculosis; intestinal nephritis.	
1937	M.	W.	59	108	20	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration whole of left lung.	P.	116	102	+		Pott's disease; parenchymatous nephritis.
1938	M.	C.	68	6	1	D. Died.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left lung.	F.	120	99	+		
1939	M.	W.	16	3	24	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, slight infiltration upper left.	G.	110	95	+		
						D. Died.					132	101.8	+		
											124	99			

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
1940	M.	W.	38	7	12	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right; moderate infiltration left.	G.	132	98.8	+	.....	.....
1941	M.	W.	45	1	(1)	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung; slight upper left.	F.	94 112	102.4 96	+	.....	.....
1942	M.	W.	67	24	34	D. Died. A. Incipient.	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	G.	118 120	97.2 98	+	.....	.....
1943	M.	W.	24	1	(2)	D. Apparently arrested. A. Moribund.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	100 120	98.4 101.6	0	.....	.....
1944	F.	C.	26	4	4	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left lung.	G.	122 98	97 97.8	+	.....	.....
1945	M.	W.	26	24	33	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right; dense infiltration upper left.	F.	120 112	102.8 100.4	+	.....	.....
1946	M.	C.	39	(?)	1	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	P.	104 128	96.8 101.8	(?)	.....	.....
1947	M.	W.	42	2	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right.	P.	120 96	101.4 99	+	Hemorrhage.....	.....
1948	M.	C.	23	12	(1)	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	F.	116 120	97.2 98.8	+	.....	.....
1949	F.	C.	19	3	10	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavities; slight upper right.	G.	112 114	97 102	+	.....	.....
1950	M.	W.	45	1	8	Died. A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved.	II	R. & L.	Slight infiltration lower right and left.	G.	112 66 70	100 96 98	+	.....	.....

1951	M.	W.	35	36	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	F.	110	101	+	Hemorrhage.
1952	M.	W.	22	12	4	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right; dense infiltration lower left.	G.	92 92	99 100.8	+	
1953	F.	W.	12	24	3	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	100 112	101 99.4	+	
1954	M.	C.	27	6	3	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right; dense infiltration lower left.	G.	98 100	99.8 97.6	+	
1955	M.	W.	33	2	21	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right.	P.	116 94	99.2 98.4	+	
1956	M.	W.	45	12	23	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	120 120	95 101.6	+	
1957	F.	W.	18	6	10	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavity.	G.	96 124	98 103.4	+	Hemorrhage.
1958	F.	C.	50	1	8	D. Unimproved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left.	G.	140 108	101.6 99.2	+	
1959	M.	W.	48	12	1	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and upper left.	G.	96 112	97.8 97.8	+	Fistula in ano.
1960	M.	W.	49	15	7	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration whole of right and upper left.	G.	110 98	95.4 99.4	+	
1961	M.	W.	56	6	40	D. Improved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and upper left.	F.	96 60	98.6 98.8	+	Pareuchymatous nephritis.
1962	F.	W.	33	36	6	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	G.	80 112	96 101	+	
1963	F.	C.	32	7	4	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right; dense infiltration lower left.	G.	104 92	97.6 99	+	
1964	M.	W.	60	3	4	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and upper left.	G.	104 80	100.4 99.6	+	
1965	M.	C.	27	28	8	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	G.	116 118	96.6 101	+	
						D. Unimproved.					100	96.8		

13 days.

13 days.

Positive Wasserman reaction.

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.--Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months)	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
1966	M.	C.	29		13	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	G.	114	101.8	+	.....	.....
1967	F.	W.	23	12	10	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of left; slight infiltration lower right.	P.	110 114	99 102	+	.....	.....
1968	M.	C.	35	12	53	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right and left.	G.	100 140	97.6 102.8	+	.....	.....
1969	M.	C.	26	3	5	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	P.	112 112	98.6 104	+	.....	.....
1970	F.	C.	27	7	5	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right.	P.	104 120	101 97.6	(?)	.....	.....
1971	M.	C.	14	2	53	D. Unimproved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	(?) 104	(?) 102	+	.....	.....
1972	M.	C.	26	5	(1)	D. Remaining. A. Moribund.			Not examined.	F.	90 110 112	95 99 100	0	.....	.....
1973	F.	C.	40	8	12	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right.	G.	100	98.6	+	.....	.....
1974	M.	W.	51	3	16	D. Died. A. Nontuberculous.			Chest normal.	G.	90 88	96.8 98.6	+	.....	.....
1975	F.	W.	12	8	52	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right.	G.	86 108	98.6 97	+	.....	.....
1976	M.	C.	32	8	13	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	112 100	96 98.6	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.	.....
1977	M.	W.	50	3	16	D. Improved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	G.	90 88	96.8 98.6	+	.....	.....
						D. Improved.			.....		86	99		.....	Hodgkin's disease.

1978	M.	C.	56	8	1	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	G.	108	97	+	.....
1979	M.	C.	62	6	(1)	D. Died. A. Moribund.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	(?)	112 116	96 96.6	(?)	.....
1980	F.	W.	25	12	3	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	114 132	96.4 101	0	.....
1981	M.	C.	25	12	17	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	G.	100 110	95.8 100.6	+	.....
1982	M.	W.	34	6	4	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	108 128	100 101	+	.....
1983	F.	C.	27	12	1	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavities.	P.	108 114	97 100	+	.....
1984	F.	C.	32	12	(2)	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	.....	Not examined.	P.	120 102	96 99	+	.....
1985	M.	C.	38	8	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity. Dense infiltration upper left, with cavity.	P.	120 108	96 102	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.
1986	M.	C.	34	4	10	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	136 110	97.2 102	+	.....
1987	M.	W.	31	3	3	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	G.	120 84	95 98.4	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.
1988	M.	C.	28	6	(3)	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity. Dense infiltration upper left.	P.	96 116	97.6 (?)	+	.....
1989	M.	C.	26	9	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	128 112	(?) 101	+	.....
1990	M.	C.	52	3	2	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	100 112	95 100	+	.....
1991	M.	C.	38	5	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right, with cavity; dense upper left.	P.	120 120	98 98.6	+	.....
1992	M.	W.	51	(?)	36	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration lower right.	G.	98 118	98.8 98	.....	Edema of brain.

12 days.

3 days.

1 day.

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex	Color	Age (years)	Duration of illness (months)	Duration of treatment (weeks)	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
1993	M.	W.	56	24	50	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	G.	108	100	+	.....	.....
1994	M.	W.	58	1	2	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	88 86	98 90	(?)	.....	.....
1995	M.	W.	40	2	1	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	96 124	99.4 101	+	Tubercular.....	.....
1996	M.	C.	45	1	1	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right and left.	P.	128 120	97 101.2	+	Peritonitis.....	.....
1997	F.	W.	45	7	5	D. Died..... A. ....	.....	.....	Chest normal.....	P.	128 88	97 98.4	0	.....	Epilepsy, positive Wasserman.
1998	F.	W.	22	(?)	50	D. Nontuberculous. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration of both lungs.	F.	72 104	98 99	0	Parenchymatous nephritis.....	.....
1999	M.	W.	42	15	4	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, and upper left, with cavities.	G.	96 120	98.6 99.6	+	Fistula in ano.....	.....
2000	F.	C.	37	(?)	(1)	D. Died..... A. Moribund.....	III	.....	Not examined.....	P.	116 (?)	98 (?)	.....	.....	.....
2001	F.	C.	28	24	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left.	G.	116 110	100.4 101	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.....	.....
2002	M.	C.	26	6	2	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavities; dense upper left.	G.	96 96	100 98	+	.....	.....
2003	F.	C.	23	2	1	D. Died..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	128 128	98 103	+	.....	.....
						D. Died.....					114	101.8		.....	.....

	F.	C.	18	1	3	A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right; dense upper left.	P.	100	100.8	0	.....	Positive Wasser- man reaction.
2004	F.	C.	18	1	3	A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right; dense upper left.	P.	100	100.8	0	.....	.....
2005	M.	C.	60	12	24	D. Unimproved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	G.	96 120	97 100	+	.....	.....
2006	M.	W.	30	60	4	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right; dense infiltra- tion upper left.	G.	120 98	100.6 99.6	+	.....	Hemorrhage.
2007	M.	W.	23	4	21	D. Died.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	104 78	100.2 98.2	+	.....	.....
2008	F.	C.	33	1	11	D. Apparently arrested.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	G.	80 108	98.6 97	+	.....	.....
2009	M.	C.	53	12	2	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole o. right, with cavity.	P.	118 138	98 99	+	.....	Parenchymatous nephritis.
2010	M.	C.	54	12	45	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	F.	118 96	98 100.4	+	.....	Hemorrhage.
2011	F.	W.	25	60	(1)	D. Remaining.	I	L.	Slight infiltration upper left.	F.	96 96 96	100.2 100 100.1	(?)	.....	.....
2012	F.	W.	30	24	25	D. Unimproved.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration left.	P.	90	98.8	0	.....	Parenchymatous nephritis.
2013	M.	W.	28	3	11	D. Apparently arrested.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	F.	112 108	98 100.8	+	.....	.....
2014	M.	C.	29	12	108	D. Improved.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left.	G.	90 108	97 101	+	.....	.....
2015	M.	W.	33	24	12	D. Remaining.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left with cavity.	G.	98 110	96.2 102	+	.....	.....
2016	M.	C.	37	4	5	D. Improved.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavities.	F.	120 110	99.4 102	+	.....	.....
2017	F.	W.	26	72	41	D. Died.	I	P.	Slight infiltration right apex.	P.	92 100	95 99.6	+	.....	.....
2018	M.	C.	26	12	(2)	D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	G.	92 100	98.2 102	0	.....	.....
2019	F.	C.	8	10	21	D. Unimproved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	F.	116 120	101.4 102.8	+	.....	.....
2020	M.	C.	32	12		D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and upper left.	G.	120 118	95 103	+	.....	.....

2 days.

1 day.

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
2021	M.	C.	39	36	40	A. Far advanced vorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavity.	F.	110	101	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.	
2022	F.	C.	35	(?)	1	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	(?)	80 100	97 99	+		
2023	M.	W.	48	6	26	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right and left, with cavities.	G.	100 104	98 99.6	+		
2024	M.	W.	72	4	15	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	124 100	99 101	+		
2025	F.	C.	27	6	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavities.	G.	108 110	98.4 101	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.	
2026	F.	C.	71	3	3	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	P.	108 120	98 99	(?)	Parenchymatous nephritis.	
2027	M.	C.	23	10	12	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	100 118	98 101	+		
2028	M.	C.	40	5	3	D. Died. A. Nontuberculous.	III		Chest normal.	G.	116 88	103 95.6	0		
2029	F.	C.	31	10	21	D. Died. A. Far advanced unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right; dense infiltration upper left.	G.	84 100	98.6 100.1	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.	
2030	F.	W.	19	6	7	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	F.	120 60	100 98	(?)		
2031	M.	W.	31	2	6	D. Improved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration whole of left.	G.	90 120	97 102	+		
						D. Improved.					100	99			

Carcinoma of the
oesophagus.

Positive Wasserman reaction.

2032	M.	C.	47	6	18	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left lung.	F.	120	103.6	+	.....
2033	F.	C.	21	6	17	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity; dense lower left.	F.	118	102	.....	.....
2034	M.	W.	47	6	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	F.	118	102	+	.....
2035	M.	W.	38	25	5	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	110	100	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.
2036	F.	C.	29	24	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right, with cavity.	P.	120	95	+	.....
2037	F.	W.	19	2	12	D. Unimproved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right, with cavity; dense upper left.	P.	110	101	+	.....
2038	M.	W.	48	5	3	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	100	98.6	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
2039	F.	W.	30	8	1	D. Died.	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	G.	104	95	0	.....
2040	M.	W.	32	(?)	8	A. Incipient.	I	L.	Slight infiltration upper left.	G.	118	100.6	0	.....
2041	F.	W.	22	(?)	12	D. Improved.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	94	97	+	.....
2042	F.	W.	32	7	19	D. Died.	III	L.	Dense infiltration upper left.	G.	76	97.4	+	.....
2043	M.	C.	26	6	2	D. Died.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavities.	F.	100	95	+	.....
2044	F.	W.	31	5	6	D. Unimproved.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left lung.	G.	116	99	+	.....
2045	M.	W.	41	24	1	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right.	G.	90	101	+	.....
2046	F.	W.	25	1	35	D. Improved.	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	F.	100	98	0	.....
2047	M.	W.	41	5	16	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper and lower right.	F.	108	101	+	.....
2048	M.	C.	20	4	30	D. Unimproved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	G.	100	97	+	.....
						A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III			G.	90	101	+	.....
						D. Died.	III			G.	116	95		.....

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914. etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
2049	F.	C.	29	24	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	G.	130	98	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
2050	M	W.	40	4	10	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	F.	118	95	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
2051	M.	C.	40	48	27	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration entire right.	G.	120	99.8	0		
2052	F.	C.	60	12	8	D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity; moderate upper right.	G.	116	98.2	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
2053	F.	C.	42	3	10	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	120	99.4	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
2054	M.	C.	55	(?)	1	D. Improved.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	P.	120	97.8	(?)		
2055	M.	C.	28	12	4	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	116	95	0		
2056	M.	C.	25	3	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and lower left.	P.	106	96	+		
2057	F.	C.	37	12	4	D. Died.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration lower right and upper left.	G.	72	99.4	+		
2058	M.	C.	28	6	14	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and whole of left, with cavity.	G.	90	98.6	+		
2059	M.	W.	23	1	27	D. Unimproved.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration middle and lower right.	G.	120	96	0		Positive Wasserman reaction.
D. Apparently arrested.....															
											96	98.6			

2060	M.	W.	51	12	26	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavities.	P.	80	99	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.
2061	M.	W.	47	15	32	D. Quiescent.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right.	F.	92 76	98.8 100	+	
2062	F.	W.	47	15	21	D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	F.	84 120	95.8 102	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
2063	M.	C.	45	1	2	D. Unimproved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	F.	99 110	99.8 100	+	
2064	F.	W.	23	3	(1)	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration lower right and whole of left.	P.	118 104	98.8 100	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
2065	M.	C.	36	12	14	D. Unimproved.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	120 100	95 100	+	
2066	M.	W.	51	8	32	D. Died.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	100 88	95.8 96	+	
2067	M.	W.	44	6	8	D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	G.	126 100	98 100	+	
2068	M.	C.	44	5	5	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	G.	128 86	99.8 98	+	
2069	M.	W.	31	24	31	D. Improved.	I	R.	Slight infiltration right apex.	G.	96 100	98.4 97	+	
2070	M.	C.	21	4	21	D. Remaining.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	G.	90 100	98 99.6	+	
2071	F.	C.	23	3	29	D. Quiescent.	III	L.	Dense infiltration left with cavity.	G.	104 112	99 100	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.
2072	F.	C.	27	3	1	D. Remaining.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	F.	116 128	99.6 99.6	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.
2073	M.	W.	48	6		D. Unimproved.	II	R.	Dense infiltration lower right.	G.	140 88	97.4 99	(?)	
2074	M.	C.	53	6	1	D. Unimproved.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right, with cavity.	G.	92 88	96.8 97	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.
2075	F.	C.	23	2	2	D. Died.			Chest normal.	F.	76 100	98.6 97.6	0	
2076	M.	W.	67	1	20	D. Nontuberculous.	II	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	F.	80 58	96.6 98.6	0	Hemorrhage.
						D. Quiescent.					92	98		

11 day.

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No	Sex	Color	Age (years)	Duration of illness (months)	Duration of treatment (weeks)	General condition	Stage	Side	Involvement	Digestion	Pulse	Temperature	Tubercle bacilli in sputum	Tuberculous complications	Nontuberculous complications
2077	M.	C.	44	6	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	90	99	+	Parenchymatous nephritis	
2078	M.	W.	41	36	8	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	132 100	102.8 99	+		
2079	M.	W.	60	(?)	11	D. Improved. A. Moribund	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	P.	100 110	97 100.6	(?)		
2080	M.	W.	18	36	33	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration lower right.	G.	90 96	96.6 99	0	Tuberculosis of hip	
2081	M.	W.	20	24	8	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	F.	96 88	97.8 97	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis	
2082	F.	W.	31	(1)	(1)	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III		Not examined	P.	100 124	98 99	(?)		
2083	F.	W.	23	3	8	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	F.	92 128	97 102	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis	
2084	M.	C.	37	8	20	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	G.	120 106	97 99.8	+	Parenchymatous nephritis	
2085	M.	W.	34	3	1	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right; slight upper left.	P.	134 100	104 97	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis	
2086	F.	C.	52	48	8	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	P.	108 140	98.6 97	+	Parenchymatous nephritis	
2087	M.	W.	30	12	15	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left lung.	F.	120 108	97 100.6	+		
2088	M.	C.	29	3	25	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	106 128	98.6 100.8	+		
						D. Remaining.					130	99			

2089	M.	W.	34	108	4	A. Now tuberculous.	.....	Chest normal.....	G.	98	98	0	.....	.....
2090	M.	W.	48	6	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	100	98	+	.....	.....
2091	F.	C.	23	2	14	D. Died.....	.....	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavities.	G.	128	98	+	.....	.....
2092	M.	W.	33	24	14	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Dense infiltration upper right.	G.	120	105	+	.....	.....
2093	M.	W.	33	6	8	D. Unimproved.....	.....	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity. Moderate infiltration left.	G.	128	95.6	+	.....	Do.
2094	M.	C.	27	36	42	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Dense infiltration whole of right.	G.	100	99	+	.....	.....
2095	F.	C.	39	1	5	D. Died.....	.....	Moderate infiltration whole of right.	G.	78	98	+	.....	.....
2096	M.	W.	34	8	3	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	.....	Chest normal.....	F.	118	96	+	.....	Do.
2097	F.	W.	23	6	8	D. Improved.....	.....	Moderate infiltration whole of left.	G.	104	97	0	.....	.....
2098	F.	C.	24	9	9	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavity.	F.	106	99	+	.....	.....
2099	F.	W.	20	8	2	D. Died.....	.....	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	G.	104	96.6	+	.....	.....
2100	M.	C.	32	10	17	A. Moribund.....	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavity.	G.	124	99.6	+	.....	.....
2101	F.	W.	32	60	15	D. Died.....	.....	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	F.	108	96	+	.....	Do.
2102	M.	W.	33	12	1	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavity.	F.	108	101	+	.....	.....
2103	M.	C.	22	1	(¹)	D. Unimproved.....	.....	Moderate infiltration lower right and left.	G.	112	98	+	.....	.....
2104	M.	W.	35	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Moderate infiltration upper right.	P.	96	99	+	.....	.....
2105	F.	C.	36	7	14	D. Died.....	.....	Moderate infiltration upper right and lower left.	P.	138	97.6	+	.....	.....
						A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Dense infiltration upper right. Moderate infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	140	98.6	+	.....	Laryngeal tuberculosis. Hemorrhage.
						D. Died.....	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavity.	G.	98	98.6	+	.....	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
						A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavity.	G.	92	96	+	.....	.....
						D. Unimproved.....	.....	Moderate infiltration upper right and lower left.	G.	84	98.8	(?)	.....	.....
						A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Dense infiltration upper right. Moderate infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	104	98.6	+	.....	.....
						D. Unimproved.....	.....	Dense infiltration upper right. Moderate infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	96	97.6	(?)	.....	.....
						A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavities.	F.	100	96	+	.....	Parenchymatous nephritis..
						D. Died.....	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavities.	G.	100	101	+	.....	.....
						A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavities.	G.	104	96	+	.....	.....
						D. Died.....	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavities.	G.	108	97.6	+	.....	.....
						D. Died.....	.....	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavities.	G.	116	98	.....	.....	.....

1 day.

2 days.

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months)	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
2106	M.	W.	49	1	72	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	F.	98	98	+	.....	.....
2107	M.	C.	42	4	3	D. Quiescent. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	G.	100 92	97 98.6	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis	Positive Wasserman reaction.
2108	M.	C.	49	15	10	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	G.	108 100	97.2 96.8	+	.....	.....
2109	M.	W.	29	12	17	D. Died. A. Incipient.	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	G.	130 88	95.8 100	+	.....	.....
2110	M.	W.	50	5	5	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right.	F.	80 104	98 100.4	+	.....	.....
2111	M.	C.	29	7	28	D. Quiescent. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right.	P.	118 110	95.4 100	0	.....	Parietal fracture.
2112	M.	C.	27	5	2	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration lower right with cavity.	P.	132 104	95.6 100.4	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis	.....
2113	F.	C.	23	7	8	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavities. Dense infiltration lower left.	P.	118 110	95.6 100.4	+	.....	.....
2114	M.	C.	42	5	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	132 120	95.6 98.6	+	.....	.....
2115	F.	C.	17	13	9	D. Died. A. Incipient.	I	R.	Slight infiltration middle and lower right.	G.	118 96	98.2 99	0	Tubercular peritonitis.	Positive Wasserman reaction.
2116	M.	W.	26	6	3	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right. Slight lower left.	P.	102 100	98.4 101.6	+	Hemorrhage, laryngeal tuberculosis.	.....
2117	F.	W.	40	6	9	D. Improved. A. Incipient.	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	P.	140 100	97 98.6	0	.....	Idiocy, positive Wasserman reaction.
						D. Quiescent.					92	98.6		.....	.....

Acute dilatation of heart aneurysm of aorta, interstitial nephritis, cirrhosis of liver; syphilis.

2118	M.	C.	34	96	24	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity,	G.	104	98	+	.....
2119	M.	W.	40	6	1	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and upper left.	P.	88 130	96 96.8	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
2120	F.	W.	21	20	23	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration upper left.	P.	124 116	95 97	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
2121	F.	W.	16	3	24	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	G.	128 120	98.6 102	+	.....
2122	M.	C.	37	3	5	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	G.	92 100	98.6 98	+	.....
2123	M.	C.	37	42	15	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	116 100	98 98.6	+	.....
2124	M.	C.	32	6		Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration, whole of both lungs.	P.	108 112	97.6 100.6	(?)	.....
2125	F.	C.	60	8	1	D. Unimproved. A. Nontuberculous.	.....	.....	Chest normal.	P.	112 96	102.6 97	(?)	.....
2126	M.	W.	43	10	1	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right; moderate upper left.	P.	100 120	98.6 99.6	+	.....
2127	M.	W.	43	24	9	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	F.	128 104	102 98.6	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
2128	M.	W.	33	24	15	D. Improved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	G.	116 92	95 98	0	.....
2129	M.	W.	26		17	D. Quiescent. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	104 108	98.6 98.6	+	.....
2130	M.	W.	35	6	4	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavities.	G.	96 116	98 102.6	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
2131	M.	C.	36	3	(1)	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	G.	110 120	101.8 101	+	.....
2132	M.	W.	37	10	22	D. Unimproved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	120 88	97.6 96.6	+	Hemorrhage.
2133	F.	C.	16	8	16	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	92 104	96.6 100.6	+	.....
						D. Died.	.....	.....	Dense infiltration, lower left.	.....	156	95	.....	.....

12 days.

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
2134	M.	C.	24	10	22	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration, whole of left, with cavity.	G.	104	97	+	.....	.....
2135	M.	C.	24	8	7	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration, whole of right lung.	G.	108 110	97.8 98	+	.....	.....
2136	M.	C.	22	2	25	D. Unimproved. A. Incipient.	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	P.	118 92	98 97.6	0	.....	.....
2137	M.	C.	39	12	3	D. Apparently arrested. A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	84 108	97.6 101	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.	.....
2138	M.	W.	48	24	7	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Dense infiltration lower right.	G.	132 88	95.8 97.8	0	.....	.....
2139	M.	C.	43	6	25	D. Apparently arrested. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung with cavity.	.....	80 116	97.6 95.8	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.	.....
2140	F.	C.	17	3	(1)	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity; dense infiltration upper left.	G.	128 116	99.6 99	(?)	.....	.....
2141	M.	W.	50	72	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	100 98	96 98.4	0	.....	.....
2142	M.	C.	49	12	5	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	110 108	101 100.6	+	.....	.....
2143	F.	C.	37	3	5	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration lower right and left.	G.	130 100	98.6 98	0	Panachymatous nephritis.	.....
2144	M.	W.	34	24	6	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right and left, with cavity.	P.	120 100	96 98.6	+	.....	.....
2145	M.	W.	50	5	19	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration lower left, with cavity; moderate infiltration upper right.	G.	124 108	96.8 98	+	.....	.....
						D. Died.					132	96		.....	.....

2146	M.	W.	33	12	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	G.	110	99.6	+	.....	.....	Positive Wasserman reaction.
2147	M.	C.	46	12	11	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	F.	120 112	95 98	+	.....	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
2148	M.	C.	44	8	9	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	G.	116 92	95 97	+	.....	.....
2149	F.	C.	32	12	12	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	84 104	97.6 100	+	.....	.....
2150	F.	C.	24	12	6	D. Unimproved.	.....	.....	Chest normal.	G.	104 112	97.4 98	0	.....	.....
2151	M.	W.	40	12	19	D. Nontuberculous. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	P.	108 116	95.6 99	+	.....	.....
2152	F.	W.	30	18	12	D. Remaining.	I	L.	Slight infiltration upper left.	F.	112 92	98.6 99	0	.....	.....
2153	F.	W.	21	18	19	D. Apparently arrested.	I	R.	Slight infiltration left apex.	G.	88 100	97.8 98	(?)	.....	.....
2154	F.	C.	30	3	6	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration middle and lower right.	P.	104 118	97.2 100	+	.....	.....
2155	M.	W.	24	6	3	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration lower right and upper left.	P.	118 106	96.4 101.6	+	.....	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
2156	F.	W.	70	60	18	D. Unimproved. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	F.	92 88	98 96	+	.....	Parenchymatous nephritis..	
2157	M.	C.	42	3	9	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	G.	80 116	95 100	+	.....	.....
2158	M.	C.	27	12	(?)	D. Died. A. Moribund.	III	.....	Not examined.	P.	120 (?)	100 (?)	+	.....	.....
2159	M.	W.	41	24	9	D. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	96	99.4	+	.....	.....
2160	M.	C.	21	4	21	D. Quiescent. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration lower right and left.	G.	96 108	97.6 98	0	.....	Parenchymatous nephritis..	
2161	M.	C.	48	6	1	D. Remaining. A. Moribund.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	92 132	98.2 95	(?)	.....	.....
2162	M.	C.	40	3	21	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	G.	104 104	98.6 100	+	.....	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
2163	M.	W.	42	12	17	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration whole of left.	G.	112 90	100 98	+	.....	.....
													97.2	.....	.....	21 day.

13 days

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
2164	F.	C.	26	4	(1)	A. Moribund.....	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavities.	G.	136	95	+	.....	.....
2165	M.	C.	35	6	3	D. Died..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration lower right and upper left.	G.	160 120	103 100	(?)	.....	.....
2166	M.	C.	49	1	1	D. Died..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	138 128	97.6 97	0	.....	.....
2167	M.	W.	35	24	7	D. Died..... A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration whole of left.	G.	110 110	99.6 99.4	0	.....	.....
2168	M.	W.	20	12	14	D. Improved..... A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable.	II	L.	Moderate infiltration whole of left lung.	P.	88 100	98.6 99	+	.....	.....
2169	F.	C.	14	2	4	D. Remaining..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	P.	96 120	102.4 102.6	+	.....	.....
2170	M.	Y.	50	2	1	D. Unimproved..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	P.	128 120	102	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.	.....
2171	M.	W.	42	60	10	D. Died..... A. Nontuberculous.	.....	.....	Chest normal.	G.	124 92	98.6 99	0	.....	.....
2172	M.	C.	28	4	9	D. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavity.	G.	92 100	97 97.2	+	.....	.....
2173	M.	C.	29	4	6	D. Died..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of left and lower right.	G.	130 90	97 97.8	0	.....	.....
2174	F.	C.	15	1	17	D. Died..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration lower left. Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	G.	108 136	102 102	+	.....	.....
2175	F.	C.	51	8	1	D. Remaining..... A. Moribund.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavities.	P.	104 120	100 98.6	+	.....	.....
						D. Died.....					118	98.6		.....	.....

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
2193	M.	W.	58	48	...	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavity.	G.	92	98	+	Parenchymatous nephritis...	
2194	F.	W.	2	4	4	D. Remaining.	I	R.	Slight infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	88	98	(?)		
2195	M.	W.	8	8	4	A. Incipient.			Chest normal.	G.	132	99.4	0		
2196	F.	C.	38	2	2	D. Improved.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	G.	116	99.6	+		
2197	F.	C.	19	5	7	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	104	98.6	+		
2198	M.	W.	37	2	(1)	D. Died.	III		Not examined.	P.	100	98	(?)		
2199	M.	W.	43	10	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	88	98	+		
2200	F.	W.	32	12	2	D. Improved.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	F.	80	98.6	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.	
2201	M.	C.	34	144	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	120	101	+		
2202	F.	C.	48	3	2	D. Died.	II	L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	124	97	(?)		
2203	M.	W.	23	6	5	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	I	L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	(?)	(?)	+		
2204	M.	W.	49	3	1	D. Unimproved.	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	114	95	+		
2205	M.	W.	43	10	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	108	103	+		
2206	F.	W.	32	12	2	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	F.	98	97.6	+		
2207	M.	C.	34	144	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	116	104	+		
2208	F.	W.	32	12	2	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	F.	130	98	+		
2209	M.	C.	48	3	2	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	96	101	+		
2210	M.	W.	23	6	5	D. Unimproved.	I	L.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	110	98	+		
2211	M.	W.	49	3	1	A. Incipient.	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	100	98.6	+		
2212	M.	W.	49	3	1	D. Improved.	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	90	98	0		
2213	M.	W.	49	3	1	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	100	100	0		
2214	M.	W.	49	3	1	D. Unimproved.	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	92	98	0		

	F.	W.	24	2	3	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	G.	136	102.8	+	
2205	F.	C.	21	1	2	D. Improved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration both lungs with cavity.	F.	110 120	99.4 100.8	0	
2206	M.	W.	37	2	5	D. Died.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavity.	P.	118 112	101 100	+	
2207	M.	W.	62	24	10	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	G.	116 62	97 96	+	
2208	M.	W.	67	12	14	D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs.	F.	84 100	96.8 97.8	0	
2209	M.	W.	41	14	10	D. Remaining.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	P.	92 116	98 100	+	
2210	M.	W.	34	2	6	D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and whole of left, with cavity.	F.	96 112	98.2 99.8	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
2211	F.	W.	28	8	6	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	P.	108 136	97.8 99.8	+	
2212	M.	W.	53	2	9	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	132 108	95 99.6	+	
2213	F.	C.	26	2	3	D. Remaining.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left.	P.	84 104	96 99	+	
2214	M.	C.	19	1	2	D. Unimproved.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	112 120	99.2 99.8	0	
2215	M.	C.	37	6	9	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration both lungs, with cavities.	G.	68 84	95.6 101.4	+	
2216	M.	W.	34	6	8	D. Remaining.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left.	P.	104 108	98.6 100	+	
2217	M.	W.	65	3	9	D. Remaining.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	P.	108 110	95 101	+	
2218	M.	W.	27	6	9	D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration whole of right.	G.	108 116	95 96.8	+	
2219	M.	W.	46	9	8	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	124 112	95 102	+	
2220	M.	W.				D. Remaining.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	100	97.8	+	

Positive Wasserman reaction.

11 day.

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
2221	M.	W.	36	48	1	A. Moribund.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right and left, with cavities.	P.	26	96	+	Fistula in ano; hemorrhage..	
2222	M.	W.	44	6	8	D. Died..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	G.	26 96	101 101	+		
2223	M.	C.	48	12	8	D. Remaining..... A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration of right and left.	F.	124 88	103 97.6	+		
2224	M.	C.	15	8	8	D. Remaining..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	G.	96 100	98.6 101.4	+		
2225	M.	C.	17	12	5	D. Remaining..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	G.	124 120	102 98.6	+		
2226	F.	W.	38	7	9	D. Unimproved..... A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left.	G.	118 84	95 97	0	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
2227	M.	C.	21	24	1	D. Remaining..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavities.	P.	86 110	98 100	+	Hemorrhage.....	
2228	F.	W.	27	12	3	D. Died..... A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II		Chest normal.....	P.	134 92	95 99	0	Tuberculosis of glands.....	Positive Wasserman reaction.
2229	M.	C.	54	1	7	D. Remaining..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavity.	G.	108 105	98.6 102.8	+		
2230	M.	W.	47	1	7	D. Remaining..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration both lungs, with cavity.	G.	110 120	98 101	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.....	
2231	M.	W.	44	2	1	D. Remaining..... A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	P.	100 112	100 101	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
2232	F.	W.	30	12	7	D. Died..... A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	130 100	95 98	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....	
						D. Remaining.....					96	98.6			

Do.

2233	M.	C.	37	8	7	A. Far advanced, unfavourable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	G.	88	100	+	.....
2234	F.	C.	38	24	7	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	F.	100	101	+	.....
2235		W.	28	9	6	A. Far advanced, unfavourable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right with cavity; dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	100	101.4	+	.....
2236	M.	W.	57	12	7	D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	G.	108	101.6	+	.....
2237	M.	W.	50	48	7	A. Far advanced, unfavourable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavity.	G.	92	98.4	+	.....
2238	M.	W.	24	16	7	D. Remaining.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavity.	G.	100	96	+	.....
2239	F.	W.	56	60	6	A. Far advanced, unfavourable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavities.	G.	92	98	+	.....
2240	M.	W.	42	36	6	D. Remaining.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	84	98.2	+	.....
2241	M.	W.	43	12	5	A. Far advanced, unfavourable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavity.	P.	108	97	+	.....
2242	F.	C.	30	36	(1)	D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration lower right and left.	G.	120	95	(?)	Laryngeal tuberculosis, parenchymatous nephritis.
2243	F.	C.	20	4	6	A. Far advanced, unfavourable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavity.	P.	118	97.6	+	.....
2244	M.	W.	39	36	2	D. Remaining.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left lung.	F.	112	100	+	Hemorrhage.
2245	M.	W.	21	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavourable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	P.	96	99	+	.....
2246	M.	C.	17	13	3	D. Improved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavity; dense infiltration upper left.	G.	120	98.6	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
2247	M.	W.	51	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavourable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavities.	P.	110	101.6	0	.....
2248	F.	W.	50	36	5	D. Improved.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration of both lungs, with cavity.	G.	132	100	+	Parenchymatous nephritis.
						D. Remaining.	III				80	98.8	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
											92	98	+	.....
											126	98.8	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.
											120	99		.....

12 days

Report of 430 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
2249	M.	C.	37	2	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	P.	124	103.6	+	.....	.....
2250	M.	C.	24	2	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavity.	P.	128 130	98.4 103	+	.....	.....
2251	F.	C.	17	2	5	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung, with cavities; moderate infiltration lower left.	P.	112 116	101 101	+	Hemorrhage.....	.....
2252	M.	C.	45	24	(1)	D. Remaining. A. Moribund.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole of both lungs, with cavities.	G.	128 138	98 100	+	.....	.....
2253	F.	C.	24	2	2	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	116 112	95.8 100	0	.....	.....
2254	F.	C.	26	6	1	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	P.	100 132	97.8 101	+	.....	.....
2255	M.	C.	24	8	3	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left lung, with cavities.....	P.	128 128	99.6 96	+	.....	.....
2256	M.	C.	34	2	4	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense lower and middle right. Dense infiltration whole of left, with cavity.	P.	140 100	95.8 101	+	.....	.....
2257	F.	C.	35	3	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left, with cavities.	G.	134 116	100 101	+	.....	.....
2258	F.	C.	26	12	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration both lungs, with cavity.	F.	112 114	100 101	+	.....	.....
2259	M.	C.	24	48	3	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right lung.	P.	110 96	99 98.6	+	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....					92	98		.....	.....

Epilepsy.

2260	M.	C.	28	48	1	A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	G.	120	101	+	.....
2261	M.	C.	39	24	(2)	D. Improved. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper left, with cavity. Dense infiltra- tion whole of right, with cav- ity.	P.	98 112	98.6 96	(?)	Hemorrhage.....
2262	F.	C.	20	8	3	D. Unimproved. A. Incipient.....	I	L.	Slight infiltration upper left.	P.	108 100 99	101	0	.....
2263	F.	C.	35	3	2	A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	P.	124 104	104	+	.....
2264	F.	C.	21	3	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavity.	F.	120 116 102	99.2 102	(?)	.....
2265	F.	W.	45	60	3	D. Died. A. Incipient.....	I	R. & L.	Slight infiltration lower right and left.	G.	148 88	97 98.6	0	.....
2266	F.	W.	25	36	3	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	F.	86 112 103	98 103	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....
2267	M.	W.	62	12	1	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	P.	112 116 101	100 101	+	.....
2268	M.	W.	52	24	3	D. Died. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right.	F.	117 108	96.8 80	+	.....
2269	M.	C.	19	3	2	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavity.	G.	100 132 103.6	97.8 103.6	0	.....
2270	F.	C.	65	4	1	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	G.	120 112 101	101 101	+	.....
2271	M.	C.	40	240	2	D. Died. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	P.	108 100 98.6	98.6 98.6	0	.....
2272	F.	W.	35	7	2	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right, with cavity.	G.	108 108 98	100 98	+	.....
2273	F.	W.	26	72	2	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration right.	G.	108 132 99	98.6 99	0	.....
2274	F.	W.	28	1	1	D. Remaining. A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	G.	100 100 99	99 99	+	.....
2275	F.	C.	15	6	1	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	R.	Dense infiltration whole of right.	G.	96 140 104.8	99 104.8	+	.....
2276	F.	W.	22	4	(3)	D. Remaining. A. Far advanced, unfa- vorable.	III	.....	Not examined.....	P.	116 130 103	102.4 103	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.....
D. Unimproved.....										12 days.				.....
										3 days.				.....
										1 day.				.....

Report of 450 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, etc.—Continued.

Case No.	Sex.	Color.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculous complications.	Nontuberculous complications.
2277	F.	C.	18	3	1	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration whole of right.	G.	132	102	+	.....	.....
2278	M.	W.	52	72	1	D. Remaining.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	G.	118	99.6	0	.....	.....
2279	M.	W.	42	12	1	A. Incipient.....	III	L.	Dense infiltration whole of left.	P.	85	98	+	.....	.....
2280	M.	W.	40	60	(1)	D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	80	97.4	+	.....	.....
2281	F.	C.	20	6	1	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.	G.	160	100.6	+	.....	.....
2282	M.	C.	23	6	1	D. Unimproved.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	88	98	+	Laryngeal tuberculosis.	.....
2283	M.	C.	43	6	(3)	A. Moderately advanced, favorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavity.	P.	100	99.4	+	.....	.....
2284	F.	C.	22	1	(3)	D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	G.	92	98.6	+	.....	.....
2285	F.	C.	32	18	(4)	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	.....	Not examined.....	P.	130	103.4	+	.....	.....
2286	M.	W.	63	24	(4)	D. Died.....	III	L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	108	102.4	+	.....	.....
2287	F.	C.	26	4	(4)	A. Far advanced, unfavorable.	III	L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	98	102.6	+	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	108	95	+	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	108	101	+	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	108	97	(?)	Laryngeal tuberculosis.	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	120	100.8	(?)	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	112	101	(?)	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	80	97.2	(?)	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	(?)	(?)	0	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	110	100.6	0	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	100	98.8	+	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	108	99.6	+	.....	.....
						D. Remaining.....	III	.....	Dense infiltration right, with cavity.	P.	112	101.8	.....	.....	.....

11 day.

12 days.

14 days.

13 days.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1914.*

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia is a body corporate and politic, created by act of Congress July 26, 1892. (27 Stat., 268.) The text of the act will be found in Appendix A.

Its organization, powers, and duties are stated in detail in the thirteenth annual report of the board, being that for the year 1906, to which attention is directed to avoid repetition.

MEMBERS.

At the beginning of the year the membership of the board was the same as that for the preceding year. The terms of membership of James B. T. Tupper, Thomas E. Sewell, and Mrs. Ellen L. Carter expired October 5, 1913. On October 10, 1913, Mrs. Ellen L. Carter was reappointed and William Knowles Cooper and Percival Hall were appointed for a term to end October 10, 1916.

OFFICERS.

President, B: Pickman Mann.

Vice president, James B. T. Tupper, until October 5, 1913; Rev. Louis Stern, from December 13, 1913.

Secretary, Miss Ella Moore.

Membership of the board at the close of the fiscal year.

	Date of original ap- pointment.	Expiration of present term.
Hugh T. Taggart.....	July 21, 1905	Oct. 6, 1914
Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell.....	Apr. 26, 1913	Do.
Dr. William A. Warfield.....	June 10, 1913	Do.
B: Pickman Mann.....	Sept. 16, 1893	Oct. 1, 1915
Rev. Louis Stern.....	June 2, 1897	Do.
Miss Ella Moore.....	Mar. 1, 1903	Do.
Mrs. Ellen L. Carter.....	June 13, 1911	Oct. 5, 1916
William Knowles Cooper.....	Oct. 5, 1913	Do.
Percival Hall.....	.....do.....	Do.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

From July 1 until October 5, 1913.

Executive.—President, vice president, and secretary, Mrs. Ellen L. Carter, and Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell.

Accounts.—Thomas E. Sewell (chairman), Rev. Louis Stern, and Hugh T. Taggart.

Agent and rooms.—B: Pickman Mann (chairman), Miss Ella Moore, Thomas E. Sewell, Mrs. Ellen L. Carter, and Dr. William A. Warfield.

Feeble-minded children.—James B. T. Tupper (chairman), Rev. Louis Stern, Mrs. Ellen L. Carter, Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell, and Dr. William A. Warfield.

Homes and institutions.—Rev. Louis Stern (chairman), Miss Ella Moore, Mrs. Ellen L. Carter, Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell, and Dr. William A. Warfield.

Legislation.—Hugh T. Taggart (chairman), James B. T. Tupper, Thomas A. Sewell, B: Pickman Mann, and Dr. William A. Warfield.

(Membership of committees remained the same until Dec. 20, 1913, except that terms of service of Messrs. Tupper and Sewell expired Oct. 5, 1913.)

From December 30, 1913, until June 30, 1914.

Executive.—President, vice president, and secretary, Mrs. Ellen L. Carter, and Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell.

Accounts.—William Knowles Cooper (chairman), Hugh T. Taggart, and Dr. William A. Warfield.

Agent and rooms.—Percival Hall (chairman), B: Pickman Mann, Miss Ella Moore, Mrs. Ellen L. Carter, and Dr. William A. Warfield.

Homes and institutions.—Rev. Louis Stern (chairman), Miss Ella Moore, Mrs. Ellen L. Carter, Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell, Dr. William A. Warfield, William Knowles Cooper, and Percival Hall.

Legislation.—Hugh T. Taggart (chairman), B: Pickman Mann, Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell, William Knowles Cooper, and Percival Hall.

Employees.

Station.	Name.	Appointed originally.	Appointed to present position.
Agent.....	John A. Cisco.....	Oct. 1, 1908	Oct. 1, 1908
Executive clerk.....	Miss Jennie M. Tustin.....	Nov. 4, 1893	Dec. 21, 1901
Investigating clerk.....	Miss Sara L. Bucher.....	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1912
Placing officer.....	Doddridge W. Pickett.....	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Do.....	Harrah M. Reed.....	July 1, 1909	July 1, 1909
Do.....	Miss Helen A. Snell.....	Dec. 14, 1910	Dec. 14, 1910
Record clerk.....	Miss Mary E. Jefferis.....	July 3, 1912	July 3, 1912
Visiting inspector.....	Mrs. Kate Malcolm.....	July 1, 1911	July 1, 1911
Do.....	Miss Jessie Logie.....	Nov. 1, 1913	Nov. 1, 1913
Clerk.....	Karl E. Kritsch.....	June 23, 1909	May 1, 1912
Messenger.....	Frank Russell.....	Mar. 17, 1914	Mar. 17, 1914

Mrs. Kate B. Barlow, who was inspector of the board since May 1, 1901, died October 3, 1913; Miss Jessie Logie succeeded her.

William M. Smith, messenger, having tendered his resignation March 3, 1914, Frank Russell was appointed to succeed him.

Mrs. Julia R. Hall, M. D., was appointed physician to the board January 6, 1894, but since July 1, 1906, has been called to attend the wards of the board as physician with compensation based on service rendered with a maximum limit of \$100 per month. The physician's annual report of medical and surgical work done for wards of the board is presented in the appendix. (See Appendix D.)

RESIGNATION OF AGENT.

Mr. John A. Cisco, who had served the board as its agent since October 1, 1908, presented his resignation of that office, to take effect July 1, 1914, and such resignation has been accepted.

MEETINGS.

The board held 12 regular monthly meetings and 2 special meetings, and the executive committee held 12 meetings during the year.

WORK OF THE BOARD.

As specified in the preceding annual report of the board, the work of the board in its relation to the children is done mainly through the agent, whom the board serves as a board of consultation, authority, and responsibility, and who serves the board as its executive officer with the aid of the other employees. The president, secretary, and committees discharge personally the several functions pertinent to them, which can not be discharged by the board through its agent. The need of the board that it be able to obtain and to retain the services of an agent upon whose judgment and ability it can rely in matters that must be decided in the intervals of time when the board can not be consulted has been emphasized repeatedly. A more adequate salary for an agent is solicited in the estimates.

In the report of the board for the preceding year particular attention was called by means of a paper written by the president of the board to the character of the work that comes before the board and the problems presented thereby. A further statement in the same direction is made this year. (See Appendix B.)

At the meeting of the board held January 1, 1914, the committee on homes and institutions presented a set of rules that had been formulated for the use of committee members in their investigations of institutions in which wards of the board are placed. These rules were adopted by the board and are published in Appendix Q of this report.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

This year, once more, the board has been deprived of the benefits that would accrue to it and its work were it authorized to send delegates at its expense to the annual National Conference of Charities and Correction and the annual conference meeting in association therewith, which relates to the care of dependent, backward, truant, and delinquent children. The value of these conferences is widely recognized, and it is a general practice for boards whose functions resemble our own to send delegates thereto. As these functions are in the public service it is not fitting that the delegates be obliged to perform them at their personal expense. Whatever good grounds may exist for restricting the sending of delegates to conferences generally, especial consideration should be given to the particular reasons which justify an exception to the general rule in such a case as the present, where the discretion of the Commissioners of the District may be relied upon, as in the past, to bring expenditures within reasonable limits. The board has included in its estimates a clause authorizing the sending of delegates to these conferences.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

In Appendix E is printed a copy of the act of March 4, 1913, making appropriations for this board for the present fiscal year. This shows the primary appropriation to have been:

For administrative expenses.....	\$3, 100
For salaries.....	9, 880
For board and care of children.....	45, 000
For care of feeble-minded children.....	18, 000
Total.....	75, 980

Of the amount appropriated for board and care of children, authority was given to pay \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and \$300 for burial of wards.

By acts of April 6, 1914, and July 29, 1914, making appropriations to supply deficiencies, authority was given to pay an additional amount, not to exceed \$6,300, to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, or prohibited by the District of Columbia appropriation act approved June 11, 1896 (29 Stat., 411); \$23,287.82 additional was appropriated for board and care of children, and \$3,103.64 additional for maintenance of feeble-minded children. The texts of these acts, as relating to this board, are given in the appendix. (See Appendix E). Remarks upon the distress occasioned by the delay in making sufficient appropriations at the outset are made in connection with the estimates for the fiscal year 1916. (See Appendix G.)

During the year the resources of the board for the maintenance of wards were increased to the extent of \$1,246.42 paid by parents toward the support of their children.

INVESTIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS.

Two hundred and twenty-one cases, involving 297 children were reconsidered and investigated in view of returning the children to their homes if conditions permitted. Of these, 112 were committed during minority, cases of 15 extended temporarily, 22 recommitted during minority, 2 recommitted temporarily, 136 returned to relatives, 8 absconders not found, 1 sent to the National Training School for Boys, and 1 died.

There were one hundred and twelve petitions to the juvenile court for commitment, involving 194 children. Of these 143 were permanently committed, 42 temporarily committed, 7 continued, and 2 dismissed by the court.

There were seventeen petitions to the juvenile court for recommitment, involving 24 children. Of these, 22 were permanently committed and 2 temporarily committed.

Cases investigated were disposed of as follows:

	New cases.		Old cases.	
	Number.	Children.	Number.	Children.
Private arrangement.....	121	215	201	397
Not dependent.....	73	112	110	222
Nonresident.....	24	53	11	12
Withdrawn.....	8	21	8	10
Not found.....	7	12	9	10
Over age.....	7	7	3	3
Deceased.....	1	1	3	3
Permanently committed.....	36	55	53	112
Temporarily committed.....	18	28	34	55
Temporary care only.....	2	2	1	3
Other agency for adjustment.....	52	115	61	124
Address unknown.....			9	18
Dropped by applicant.....	8	11	21	25
National Training School.....			1	1
Dismissed by court.....	2	2		
Continued by court.....			2	7
Total.....	359	634	527	1,002
Still pending.....	6	21	6	7

NUMBER OF WARDS.

The board began the year with 1,515 permanent wards, besides 197 children held under temporary guardianship and 90 feeble-minded children for whose support it was responsible.

It received during the year by commitment 26 permanent and 166 temporary wards, and added 18 to the roll of feeble-minded children under care.

Two hundred and nine names were dropped from the distinctive roll of permanent wards for reasons stated in the following table:

Attained majority.....	127
Married.....	3
Died.....	17
Returned to court.....	25
Returned to court (sent to training schools).....	22
Adopted.....	7
Transferred to feeble-minded roll.....	8
	<hr/> 209

The total number discharged from the temporary rolls was 291, and from that of feeble-minded was 13, leaving on the rolls at the end of the year 1,732 permanent wards, 72 temporary, and 95 feeble-minded.

Of the 1,732 permanent wards, 1,084 are boys and 648 girls; 599 classified as white and 1,133 as colored.

Of the 72 temporary wards, 56 are boys and 16 are girls; 49 are classified as white and 23 as colored.

Of the 95 feeble-minded, 64 are boys and 31 girls; 75 are classified as white and 20 as colored.

Of the 426 permanent wards committed, 293 are boys and 133 girls; 194 are classified as white and 232 as colored.

Of the 166 temporary wards received, 116 are boys and 50 are girls; 77 are classified as white and 89 as colored.

Of the 18 children added to the feeble-minded roll during the year, 11 are boys and 7 girls; 14 are classified as white and 4 as colored.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN.

The distribution of permanent wards in homes and institutions June 30, 1914, is shown in Appendix K, and that in the several States is shown in Appendix L.

Of the 72 temporary wards remaining June 30, 1914, 51 were in institutions, 11 in boarding homes, and 10 in free family homes.

Of the 95 feeble-minded children, 48 are at the Pennsylvania Training School at Elwyn, 28 at the Virginia Training School at Falls Church, 2 at the Training School at Vineland, N. J., 16 in boarding homes, 1 in hospital.

NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE OF CHILDREN.

The aggregate number of days that permanent wards of the board were held under guardianship was 589,802, this constituting an average of 1,615.8 on every day of the year. The board gave, moreover, 25,834 days' temporary care to children not feeble-minded and supported feeble-minded children for 32,913 days.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Provision for the care of feeble-minded children remains in the same unsatisfactory condition as a year ago and for many years preceding. While bills have been pending in the Congress for several years, intended to establish a training school in the District of Columbia for feeble-minded children, none has been enacted. The need of such an institution is especially urgent, as no training school for the care of feeble-minded colored children of this District is available elsewhere.

CONCLUSION.

Attention is invited to the reports of the agent and the physician and to the several documents and tables forming an appendix to that report, a table of contents of which will be found on the following page.

Respectfully submitted.

B: PICKMAN MANN, *President*.
ELLA MOORE, *Secretary*.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

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- B.—Considerations in relation to the work of the board during the three months from October to December, 1913, inclusive, by B: Pickman Mann, president of the board.
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APPENDIX A.

[ACT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS, 1891-92. (27 Statutes, page 268.)]

AN ACT To provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created, in and for the District of Columbia, a board to be known as the Board of Children's Guardians, composed of nine members who shall serve without compensation, the said board to be a body politic and corporate and to have the powers and to be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the members of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be appointed by the judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court of the District of Columbia, met together for that purpose; the assent of a majority of such judges being necessary to appointment in each case: *Provided*, That there shall always be at least three representatives of each sex upon the board. Of the nine members first appointed after the passage of this act, three shall be appointed for one year, three for two years, and three for three years. Thereafter all appointments, except such as shall be made for the remainder of unexpired terms, shall be for the term of three years. The judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court, or a majority of them, when met together for that purpose, may remove for cause any member of the board: *Provided*, That such member shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 3. That the board shall elect from its own members a president, vice president, and secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usual to such offices, or such as the by-laws of the board may prescribe. The board shall have the power, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, to employ not more than two agents, at an annual compensation not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars for the two, and prescribe their duties, and to conclude arrangements with persons or institutions for the care of dependent children at such rates as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 4. That said board shall have the care and supervision of the following classes of children: First, all children committed under section two of the act approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;" second, all children who are destitute of suitable homes and adequate means of earning an honest living, all children abandoned by their parents or guardians, all children of habitually drunken or vicious or unfit parents, all children habitually begging on the streets or from door to door, all children kept in vicious or immoral associations, all children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible whenever such children may be committed to the care of the board by the police court or the criminal court of the District; and power is hereby given to these courts to commit such children when not over sixteen years of age to said board: *Provided*, That the laws regulating the commitment of children to the reform schools of the District shall not be deemed to be repealed in any part by this act; third, such children as the board of trustees of the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls, may, in their discretion, commit to the Board of Children's Guardians, and power is hereby given the board of trustees of the said reform schools to commit any inmate of their respective institutions to the said board of guardians, conditionally upon the good behavior of the child so committed; fourth, under the rules to be established by the board children may be received and temporarily cared for pending investigation or judgment of the court.

SEC. 5. That the board shall be the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts, and shall have full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents. Children received from the reform school shall be placed at work, bound out, or apprenticed, and at any time before attaining majority may be returned to the school from which they came, if, in the judgment of the board of guardians, such a course is demanded by the interest of the community or the welfare of the child. All children under the guardianship of the board shall be visited not less than once a year by an agent of the board, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands. Children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court.

SEC. 6. That the antecedents, character, and condition of life of each child received by the board shall be investigated as fully as possible, and the facts learned entered in permanent records, in which shall also be noted the subsequent history of each child, so far as it can be ascertained.

SEC. 7. That the Commissioners of the District shall have authority to prescribe the form of records to be kept by the board of guardians, and the methods to be employed by them in paying bills and auditing accounts; and an annual report of its operations hereunder shall be made by the board to the superintendent of charities. The superintendent of charities shall have full powers of investigation and report regarding all branches of the work of the board, as well as over all institutions in which children are placed by the board; and it shall be his duty to recommend annually the appropriations which in his judgment are necessary to the carrying on of its work.

Approved, July 26, 1892.

APPENDIX B.

CONSIDERATIONS IN RELATION TO THE WORK OF THE BOARD DURING THE THREE MONTHS FROM OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1913, INCLUSIVE.

By B: PICKMAN MANN, at that time president of the board.

In an appendix to the twentieth annual report of the board consideration was given by the writer to some of the conditions found to exist in relation to children committed to the board during the six months from July to December, 1912, inclusive.

Meager as were the considerations brought forth in that discussion, the preparation of them consumed much time and labor. In order to be enabled to extend consideration to a larger number of subjects in the present discussion, it has been found necessary to limit this to the events of a shorter period of time, and for that purpose a period of three months, from October to December, 1913, inclusive, has been chosen.

The statistics of separate periods of time are likely to differ in detail, but, unless conditions change materially, to show much similarity in substance. Nevertheless, more or less accidental variations of considerable amount may appear which are not indicative of material change in general conditions, and these are more likely to appear prominent as the period of time to which they relate is restricted. Thus, if

some peculiar condition of affairs were to occur but once in a year, and that occurrence came in the period of three months under discussion, a generalization based on this occurrence, would, if extended to a period of six months, imply the existence of this condition twice a year, and if extended to a period of a year, imply the existence of this condition four times a year. Therefore some of the statistics given below may possibly not be fully representative of general conditions.

The purpose of a discussion such as this was stated, in connection with the discussion made last year, to be, if possible, to find means to obviate the causes which have necessitated the appointment of the board. The question is whether after the causes have been ascertained they can be obviated. The writer has ventured some suggestions which may at least have the merit, if they appear not to be based upon firm foundations, of challenging other persons to improve upon them. For such a purpose he has compiled the body of data below, from which other persons may draw their own conclusions. It is not presumed that even the suggestions offered relate to all the causes to be considered.

The former discussion related especially to the colors and ages of children committed to the board, either permanently or temporarily, the causes of commitment, and the history and circumstances of the family from which the children came. It dealt with 43 white children and 110 colored children committed permanently to the board from 32 and 62 families, respectively, and to 65 white and 96 colored children committed temporarily from 42 and 70 families, respectively, during six months.

As before stated, the present discussion relates to but three months, but in order to facilitate comparisons between the two discussions the number given below as relates to the subjects discussed last year have been doubled and thus made to appear as also covering a period of six months.

Therefore the present discussion of such subjects as were discussed last year may be held to relate to 68 white and 116 colored children committed permanently from 50 and 86 families, respectively, and to 28 white and 26 colored children committed temporarily from 20 and 24 families, respectively, during six months.

One difference which may be noted in comparing the work of the two years appears to have special significance: the permanent commitments this year were 77 per cent of all commitments, and in the former year they were 49 per cent; correspondingly, the temporary commitments were, respectively, 23 and 51 per cent.

This difference is presumed to be due, largely, to the change in the incumbency of the office of judge of the juvenile court, and a consequent change in disposition of the court toward the children committed and toward the board. This presumption is strengthened by a glance backward, in which it is seen that the percentage of permanent commitments in the years 1908 to 1912, respectively, was 48, 43, 37, 33, and 40.

Another difference is that the total commitments, permanent and temporary, for six months, this year, were 238, while for the given six months, last year, they were 314. A comparison with this statement of the number of commitments in prior years seems to show that the number last year was abnormal rather than characteristic of the general disposition of the court under its former incumbency, for one-half of the total number of commitments in the prior years, 1908 to 1912, respectively, was 259, 234, 170, 182, and 227.

COLORS OF COMMITTED CHILDREN.

The 184 children committed permanently this year came from 134 families, an average of 1.38 children to a family. Sixty-eight white children came from 48 families, an average of 1.42 children to a family; 116 colored children came from 86 families, an average of 1.35 children to a family. The averages in the preceding year were 1.34 and 1.77, respectively. The tendency to greater prolificacy in colored families, as indicated last year, disappears substantially this year.

The distribution of these children in families was as shown in the table below.

Number of children in each family.	Number of families.		Number of children.		Total families.	Total children.
	White.	Colored.	White	Colored.		
1.....	38	74	38	74	112	112
2.....	2	6	4	12	8	16
3.....	6	.....	18	.....	6	18
4.....	2	2	8	8	4	16
5.....	.....	2	.....	10	2	10
6.....	.....	2	.....	12	2	12
Total.....	48	86	68	116	134	184

The 54 children committed temporarily this year came from 42 families, an average of 1.29 to a family; 28 white children came from 18 families, an average of 1.56 children to a family; and 26 colored children came from 24 families, an average of 1.07 children to a family.

The distribution of these children in families was as shown in the table below:

Number of children in each family.	Number of families.		Number of children.		Total families.	Total children.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		
.....	10	22	10	22	32	32
.....	6	2	12	4	8	16
.....	2	.....	6	.....	2	6
Total.....	18	24	28	26	42	54

The statistics in these matters will therefore appear as follows:

Color of children committed.

PERMANENTLY.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Children.	Families.	Children.	Families.	Children.	Families.
Six months, 1913.....	43	32	110	62	153	94
Six months, 1914.....	68	50	116	86	184	136

TEMPORARILY.

Six months, 1913.....	65	42	96	70	161	112
Six months, 1914.....	28	20	26	24	54	44

PERCENTAGE.

	Permanently.		Temporarily.		Total.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Six months, 1913.....	28	72	40	60	34	66
Six months, 1914.....	37	63	52	48	40	60

In other words, we find 68 white and 116 colored children from 50 and 86 families, respectively, committed permanently this year, as compared with 43 white and 110 colored children from 32 and 62 families, respectively, in the former year, in six months; and 28 white and 26 colored children from 20 and 24 families, respectively, committed temporarily this year, as compared with 65 white and 96 colored children from 42 and 70 families, respectively, in the former year, in six months.

Stated in percentages, 37 per cent of the children committed permanently this year were white and 63 per cent were colored; 28 per cent of the children committed permanently last year were white and 72 per cent were colored; 52 per cent of the children committed temporarily this year were white and 48 per cent were colored; 40 per cent of the children committed temporarily last year were white and 60 per cent were colored; 40 per cent of the total number of children committed permanently or temporarily this year were white and 60 per cent were colored; 34 per cent of the total number committed last year were white and 66 per cent were colored.

Of the white children committed permanently this year, 42 were boys and 26 were girls; 88 of the colored children were boys and 28 were girls. Last year the respective numbers were 22 white boys and 21 white girls; 51 colored boys and 59 colored girls.

The near equality of the sexes amongst white children and the slight preponderance of girls amongst the colored children, as found last year, are strongly in contrast with the preponderance of boys, both white and colored, this year.

Of the white children committed temporarily this year, 20 were boys and 8 were girls. Of the colored children, 20 were boys and 6 were girls. The boys were 71 per cent of the white children and 77 per cent of the colored children.

The 128 children committed permanently for being destitute of a suitable home belonged to 80 families. Fifty-two of these children were white from 32 families and 76 were colored from 48 families. The number of children in these families respectively, is shown in the following table:

Children committed permanently for being destitute of a suitable home.

Number from each family.	Number of families.		Number of children.		Total families.	Total children.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		
1.....	22	38	22	38	60	60
2.....	2	4	4	8	6	12
3.....	6	.....	18	.....	6	18
4.....	2	2	8	8	4	16
5.....	.....	2	.....	10	2	10
6.....	.....	2	.....	12	2	12
Total.....	32	48	52	76	80	128

Fifty of these children, belonging to 34 families, were living with one or both parents, and 78 children, belonging to 46 families, were not living with either parent. Of these latter, 10 children, belonging to 10 families, were living with friends or in a foster home; 8 children, belonging to 4 families, were boarded out; and 60 children, belonging to 32 families, were without any home.

Of the 128 children committed permanently for being destitute of a suitable home, 26 were white boys, 26 were white girls, 54 were colored boys, and 22 were colored girls; 52 white children and 76 colored children; 80 boys and 48 girls. The percentage of white children amongst children committed for destitution was 41, and that of colored children 59.

The 40 children committed temporarily for being destitute of a suitable home belonged to 28 families. Twenty-four of these children were white from 14 families, and 16 were colored from 14 families.

The distribution in families of children committed temporarily for being destitute of a suitable home is shown in the table below.

Number of children in each family.	Number of families.		Number of children.		Total families.	Total children.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.		
1.....	8	12	6	12	18	18
2.....	6	2	12	4	8	16
3.....	2	.....	6	.....	2	6
Total.....	14	14	24	16	28	40

Sixteen of these children, belonging to 8 families, were living with one or both parents, and 24 children, belonging to 20 families, were not living with either parent. Of these latter, 2 children, belonging to 2 families, were living with friends or in a foster home; 12 children, belonging to 10 families, were boarded out; and 10 children, belonging to 8 families, were without any home.

Of the 40 children committed temporarily for being destitute of a suitable home, 14 were white boys and 10 were white girls; 10 were colored boys and 6 were colored girls; 24 white children and 16 colored children; 24 boys and 16 girls. The percentage of white children amongst children committed temporarily for destitution was 60 and that of colored children 40.

Of the 56 children committed permanently for misdemeanor, 16 were white boys and no white girls; 34 were colored boys and 6 colored girls; 16 white children and 40 colored children; 50 boys and 6 girls. The percentage of white children amongst children committed for misdemeanors was 29 and that of colored children 71. The 56 children committed for misdemeanors came from 54 families, 16 white families and 38 colored families, a percentage of 30 and 70.

Of the 14 children committed temporarily for misdemeanors, 4 were white boys and no white girls; 10 were colored boys and no colored girls. The percentage of white children amongst children committed for misdemeanors was 29 and that of colored children 71. The 14 children committed temporarily for misdemeanors came from 14 families, 4 white and 10 colored, a percentage of 29 and 71.

Reckoning, as was done last year, that the white population of the District is twice the colored population, the percentage of children committed permanently, proportionally to population, was 23 white and 77 colored; and the percentage of those committed temporarily was 35 white and 65 colored.

Before leaving the discussion of numbers and proportions of children classed as white and colored, something should be said about this classification. It appears to be based upon unnatural foundations and to have no direct significance. Owing largely, if not mainly, to historic conditions, in this country a distinction has been drawn between white and colored persons wherein any trace of negro ancestry marks a person as colored. It is obvious to any statistician that the line of demarcation should be at the half-and-half point, i. e., that a person whose ancestry is more than 50 per cent white is rather a white person than a colored person. Therefore, in a comparison of conditions of dependency and delinquency as between white and colored persons, wherein it appears that colored persons preponderate as dependents and delinquents, it should be recognized that an abnormal number of persons preponderatingly white are classed as being colored. On the other hand, this distinction as it exists in practice lays a heavy handicap in the struggle for existence and progress upon the persons classed as colored, so that if those naturally to be classed as colored were to be found to preponderate amongst the dependent and delinquent, this might be attributed as well to their social condition as to their racial characteristics. A class of persons possessing social advantages may well be held to stricter accountability for conditions of dependency and delinquency than one that is under a handicap. The removal of this handicap would tend both to diminish the liability to dependency and to elevate the moral standard of the class formerly oppressed.

AGES OF COMMITTED CHILDREN.

The ages of the 184 children committed permanently were as shown in the following table:

	Ages of children in years.																	Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
White:																		
Boys.....	2	2		2	2	2				2	2	5	4	4	6		5	42
Girls.....	4		4					2		2	4	4		4		2		26
Total.....	6	2	4	2	2	2		2		4	6	10	4	8	6	2	8	68
Colored:																		
Boys.....	2	8	5	2	2	6		4	6	10	8	10	4	6	8	4	2	86
Girls.....	2	4		2		2	2		2	4			2		2	4	2	28
Total.....	4	12	6	4	2	8	2	4	8	14	8	10	6	6	10	8	4	116
Grand total....	10	14	10	6	4	10	2	6	8	18	14	20	10	14	16	10	12	148

The percentages of the several ages were as shown in the following tables:

Age in years.	Per cent.	Age in years.	Per cent.
0.....	5.4	9.....	9.8
1.....	7.6	10.....	7.6
2.....	5.4	11.....	11.0
3.....	3.3	12.....	5.4
4.....	2.2	13.....	7.6
5.....	5.4	14.....	8.7
6.....	1.1	15.....	5.4
7.....	3.3	16.....	6.5
8.....	4.3		
0 to 8....	38.0	9 to 16..	62.0

Three-year periods, except 0 to 1, which is for 2 years:

Age in years.	Per cent.	Age in years.	Per cent.
0 to 1...	13.0	8 to 10.	21.7
2 to 4...	10.9	11 to 13.	24.0
5 to 7...	9.8	14 to 16.	20.6
0 to 7...	33.7	8 to 16.	66.3

Four-year periods, except 0 to 4, which is for 5 years:

Age in years.	Per cent.	Age in years.	Per cent.
0 to 4...	23.9	9 to 12.	33.8
5 to 8...	14.1	13 to 16.	28.2
0 to 8...	38.0	9 to 16.	62.0

The ages of the 128 children committed permanently for destitution were as shown in the following tables:

	Ages of children in years.																	Total.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
White:																		
Boys.....	2	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	2	.....	4	.....	2	26
Girls.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	4	.....	2	.....	26
Total.....	6	2	4	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	4	6	8	2	4	4	2	2	52
Colored:																		
Boys.....	2		6	2	2	6	.....	4	4	4	4	8	.....	2	2	.....	.....	54
Girls.....	2	4	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	22
Total.....	4	12	6	4	2	8	2	4	6	8	4	8	.....	2	4	2	.....	76
Grand total....	10	14	10	6	4	10	2	6	6	12	10	16	2	6	8	4	2	128

The percentages of the several ages were as shown in the following tables:

Age in years.	Per cent.	Age in years.	Per cent.
0.....	7.8	9.....	9.4
1.....	10.9	10.....	7.8
2.....	7.8	11.....	12.5
3.....	4.7	12.....	1.6
4.....	3.1	13.....	4.7
5.....	7.8	14.....	6.2
6.....	1.6	15.....	3.1
7.....	4.7	16.....	1.6
8.....	4.7		
0 to 8...	53.1	9 to 16..	46.9

Three-year periods, except 0 to 1, which is for two years:

Age in years.	Per cent.	Age in years.	Per cent.
0 to 1..	18.7	8 to 10..	21.9
2 to 4..	15.6	11 to 13..	18.8
5 to 7..	14.1	14 to 16..	10.9
0 to 7..	48.4	8 to 16..	51.6

Four-year periods, except 0 to 4, which is for five years:

Age in years.	Per cent.	Age in years.	Per cent.
0 to 4..	34.3	9 to 12..	31.3
5 to 8..	18.8	13 to 16..	15.6
0 to 8..	53.1	9 to 16..	46.9

Of the 20 children committed permanently for being incorrigible, 2 were white boys, aged 16 and 16; no white girls; 16 colored boys, aged 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15; and 2 colored girls, aged 16 and 16.

Of the 8 boys committed permanently for being disorderly, 6 were white, aged 11, 11, 13, 13, 14, and 14; and 2 colored, aged 12 and 12.

Of the 22 boys committed permanently for larceny, 8 were white, aged 12, 12, 13, 13, 16, 16, 16, and 16; and 14 colored, aged 9, 9, 9, 9, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 13, 14, 14, 16, and 16.

The 2 boys committed permanently for truancy were colored, aged 13 and 13.

Of the 4 children committed permanently for violation of probation, 2 were colored boys, aged 10 and 10; and 2 were colored girls, aged 15 and 15.

The ages of the 54 children committed temporarily were as shown in the following table:

	Ages of children in years.																	Total.
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
White:																		
Boys.....	0	4				2							2		4			18
Girls.....	2			2	2	4		2										10
Total.....	8	4		2	2	6		2					2		4			28
Colored:																		
Boys.....			2				2		2		2		2	8		2		22
Girls.....			2							2								4
Total.....			4				2		2	2	2		2	8		2		26
Grand total....	8	4	4	2	2	6	2	2	2	2	2		4	8	4	2		54

The percentages of the several ages were as shown in the following tables:

Age in years.	Per cent.	Age in years.	Per cent.
0.....	14.8	9.....	3.7
1.....	7.4	10.....	3.7
2.....	7.4	11.....	
3.....	3.7	12.....	7.4
4.....	3.7	13.....	14.8
5.....	11.2	14.....	7.4
6.....	3.7	15.....	3.7
7.....	3.7	16.....	
8.....	3.7		
0 to 8...	59.3	9 to 16..	40.7

Three-year periods, except 0 to 1, which is for 2 years:

Age in years.	Per cent.	Age in years.	Per cent.
0 to 1...	22.2	8 to 10..	11.1
2 to 4...	14.8	11 to 13..	22.2
5 to 7...	18.6	14 to 16..	11.1
0 to 7...	55.6	8 to 16..	44.4

Four-year periods, except 0 to 4, which is for 5 years:

Age in years.	Per cent.	Age in years.	Per cent.
0 to 4..	37.0	9 to 12..	14.8
5 to 8..	22.3	13 to 16..	25.9
0 to 8..	59.3	9 to 16..	40.7

The ages of 40 children committed temporarily for destitution were as shown in the following table:

	Ages of children in years.																	Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
White:																		
Boys.....	6	4				2									2			14
Girls.....	2			2	2	2		2										10
Total.....	8	4		2	2	4		2							2			24
Colored:																		
Boys.....			2				2	2			2					2		10
Girls.....			2			2				2								6
Total.....			4			2	2	2		2	2					2		16
Grand total....	8	4	4	2	2	6	2	4		2	2				2	2		40

Of the 4 children committed temporarily for being incorrigible, all were colored boys, aged 13.

Of the 4 children committed temporarily for larceny, 2 were white boys, aged 12, and 2 were colored boys aged 13.

The 4 children committed temporarily for truancy were all colored boys, aged 12, 12, 13, and 13.

The 2 children committed temporarily for vagrancy were both white boys, aged 14.

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Of the 184 children committed permanently, 128 were committed for being destitute of a suitable home, 8 for being disorderly, 20 for being incorrigible, 22 for larceny, 2 for truancy, and 4 for violation of probation, as specified in the following table:

	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
Destitution.....	26	26	54	22	52	76	80	48	128
Disorderly.....	6		2		6	2	8		8
Incorrigible.....	2		16	2	2	18	18	2	20
Larceny.....	8		12	2	8	14	20	2	22
Truancy.....			2			2	2		2
Violation of probation.....			2	2		4	2	2	4
Total.....	42	26	88	28	68	116	130	54	184

The reasons for removing from their homes for permanent commitment the 94 children living with one or both parents in 76 families were as follows:

	Families.	Children
Home unfit, morally or sanitarly.....	14	16
Poverty of home.....	16	22
Parents removed from home.....	4	12
Children disorderly.....	8	8
Children incorrigible.....	12	14
Larceny.....	18	18
Truancy.....	2	2
Violation of probation.....	2	2
Total.....	76	94

The reasons for removing from their homes, if they had any, for permanent commitment the 90 children not living with a parent were as follows:

	Families.	Children.
Home unfit, morally or sanitarly.....	2	2
Poverty of home.....	16	26
Parents removed from home.....	6	20
No home.....	20	28
Board unpaid.....	2	2
Children incorrigible.....	6	6
Larceny.....	4	4
Violation of probation.....	2	2
Total.....	58	90

Forty children were committed temporarily for being destitute of a suitable home, 4 for being incorrigible, 4 for larceny, 4 for truancy, and 2 for vagrancy, as specified in the following table:

	White.		Colored.		White.	Colored.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
Destitution.....	14	10	10	6	24	16	24	16	40
Incorrigible.....			4			4	4		4
Larceny.....	2		2		2	2	4		4
Truancy.....			4			4	4		4
Vagrancy.....	2				2		2		2
Total.....	18	10	20	6	28	26	38	16	54

The reasons for removing from their homes for temporary commitment the 30 children living with one or both parents in 22 families were as follows:

	Families.	Children.
Home unfit, morally or sanitarly.....	2	2
Poverty of home.....	4	10
Parents removed from home.....	2	4
Children incorrigible.....	4	4
Larceny.....	4	4
Truancy.....	4	4
Vagrancy.....	2	2
Total.....	22	30

The reasons for removing from their homes, if they had any, for temporary commitment, the 24 children, of 20 families, not living with a parent, were as follows:

	Families.	Children.
Home unfit, morally or sanitarly.....	2	2
Home broken up.....	2	4
Board unpaid.....	10	10
No home.....	4	6
Children abandoned.....	2	2
Total.....	20	24

The 238 children committed permanently or temporarily belonged to 176 families, and of these children 168 belonging to 108 families were committed as being destitute of a suitable home. This involves 71 per cent of the children and 61 per cent of the families. Of these 108 unsuitable homes, 36, constituting 33 per cent, are reported as unsuitable merely because of the poverty of parents. If this be accepted as the only and efficient cause, the remedy lies in providing against the poverty of parents. Poverty results from so many causes, ranging from voluntary neglect, on the one hand, to provide for the maintenance of the family, to deprivation, on the other hand, of ability to make provision for maintenance, that it would carry the writer too far afield, in the present instance, to discuss the remedies appropriate to the different circumstances. Several of the circumstances were enumerated in the corresponding discussion last year.

Twenty of these 108 homes, constituting 19 per cent, were reported as unfit morally or sanitarly. These causes of unfitness are so diverse that they can not well be discussed together. As was remarked last year, immorality in the parent is not inconsistent with the possession of ample pecuniary means to support a family. The insanitariness of a home may result from inexcusable neglect on the part of householders, but is probably due, in most cases, to inability of the householder to own or hire a more sanitary dwelling. To this extent poverty may also be alleged as the cause of unfitness.

Parents of 12 families were removed from the home, either for detention in some place of correction or for hospital treatment. Children of 12 families were boarded out, but board had not been paid; children of 24 families were reported not to have any home, and children of 2 families to have been abandoned. These 50 families constitute 46 per cent of the cases in which the children were committed for being destitute of a suitable home. In those cases in which the parents are adequately accounted for there appears to be no recourse but public or private assumption of the care of the children. Where, however, parents have willfully neglected their duty to their children, the remedy is to apply such pressure to the parents as to cause them to fulfill their obligations.

Eight children of 8 families were committed for being disorderly; 6 of 6 families for truancy; 2 of 2 families for vagrancy; 10 of 10 families for larceny; and 24 of 22 families for incorrigibility. These causes, with the exception to some degree of incorrigibility, are so much more likely to be due to personal than to family conditions, that the remedies for them are in the realm of personal rather than of social reform. It can hardly be doubted, however, that parents would be able to correct or to prevent in a large measure the delinquencies of the children if they would attend to their duty.

HISTORY AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF FAMILIES.

The circumstances of the 134 families from which children were committed permanently were as follows, as regards parental care:

	Families.
Both parents dead.....	12
Father and mother unknown, or their addresses unknown.....	16
Father dead, mother's address unknown.....	4
Father's address unknown, mother dead.....	4
Father's address known, but children not living with father; mother dead..	6
Father dead; mother's address known, but children not living with mother.	4
Father's address unknown; mother's address known, but children not living with mother.....	4
Addresses of both parents known, but children not living with parents.....	12

	Families.
Father dead, children living with mother.....	12
Father's address unknown, children living with mother.....	30
Mother dead, children living with father.....	8
Father not living at home, children living with mother.....	6
Both parents at home, and children living with them.....	16
Total.....	134

In the case of 62 families, 94 children were not living with either father or mother; in the case of 8 families, 10 children were living with father and not with mother; in the case of 48 families, 64 children were living with mother and not with father; and in the case of 16 families, 16 children were living with both parents.

The homes, or lack of homes, of 94 children not living with either father or mother, were as follows:

	Families.	Children.
With grandmother.....	2	2
With uncle or aunt.....	6	6
With sister or brother.....	4	4
In foster homes.....	8	8
Boarded out.....	4	8
Without home.....	38	66
Total.....	62	94

The mother's residence was not known in 20 cases; the mother was dead in 30 cases. The mother's address was known but her children were not living with her in 20 cases.

The mother was living at home with the children in 64 cases.

The fathers were dead in 32 cases.

The fathers had deserted their wives, and it was not known where the fathers were in 54 cases.

The mothers had not been married to the fathers in 32 cases and in 26 of these cases the fathers were unknown, or if it was known who they were, it was not known where they were.

The circumstances of the 42 families from which 54 children were committed temporarily, were, as regards parental care, as follows:

	Families.
Father and mother unknown, or their addresses unknown.....	10
Father dead; mother's address known, but children not living with mother.....	4
Addresses of both parents known, but children not living with parents..	6
Father dead; children living with mother.....	6
Father's address unknown; children living with mother.....	2
Mother dead; children living with father.....	2
Mother not living at home; children living with father.....	2
Father not living at home; children living with mother.....	4
Both parents at home, and children living with them.....	6
Total.....	42

Thirty children, belonging to 22 families, were living with one or both parents; and 24 children, belonging to 20 families, were not living with either parent.

Four children, belonging to 4 families, were living with the father and not with the mother; 16 children, belonging to 10 families, were living with the mother and not with the father; and 10 children, belonging to 6 families, were living with both parents.

The homes, or lack of homes, of the 24 children not living with either parents, were as follows:

	Families.	Children.
In foster homes.....	2	2
Boarded out.....	10	12
Without home.....	8	10
Total.....	20	24

The mother's residence was not known in 10 cases; the mother was dead in 2 cases.

The mother's addresses known, but her children not living with her in 12 cases.

The mother was living at home with the children in 18 cases.

The fathers were dead in 10 cases.

The fathers had deserted the mothers, and it was not known where the fathers were, in 12 cases.

Forty-two children, of 32 families, had married parents; and 12 children, of 10 families, had parents not married.

For death or disability of parents of course there is no other recourse than the assumption of the functions of child caring by other parties. Personal care the parents can no longer give; unless provision has been made by life insurance or other form of inheritance for the material support of the children this function must also be assumed by others. Compulsory insurance and mothers' pensions, are amongst the remedies available.

The large number of cases in which it is not known who or where are the parents or who is or where is one of the parents, indicating abandonment, even though the child be not a foundling, shows a cause of destitution of children that greatly needs correction. This phase of abandonment is not pronounced in the case of fathers, who can more readily practice it. While it should find its preventive in moral reform it is susceptible to limitation also by the legal imposition of greater responsibility upon parents. The law is more solicitous of the protection of property than of human rights. A person who steals a few dollars and flees is pursued even into other jurisdictions and brought home for punishment or restriction, when the authorities of other jurisdictions will honor requisitions for the purpose. It is in a much more limited way that fleeing to escape the obligations of parenthood is restricted, or even that the obligations of parenthood are enforced at home. Parenthood not only imposes the most sacred obligations upon parents, but is one of the most imperative necessities of the state, for without it the state would perish. It should be guarded in every direction.

The union of man and woman, for the begetting of children, is in the order of nature, or differently expressed, is an ordinance of God. The provision that this union shall be considered illegitimate unless it is preceded by the performance of a certain ceremonial, prescribed by statute, is an ordinance of man. This attribute of illegitimacy may be considered further. As it affects the man or the woman, or both, it may well be that they shall be held to the human law, for the welfare of the state. They bear the responsibility for their acts. But the children who result from this union are not responsible for any violation of human law by their parents, and no penalties for such violation should be visited upon them. In other words, their birth is as legitimate, under divine law, as that of children whose parents conformed to the human law, and their rights, with relation to their parents and the state, are as great as those of other children.

The law to some extent holds the parents of a child, born of a union which has been entered with under the provisions of the human laws relating to marriage, to be responsible for the caretaking of that child; the father responsible as well as the mother; but usually it makes an exception, especially in the case of the father, if the child has been born out of legal wedlock. This exception, it appears to me, is due largely to the fact that men have been in the main the lawmakers, and have made the law to suit their convenience rather than that of the woman or the children. Furthermore, our law is derived largely from that of England, which lays great stress upon the preservation of clear lines of inheritance of title and property; to insert into it the uncertainties of proof of male parentage of children when parents had not been married under the human law before the birth of the children would confuse the questions of inheritance if rights of inheritance were made dependent upon marriage of parents.

Holding the law of nature, or of God, to be superior to that of man, I believe that proof of cohabitation should be more efficacious than proof of ceremonial to establish the fact of marriage, and to impose upon the participants all the responsibilities which exist under the law of marriage. Many and various attempts have been made to cure what is called the social evil, but I believe none have been and none would be more efficacious than a law that any man or woman who was proven to have cohabitated with another had thereby married that other; that if not otherwise married that marriage was valid under the law, in all matters relating to personal and property rights, as if it had been contracted under otherwise recognized laws respecting marriage; and that if either of the parties was already otherwise married, the penalties for cohabitation should be the same as for polygamy or polyandry; but in either event, the rights of children resulting from such cohabitation should be the same as those of children born of legal marriage.

One may see readily what a check such a provision would put upon intercourse of the sexes now held to be illicit, and what a protection it would extend to the children.

The following part of this discussion relates to matters not discussed in last year's report. Therefore no comparisons with last year can be made, and there is no occasion to double the figures of the present three months as has been done in the earlier part of the present discussion to facilitate comparisons of this year's with last year's data.

A list of subjects to which the monthly reports of the agent are devoted was given in connection with the former discussion and the arrangement of this list is utilized in the main below.

The board attains its highest usefulness if it removes the children from unnatural and unfavorable conditions and replaces them in natural and favorable conditions. There can be no doubt that the most natural and favorable condition for a child is that of incorporation into the home life of a good family. The board therefore endeavors to find a good home for each child under its care. So to place children is a task which often does not find a ready solution. Incidental to the finding of the best home practicable for the child is the endeavor to remove the child from public expense. Free homes are therefore sought. Prominent amongst these are the homes of relatives or friends, whose interest in the children is such that they are willing to assume the costs of maintenance. This saving of public expense is subordinated, however, to the assurance that the homes will be beneficial to the children. Therefore many trials are made, in shifting children from one free home to another, and in necessary cases they are removed from free homes and returned temporarily to expense until a suitable home is found.

Where free homes with relatives or friends are not available, homes may be found amongst strangers where the children are placed under a contract which assures them proper maintenance and education and a moderate compensation when they reach the age of usefulness. It is usually provided that this compensation shall amount to \$50, to be paid in annual installments from an initial period until the child becomes 18 years old. Such contracts are called indenture contracts.

In numerous cases the children are so adapted for usefulness when received by the board or at some later time, that they can find employment at regular wages, and contracts to insure the payment of such wages are called apprentice contracts.

In the cases mentioned above the board retains its guardianship over the children, with right to recall and replace them. In some cases, where children are sought for adoption, and trial shows the likelihood that they will benefit thereby, the board consents to relinquish its guardianship upon the consummation of an act of adoption before a competent court.

Preliminary to the finding of free homes the children must be maintained in homes where board is paid or in institutions. In some of these institutions the children are maintained at the expense of the institution. This expense is either public or private. Where it is private the institutions are maintained by endowments or by contributions not in the form of taxation. Where it is public, the institution itself may be controlled by the Government and appropriations be made to it. At other institutions the children are maintained on contract. In some cases the contract with them is made by the Board of Charities; in other cases by the Board of Children's Guardians. It is only in the last-mentioned case that the expense of maintaining children in institutions is borne by the Board of Children's Guardians. This board bears all the expense of the maintenance of children in boarding homes.

COLOR, SEX, AND AGES OF WARDS PLACED IN FREE HOMES.

Ninety-nine wards were placed in free homes in the three months. Of these 28 were white and 71 colored; 67 boys and 32 girls; 20 white boys, 8 white girls; 48 colored boys, 23 colored girls.

Two were placed directly from commitment; 1 on trial with friends, and 1 on indenture.

Fifteen were removed from trial with relatives or friends; 10 to trial with relatives or friends, and 5 apprenticed.

Three were removed from trial for indenture; 2 to trial with relatives or friends, and 1 on trial for indenture.

One was removed from trial for adoption and placed on trial with relatives or friends.

Three were removed from indentured homes and apprenticed.

Five were removed from apprenticeship; 4 to trial with relatives or friends, and 1 to apprenticeship.

Eleven were recovered from having absconded; 9 of them were placed on trial with relatives or friends, and 2 were apprenticed.

Twenty-nine were removed from institutions where payments for maintenance were made by the board; 21 of them were placed on trial with relatives or friends; 4 on trial for indenture, 2 on trial for adoption, and 2 apprenticed.

Twenty-four were removed from boarding homes; 14 of them placed on trial with relatives or friends, 6 on trial for indenture, 3 on trial for adoption, and 1 apprenticed.

Three were removed from institutions where payments for maintenance were not made by the board; 1 on trial with relatives or friends; 1 on trial for adoption, and 1 apprenticed.

The number of children placed on trial with relatives or friends was 66; on trial for indenture, 12; on trial for adoption, 6; apprenticed, 15.

Of the children placed on trial with relatives or friends, 12 were white boys, aged 1, 1, 11, 11, 14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 16, 18, 18; 5 were white girls, aged 13, 15, 17, 17, 17; 35 were colored boys, aged 1, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 12, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 20; 14 were colored girls, aged 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16.

Of the children placed on trial for adoption, 1 was a white boy, aged 9; 1 a colored boy, aged 9; and 4 were colored girls, aged, 5 months, 10 months, 6 years, and 9 years.

Of the children placed on trial for indenture, 2 were white boys, aged 12, 13; 6 were colored boys, aged 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13; 4 were colored girls, aged 9, 10, 12, 13.

Of the children apprenticed, 5 were white boys, aged 16, 16, 16, 18, 19; 3 were white girls, aged 16, 17, 17; 5 were colored boys, aged 17, 18, 18, 20, 20; 2 were colored girls, aged 15, 17.

Of the children placed in free homes on commitment, 1 was a colored boy, aged 13, and 1 a colored girl, aged 1.

Of the children removed from trial with relatives or friends, 3 were white boys, aged 16, 16, 18; 3 were white girls, aged 13, 15, 17; 8 were colored boys, aged 15, 16, 16, 18, 18, 20, 20, 20; 1 was a colored girl, aged 15.

Of the children removed from indenture, 2 were colored boys, aged 10 and 14; 1 was a colored girl, aged 10.

One colored girl, aged 7, was removed from trial for adoption.

Of the children removed from apprenticeship, 2 were white boys, aged 18, 19; 3 were colored boys, aged 17, 17, 20.

Of the absconders recovered, 4 were white boys, aged 15, 16, 16, 16; 5 were colored boys, aged 14, 16, 16, 17, 19; 2 were colored girls, aged 12, 16.

Of the children removed from pay institutions, 8 were white boys, aged 1, 9, 11, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18; 4 were white girls, aged 16, 17, 17, 17; 9 were colored boys, aged 9, 9, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 17; 8 were colored girls, aged 9, 9, 11, 13, 13, 14, 15, 15.

Of the children removed from boarding homes, 2 were white boys, aged 1, 14; 14 were colored boys, aged 1, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12; 8 were colored girls, aged 5 months, 10 months, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17 years.

Of the children removed from free institutions, 1 was a white boy, aged 16; 3 were colored boys, aged 5, 9, 14; 2 were colored girls, aged 10, 15.

COLORS, SEX, AND AGES OF WARDS TRANSFERRED FROM FREE HOMES OR FREE INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT TO PLACEMENTS ON EXPENSE.

Thirty-eight wards were returned from free homes or free institutional placement to placement on expense. Twelve of these were white, and 26 colored; 16 boys and 22 girls; 7 white boys, 5 white girls, 9 colored boys, and 17 colored girls.

Ten were removed from trial with relatives or friends; 6 to a pay institution, and 4 to boarding homes.

One was removed from trial for indenture to a pay institution.

One was removed from trial for adoption to a boarding home.

Five were removed from apprenticeship; 1 to a pay institution, and 4 to boarding homes.

One was removed from indenture to a pay institution.

Ten were removed from free institutions; 6 to pay institutions, and 4 to boarding homes.

Nine absconders were recovered, 8 of them placed in pay institutions, and 1 in a boarding home.

The number of children returned from free homes to pay institutions was 24, and those returned to boarding homes were 14.

Of children returned to pay institutions from trial with relatives or friends 3 were white boys, aged 7, 13, 15; 2 were colored boys, aged 9, 11; 1 was a colored girl, aged 16; 1 white boy was returned from trial for indenture, aged 15; 2 colored girls were returned from indenture, aged 14, 17; 1 colored girl was returned from apprenticeship, aged 14.

Of children returned from free institutions 1 was a white boy, aged 13; 3 were white girls, aged 5, 7, 8; 2 were colored boys, aged 12, 17.

One may see readily what a check such a provision would put upon intercourse of the sexes now held to be illicit, and what a protection it would extend to the children.

The following part of this discussion relates to matters not discussed in last year's report. Therefore no comparisons with last year can be made, and there is no occasion to double the figures of the present three months as has been done in the earlier part of the present discussion to facilitate comparisons of this year's with last year's data.

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Where free homes with relatives or friends are not available, homes may be found amongst strangers where the children are placed under a contract which assures them proper maintenance and education and a moderate compensation when they reach the age of usefulness. It is usually provided that this compensation shall amount to \$50, to be paid in annual installments from an initial period until the child becomes 18 years old. Such contracts are called indenture contracts.

In numerous cases the children are so adapted for usefulness when received by the board or at some later time, that they can find employment at regular wages, and contracts to insure the payment of such wages are called apprentice contracts.

In the cases mentioned above the board retains its guardianship over the children, with right to recall and replace them. In some cases, where children are sought for adoption, and trial shows the likelihood that they will benefit thereby, the board consents to relinquish its guardianship upon the consummation of an act of adoption before a competent court.

Preliminary to the finding of free homes the children must be maintained in homes where board is paid or in institutions. In some of these institutions the children are maintained at the expense of the institution. This expense is either public or private. Where it is private the institutions are maintained by endowments or by contributions not in the form of taxation. Where it is public, the institution itself may be controlled by the Government and appropriations be made to it. At other institutions the children are maintained on contract. In some cases the contract with them is made by the Board of Charities; in other cases by the Board of Children's Guardians. It is only in the last-mentioned case that the expense of maintaining children in institutions is borne by the Board of Children's Guardians. This board bears all the expense of the maintenance of children in boarding homes.

COLOR, SEX, AND AGES OF WARDS PLACED IN FREE HOMES.

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Fifteen were removed from trial with relatives or friends; 10 to trial with relatives or friends, and 5 apprenticed.

Three were removed from trial for indenture; 2 to trial with relatives or friends, and 1 on trial for indenture.

One was removed from trial for adoption and placed on trial with relatives or friends.

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Five were removed from apprenticeship; 4 to trial with relatives or friends, and 1 to apprenticeship.

Eleven were recovered from having absconded; 9 of them were placed on trial with relatives or friends, and 2 were apprenticed.

Twenty-nine were removed from institutions where payments for maintenance were made by the board; 21 of them were placed on trial with relatives or friends; 4 on trial for indenture, 2 on trial for adoption, and 2 apprenticed.

Twenty-four were removed from boarding homes; 14 of them placed on trial with relatives or friends, 6 on trial for indenture, 3 on trial for adoption, and 1 apprenticed.

Three were removed from institutions where payments for maintenance were not made by the board; 1 on trial with relatives or friends; 1 on trial for adoption, and 1 apprenticed.

The number of children placed on trial with relatives or friends was 66; on trial for indenture, 12; on trial for adoption, 6; apprenticed, 15.

Of the children placed on trial with relatives or friends, 12 were white boys, aged 1, 1, 11, 11, 14, 14, 15, 16, 16, 16, 18, 18; 5 were white girls, aged 13, 15, 17, 17, 17; 35 were colored boys, aged 1, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 9, 9, 10, 12, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 19, 20, 20; 14 were colored girls, aged 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 14, 15, 15, 15, 15, 16.

Of the children placed on trial for adoption, 1 was a white boy, aged 9; 1 a colored boy, aged 9; and 4 were colored girls, aged, 5 months, 10 months, 6 years, and 9 years.

Of the children placed on trial for indenture, 2 were white boys, aged 12, 13; 6 were colored boys, aged 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 13; 4 were colored girls, aged 9, 10, 12, 13.

Of the children apprenticed, 5 were white boys, aged 16, 16, 16, 18, 19; 3 were white girls, aged 16, 17, 17; 5 were colored boys, aged 17, 18, 18, 20, 20; 2 were colored girls, aged 15, 17.

Of the children placed in free homes on commitment, 1 was a colored boy, aged 13, and 1 a colored girl, aged 1.

Of the children removed from trial with relatives or friends, 3 were white boys, aged 16, 16, 18; 3 were white girls, aged 13, 15, 17; 8 were colored boys, aged 15, 16, 16, 18, 18, 20, 20, 20; 1 was a colored girl, aged 15.

Of the children removed from indenture, 2 were colored boys, aged 10 and 14; 1 was a colored girl, aged 10.

One colored girl, aged 7, was removed from trial for adoption.

Of the children removed from apprenticeship, 2 were white boys, aged 18, 19; 3 were colored boys, aged 17, 17, 20.

Of the absconders recovered, 4 were white boys, aged 15, 16, 16, 16; 5 were colored boys, aged 14, 16, 16, 17, 19; 2 were colored girls, aged 12, 16.

Of the children removed from pay institutions, 8 were white boys, aged 1, 9, 11, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18; 4 were white girls, aged 16, 17, 17, 17; 9 were colored boys, aged 9, 9, 12, 14, 14, 14, 14, 15, 17; 8 were colored girls, aged 9, 9, 11, 13, 13, 14, 15, 15.

Of the children removed from boarding homes, 2 were white boys, aged 1, 14; 14 were colored boys, aged 1, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12; 8 were colored girls, aged 5 months, 10 months, 6, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17 years.

Of the children removed from free institutions, 1 was a white boy, aged 16; 3 were colored boys, aged 5, 9, 14; 2 were colored girls, aged 10, 15.

COLORS, SEX, AND AGES OF WARDS TRANSFERRED FROM FREE HOMES OR FREE INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT TO PLACEMENTS ON EXPENSE.

Thirty-eight wards were returned from free homes or free institutional placement to placement on expense. Twelve of these were white, and 26 colored; 16 boys and 22 girls; 7 white boys, 5 white girls, 9 colored boys, and 17 colored girls.

Ten were removed from trial with relatives or friends; 6 to a pay institution, and 4 to boarding homes.

One was removed from trial for indenture to a pay institution.

One was removed from trial for adoption to a boarding home.

Five were removed from apprenticeship; 1 to a pay institution, and 4 to boarding homes.

One was removed from indenture to a pay institution.

Ten were removed from free institutions; 6 to pay institutions, and 4 to boarding homes.

Nine absconders were recovered, 8 of them placed in pay institutions, and 1 in a boarding home.

The number of children returned from free homes to pay institutions was 24, and those returned to boarding homes were 14.

Of children returned to pay institutions from trial with relatives or friends 3 were white boys, aged 7, 13, 15; 2 were colored boys, aged 9, 11; 1 was a colored girl, aged 16; 1 white boy was returned from trial for indenture, aged 15; 2 colored girls were returned from indenture, aged 14, 17; 1 colored girl was returned from apprenticeship, aged 14.

Of children returned from free institutions 1 was a white boy, aged 13; 3 were white girls, aged 5, 7, 8; 2 were colored boys, aged 12, 17.

Of absconders recovered 2 were white boys, aged 11, 15; 3 were colored boys, aged 8, 9, 11; 3 were colored girls, aged 14, 15, 15.

Of children returned to boarding homes from trial with relatives or friends 2 were colored boys, aged 10, 17; 2 were colored girls, aged 1, 16; 1 white girl, aged 6, was returned from trial for adoption; 4 colored girls, aged 16, 16, 16, 17, were returned from apprenticeship; 1 white girl, aged 1, and 3 colored girls, aged 1, 11, 16, were returned from free institutions; 1 colored girl, aged 16, was recovered from absconding.

In addition to the placements of children as enumerated above in institutions and homes where board is paid, 21 children were placed, under the sanction of the secretary of the board, in boarding homes, in many cases only for a few days, pending transfer of these children to more permanent homes. This movement of children is of little importance, but has to be reported upon for action by the board in order that payments for such placements may be legitimized.

Four of these children were white and 17 colored; 11 boys and 10 girls; 3 white boys, 1 white girl; 8 colored boys and 9 colored girls. Fourteen were placed at the rate of \$10 per month, 3 at the rate of \$11 per month, and 4 at the rate of 50 cents per day. Also 2 white boys paid for their own board in an institution, 1 at the rate of \$12 per month and the other at the rate of 50 cents per day.

Items thus far considered are those upon which report is made monthly by the agent to the executive committee. They are largely matters of detail and involve particularly the consideration of the children as individuals. The report which the agent makes monthly to the board is largely a summary, and deals with the children by classes except where for special reasons individual consideration is desirable as, for instance, when it is recommended that children be given in adoption, that indenture contracts be modified, or moneys held to the credit of children be expended or be given to the children to spend or to husband. The matters considered below are those which form the subjects of the agent's reports to the board.

NUMBER OF CASES COMING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE OFFICE FOR RECEPTION AND INVESTIGATION, AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THESE CASES.

During the three months, October to December, 1913, inclusive, 222 cases, involving 414 children, came to the consideration of the office. This summary is made on the basis of regarding each case anew in each month when consideration is given. Thus, in October, 1913, 42 cases, involving 75 children, were considered, which had been considered but not disposed of in a previous month. At the same time 34 cases, involving 52 children, came up for consideration the first time. In November 39 old cases, involving 73 children, were considered additionally, and 29 cases, involving 56 children, came up anew. In December 45 cases, involving 92 children, were considered additionally, and 33 cases, involving 66 children, came up anew. In January, 1914, 45 cases, involving 83 children, remained from the previous month or months, still under consideration. The number of new cases coming up for consideration in the three months, October to December, was 96, involving 174 children.

DISPOSITION OF THE ABOVE ENUMERATED CASES AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED.

After investigation of the applications made as above to have the board take charge of children disposition of the cases was made as follows:

	Applications.					
	New.		Old.		Total.	
	Fam- ilies.	Chil- dren.	Fam- ilies.	Chil- dren.	Fam- ilies.	Chil- dren.
Private arrangement.....	31	53	51	108	82	161
Not dependent.....	22	25	27	47	49	72
Address unknown.....			2	2	2	2
Nonresident.....	8	15	2	2	8	17
Dropped by applicant.....	4	6	6	10	10	16
Referred to other agencies for final adjustment.....	16	44	17	40	33	84
Committed permanently.....	9	18	11	14	20	32
Committed temporarily.....	7	9	6	11	13	20
Temporary care given.....			1	3	1	3
Continued by court.....			1	1	1	1
Withdrawn.....	1	4	1	1	2	5
Not found.....			1	1	1	1
Total.....	96	174	126	240	222	414

NUMBER OF CASES AWAITING ADJUSTMENT AT THE END OF THE MONTH, AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED.

A consideration of the number of cases awaiting adjustment at the end of the month gives some idea of the degree to which consideration is carried to completion within the month in which it is begun. Thus, of the 34 new cases which came in during October, 1913, involving 52 children, 13 cases, involving 22 children, were carried over; of the 29 new cases in November, involving 73 children, 10 cases, involving 24 children, were carried over; and of the 33 new cases in December, involving 66 children, 18 cases, involving 29 children, were carried over. Of the 42 old cases (75 children), in October, 4 cases (14 children) were carried over; of the 39 old cases (73 children), in November, 11 cases (21 children) were carried over; and of the 45 old cases (92 children) in December, 7 (8 children) were carried over. On the average, therefore, about 56 per cent of the cases are disposed of in the first month, and 82 per cent by the end of the second month.

NUMBER OF CASES OF WARDS UNDER COMMITMENT, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY, RECONSIDERED AND INVESTIGATED WITH A VIEW TO RECOMMEND THE DISCHARGE OF THE CHILDREN FROM GUARDIANSHIP, OR THE EXTENSION OF GUARDIANSHIP, IF CONDITIONS PERMIT.

Although permanent commitments give the board control of the children until they reach legal age, without further court action, in some cases it may seem advisable to the board to relinquish guardianship, and return the children to their families. This is mostly due to the rehabilitation of temporarily disqualified families. In cases of temporary commitment, as the limit of term approaches, it is advisable to consider whether such a change has come in family circumstances or the character of the children that no further guardianship is needed. Therefore, occasional reconsideration is given in the one class of cases and systematic reconsideration in the other class.

During the three-month period such reconsideration was given in 78 cases, involving 90 children, with results as follows:

Children committed permanently.....	31
Children recommitted temporarily.....	10
Children returned to relatives.....	45
Children committed to National Training School.....	1
Absconders not found.....	3
Total.....	90

NUMBER OF PERMANENT COMMITMENTS, NUMBER ON PETITION FROM OFFICE, AND NUMBER COMMITTED DIRECTLY BY THE COURT.

Twenty-five petitions for commitment, involving 34 children, were made to the court by the office, with the following results:

	Cases.	Children.
Committed permanently.....	15	24
Committed temporarily.....	9	9
Case continued.....	1	1
Total.....	25	34

Six petitions for recommitment, involving 10 children, were made by the office, with the following results:

	Cases.	Children.
Committed permanently.....	5	9
Committed temporarily.....	1	1
Total.....	6	10

In addition to the 33 children committed permanently on petition from the office, 43 were committed directly by the court, and 16 children who had been temporary wards were made permanents.

Of these 21 were white boys and 14 white girls; 43 colored boys and 14 colored girls; 35 white and 57 colored; 64 boys and 28 girls.

Sixty-four of these children were committed as being destitute of a suitable home, and 28 for petty misdemeanors.

The first placements of these children were: In Bruen Home, 7; in Children's Temporary Home, 10; in Columbia Hospital, 4; in House of Detention, 10; in House of the Good Shepherd (for colored girls), Baltimore, 1; in Industrial Home School (for colored children), 6; in Industrial Home School (for white children), 9; in National Colored Home, 4; in National Junior Republic, 2; in Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, 1; in St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, 1; in Washington Asylum Hospital, 1; in Washington Foundling Hospital, 2; in boarding homes, 32; on trial with friends, 2.

NUMBER OF TEMPORARY COMMITMENTS.

Twenty-three temporary commitments were made, 9 on petitions from the office, and 14 directly by the court.

Nine children were taken under care temporarily without court order. Three of these were released without order; one was subsequently committed permanently, and 8 committed temporarily.

Of the children committed temporarily, 8 were white boys, 3 white girls, 9 colored boys, 3 colored girls; 11 white and 12 colored; 17 boys and 6 girls.

CAUSES OF TEMPORARY COMMITMENT.

Sixteen children were committed temporarily for destitution, 2 for larceny, 2 for truancy, 2 for incorrigibility, and 1 for vagrancy.

FIRST PLACEMENTS OF TEMPORARILY COMMITTED CHILDREN.

The first placements of these childrens were: In Bruen Home, 1; in Children's Temporary Home, 1; in House of Detention, 4; in Industrial Home School (for colored children) 1; in Industrial Home School (for white children), 1; in Washington Foundling Hospital, 4; in boarding homes, 9; and with relatives, 1.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN REMAINING AT THE CLOSE OF MONTH OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING MONTH.

Four of the children were committed temporarily during October. One of those received in November and 12 of those received in December remained under care at the end of those months, respectively.

NUMBER OF TEMPORARY WARDS.

The total number of temporary wards held under guardianship at the close of the three months, respectively, and the distribution of these wards are shown in the following table:

1913.	In institutions.			In boarding homes.	On free arrange- ment in homes.	Total.
	Free to the board.		At ex- pense of board.			
	Public.	Private.				
October.....	46	2	44	30	13	135
November.....	40	3	32	24	17	116
December.....	37	5	33	26	11	112

NUMBER OF PERMANENT WARDS.

The total number of permanent wards, at the close of the respective months of October, November, and December, was 1,597, 1,612, and 1,615. The distribution of these children at these dates is shown in the following table, separate tables being made for feeble-minded wards and those not so classed:

Distribution of permanent wards.

WHITE, NOT FEEBLE-MINDED.

	October.	November.	December.
AT EXPENSE OF BOARD.			
Bruen Home.....	46	51	51
House of the Good Shepherd.....	7	6	6
House of Mercy.....	4	4	4
Jewish Foster Home.....	4	4	4
National Junior Republic.....	9	9	9
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	6	7	7
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	16	16	17
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	4	4	4
Boarding homes.....	38	40	37
Total.....	134	141	139
NOT AT EXPENSE OF BOARD.			
Holy Cross Academy.....	1	1	1
Hospitals.....	7	9	9
Industrial Home School.....	70	74	73
Maryland School for the Blind.....	1	1	1
St. John's Orphanage.....	1	1	1
Washington Foundling Asylum.....			2
Absconders.....	29	27	28
Apprenticed.....	25	28	30
Indentured.....	46	45	44
Trial for adoption.....	11	10	10
Trial for indenture.....	13	11	13
Trial with friends or relatives.....	170	165	164
Total.....	374	372	376

COLORED, NOT FEEBLE-MINDED.

AT EXPENSE OF BOARD.			
Children's Temporary Home.....	37	46	47
House of the Good Shepherd (for colored girls), Baltimore.....	10	13	15
Boarding homes.....	236	243	240
Total.....	283	302	302
NOT AT EXPENSE OF BOARD.			
Accomac County Jail.....	1	1	1
Hospitals.....	9	12	11
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	49	46	48
Leesburg Jail.....	1	1	1
National Colored Home.....	49	53	54
Reformatory, Hanover, Va.....	2	2	2
Workhouse.....	1	1	1
Absconders.....	113	116	113
Apprenticed.....	50	49	45
Indentured.....	144	136	131
Trial for adoption.....	50	50	48
Trial for indenture.....	49	50	52
Trial with friends or relatives.....	268	261	273
Total.....	786	778	780

FEEBLE-MINDED WARDS.

White:			
Pennsylvania Training School.....	6	6	6
Virginian Training School.....	2	2	1
Total.....	8	8	7
Colored:			
Miss Susan B. Cook.....	8	8	8
Other boarding homes.....	3	2	2
In institution—not at expense of board or District of Columbia.....	1	1	1
Total.....	12	11	11

FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS UNDER CARE, NOT WARDS.

In addition to the feeble-minded wards of the board, the board had the care of feeble-minded persons, not wards, at the close of the respective months, distributed as shown in the following table:

	October.		November.		December.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
New Jersey Training School.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Pennsylvania Training School.....	35	2	35	2	35	2
Virginian Training School.....	26	.....	26	.....	25	.....
Total.....	65	2	65	2	64	2

Number of free home placements made during each month, and from what previous status.

	October.	November.	December.
Placed on commitment.....	1	1	.....
Transferred from on expense.....	12	5	21
Recovered absconders.....	4	3	4
From one free home to another.....	9	9	27
From one free arrangement to another in same home.....	2	1	3
Total.....	28	19	55

Eight wards were returned from the list of those at no expense to the expense list in October, 15 in November, and 15 in December.

One hundred and two children were thus placed in free homes and 38 removed therefrom, making the net increase in free home placements 64.

NUMBER OF WARDS DISCHARGED, AND CAUSES OF DISCHARGE, BOYS AND GIRLS.

Fifty-six wards were discharged from guardianship during the three months October to December, 1913, as follows:

Wards discharged.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Adopted.....	1	2	3
Attained majority (boys 21, girls 18).....	20	15	35
Died.....	2	3	5
Married.....	.....	1	1
Order set aside.....	5	.....	5
Returned to court (committed to National Training Schools).....	4	3	7
Total.....	32	24	56

One girl was transferred from the ordinary list to the list of feeble-minded children.

ABSCONDERS.

Sixty-seven children absconded during the three months, October to December, 1913, of whom 32 were recovered during the month in which they absconded. This showing, however, is very misleading unless it be explained that in some cases the same child is counted several times as an absconder if it made several escapes, and that the absence of a child from home for one night has been reported as absconding, even though the child was recovered or returned voluntarily the next day, because the record of placements undertakes to account each day for the location of the ward on that day. This account, moreover, does not take cognizance of the recovery of a child in one month who absconded in a previous month.

The more significant figures are those which show that the net number of absconders at the close of 19 years of work, June 30, 1913, was 27 white and 104 colored; and six months later, December 31, 1913, was 28 white and 113 colored.

A more detailed statement of the conditions from which the above-mentioned abscondings took place is given below.

Where from wards absconded, October to December, 1913.

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
Bruen Home.....	1				1		1
Children's Temporary Home.....		6		4		10	10
Industrial Home School (colored).....		14				14	14
Industrial Home School (white).....	17				17		17
National Colored Home.....		1				1	1
National Junior Republic.....	6				6		6
Apprenticed, District of Columbia.....		1				1	1
Apprenticed, Maryland.....		1				1	1
Apprenticed, Virginia.....		1				1	1
At board, District of Columbia.....		2		3		5	5
Indentured, Maryland.....	1				1		1
Indentured, Virginia.....			2		2		2
Trial for indenture, District of Columbia.....	1	2			1	2	3
Trial with friends, District of Columbia.....		1	1		1	1	2
Trial with friends, Maryland.....		1				1	1
Trial with mother.....	1				1		1
Total.....	27	30	3	7	30	37	67

It is well known that children often run away from home with a mere spirit of adventure, having no cause of dissatisfaction with the home other than its homely character. In other ways some children find their home life distasteful. It is not strange that when placed in strange homes there are many more occasions when the children are impelled to abscond. It is the function of the placing officers to endeavor to find homes suitable for the children, and to select children suitable for the several homes respectively. Moreover, when occasions arise in which the children are dissatisfied with their homes it is the function of the placing officers to find out the reason why and to make adjustments. If the children abscond, it is the function of the placing officers to follow the children and recover them. It will be seen therefore how important it is that the placing officers be competent persons, and that they be sufficiently numerous to keep in close touch with the children under their supervision. Many cases of absconding might be prevented, and many more absconders might be recovered if the placing officers were sufficiently numerous to be able to go promptly wherever their services were needed.

NUMBER OF VISITS MADE AND CHILDREN ATTENDED PROFESSIONALLY BY THE BOARD'S PHYSICIAN.

Six hundred and fifteen visits were made professionally by the board's physician; 200 visits in October to 102 children, 205 in November to 117 children, and 210 in December to 111 children. In addition 5 children were examined. But two deaths occurred, one from pneumonia and the other from rachitis. In both cases the child had been badly neglected before receipt, was ill when received, and never improved.

The record of work of the board's physician is one of which any physician would have a right to be proud. Due to her care not only as a physician, but in many cases as at nurse as well, the number of deaths of wards of the board has always been small, and great success has been attained in overcoming the evil consequences of the neglect to which many of the children had been subjected before they were received by the board.

REPORTS OF VISITING INSPECTORS.

One of the two visiting inspectors, besides taking charge of the listing, selecting, and purchasing of the children's outfits of clothing for the season, reported the making of 69 visits to 114 children in 56 boarding and other homes in October; 135 visits to 166 children in November; and 54 visits to 60 children in December; 20 days' office and miscellaneous work and 15 days of annual leave.

The other visiting inspector, newly appointed, to fill a vacancy, did not begin work until November 1. After 6 days of office work, preparing visiting lists and otherwise occupied, she made visits to 191 boarding and other homes in the District in November, visiting 155 wards personally, and 50 visits to boarding and other homes in the District in December, actually visiting 208 wards and getting satisfactory reports of 84 other wards at their homes; attended juvenile court one-half day, and spent another day upon her records and files.

REPORTS OF PLACING OFFICERS.

One of the three placing officers reported 6 white boys and 19 colored boys placed; another, 5 white boys, 9 colored boys, and 8 colored girls, and the third 8 white girls, 3 colored boys, and 11 colored girls.

The transfers of these 69 children were as follows:

From trial with friends or relatives.....	6
From trial for indenture.....	2
From indenture.....	1
From free institution.....	1
From institution free to board but supported by District.....	21
From institution paid by the board.....	13
From boarding homes.....	20
From absconding.....	5
	<hr/>
	69
	<hr/>
To trial with friends or relatives.....	40
To trial for indenture.....	11
To trial for adoption.....	5
To institution at expense of District.....	2
To apprenticeship at wages.....	10
To another city where he belonged.....	1
	<hr/>
	69

One placing officer reports 182 letters received and 191 written; another 188 letters received and 124 written, and the third 176 letters received and 148 written.

SPECIAL MATTERS.

Receipts of moneys to the credit of the indenture funds of the children amounted to \$600.59, and payments to wards from moneys standing to their credit amounted to \$766.96.

Indenture funds of wards are deposited by the agent in a bank with the sanction of the auditor of the district and are drawn upon, with approval of the board, by the agent, through checks signed by the agent and countersigned by the auditor. A part of this deposit is on commercial account, drawing interest at 3 per cent. and a part on certificates drawing interest at 4 per cent. The account at the end of December, 1913, stood:

On deposit, commercial account.....	\$1, 112. 84
On deposit, certificates.....	11, 000. 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	12, 112. 84

The juvenile court under its former control had assumed authority to commit children directly to certain institutions other than the Board of Children's Guardians and the National Training School for Boys and Girls, the cost of maintenance of such children being borne by the Board of Charities, which investigated many of those cases and brought them before the court. This board had repeatedly expressed its opinion that this authority did not rest with the court and the present judge decided soon after his accession to office to the same effect. Therefore the work of investigating such cases for presentation to the court devolved upon the office of this board.

In spite of the desire and effort of the board to place children in homes instead of institutions difficulty has been experienced in securing a sufficient number of homes for white babies and very young children. The board therefore availed itself of the permission of the Board of Charities to place such children in the Washington Home for Foundlings and in St. Ann's Infant Asylum.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE AGENT.

To the Board of Children's Guardians:

I have the honor to submit the agent's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914:

INVESTIGATING WORK.

At the beginning of the year there were 26 cases, involving 52 children, pending investigation and disposition; at the close of the year there were but 12 cases pending, in which 26 children were concerned. There were 1,107 cases investigated, considered, and disposed of during the year. In these cases the interests and welfare of 1,935 children were involved. Included with these were 221 cases of 299 children under temporary commitment, in relation to which the home and other conditions required investigation just prior to the expiration of term of commitment in order that a proper decision might be reached as to the further determination of the cases and disposition of the children.

As may be noted, the average per month of the work done by this department was the investigation of 84 cases involving 161 children. For this work, which included the presentation of cases to the court by petition and personal testimony; the disposition of cases by private and other arrangement, where it was not considered necessary that the court should intervene; a large volume of correspondence and all card records of complaints, reports, and results of investigation, the services of but one person was provided.

PLACING DEPARTMENT.

There was a total of 338 wards placed in private homes during the year by the three placing officers provided for this department of the work of the board. Sixteen of these were placed out with a view to adoption, 59 on indenture, 60 on apprentice, and 203 with relatives and friends. Of these free-home placements 167 were from expense to the board; 100 from institutions where the wards were otherwise on public expense; 46 from other free homes; and 25 were absconded wards recovered and placed. Twenty-four other absconded wards were recovered by these officers and placed in institutions; they also transferred 261 wards from the court or other place of temporary custody or care to boarding or other homes or institutions.

During the year the placing officers made a total of 692 visits to wards placed in private homes in the District, in Virginia, Maryland, and adjoining States, under their special supervision; also, 247 visits to wards in boarding and other homes and institutions, with a view to placement in free homes. They personally visited and investigated family and other essential conditions in 292 private homes from which applications for children had been received, in relation and prior to placement of wards therein.

OTHER VISITING AND SUPERVISION.

During the months of September and October, 1913, there was but one visiting inspector at work in this department, owing to the illness and death of Mrs. K. B. Barlow, one of its employees. The monthly average of the work done by each of the two inspectors throughout the year was 79 visits to 155 wards in 72 boarding and other homes in the District of Columbia. The visiting inspectors made an average of five visits during the year to each of the wards under their special supervision. One of these officers has had the work of the clothing department under her supervision, and the inspection and purchase of necessary clothing for wards of the board has occupied much of her time and greatly interfered with her work of visiting wards and inspecting homes. The other inspector has given special oversight to the matter of burial of wards and newly systematizing the work of the department; and both have been devoting special attention to the important work of investigating and selecting boarding homes in order to obviate former congested conditions in boarding homes and institutions.

MAINTENANCE AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

Receipts:

Maintenance of wards (voluntary payments).....	\$388. 50	
Maintenance of feeble-minded (voluntary payments).....	469. 00	
		<hr/>
Total maintenance.....		\$857. 50
Indenture accounts of wards.....	1, 648. 94	
Apprentice accounts of wards.....	686. 51	
Interest (indenture and apprentice accounts).....	471. 87	
		<hr/>
Total wards' accounts.....		2, 807. 32
		<hr/>
Total receipts.....		3, 664. 82
		<hr/>

Disbursements:

Maintenance (paid to disbursing officer, District of Columbia).....	857. 50
Indenture and apprentice (paid to wards).....	2, 249. 78
	<hr/>
Total.....	3, 107. 28
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Indenture and apprentice funds at the close of the fiscal year 1914:

Amount certificates of deposit, at 4 per cent per annum.....	11, 000. 00
Amount commercial account, subject to check, at 3 per cent interest per annum.....	1, 392. 01
	<hr/>
Total.....	12, 392. 01
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The correctness of this statement of accounts is confirmed and verified by the report made to the auditor of the District by his accountant, who examined and audited these accounts at the close of the fiscal year 1914.

WORK OF EMPLOYEES AND NEEDS OF THE SERVICE.

In relation to these important items the agent respectfully refers to his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, page 32 of the twentieth annual report of the board. All that is there stated and in the report therein referred to, the agent would now express with as full appreciation, and with equal earnestness and as firm conviction as there; but repetition here is unnecessary. While he might add in detail, he could not express his appreciation and convictions with greater truth nor emphasis.

In discontinuing his official relations with the board the agent desires to here emphasize his former expression of high appreciation of the very valuable and helpful considerations and kindly courtesies extended to him by members of the board, and the patience and forbearance they have manifested toward him throughout the almost six years of his official service as the agent of the board.

spectfully submitted.

JOHN A. CISCO, *Agent.*

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Children's Guardians:

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the medical and surgical work done for wards of the board for the year ending June 30, 1914.

I have had 550 wards under treatment during the year. Aside from this number there were 70 physical examinations and 40 vaccinations, making a total of 692. The number of separate cases requiring treatment was 884. The number of visits made in attendance upon them aggregated 2,311.

The accompanying table gives the diseases treated, cures, improvements, deaths, etc.

	Cured.	Im- proved.	Not im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Abscesses:					
Alveolar.....	6				6
Gluteal.....	1				1
Lumbar.....		1			1
Rectal.....	1				1
Submaxillary.....	6				6
Acne.....	13				13
Adenitis.....	12	4			16
Adenoids.....	10	6			16
Amenorrhea.....	9	4			13
Anemia.....	13	2			15
Appendicitis.....	2				2
Arthritis.....		3			3
Asthma.....		3			3
Astigmatism.....		8			8
Boils.....	10				10
Bronchitis.....	170	5			175
Burn.....	1				1
Catarrh, nasal.....	5	5			10
Chilblains.....	8				8
Circumcision.....	2				2
Conjunctivitis.....	8				8
Constipation.....	30	12			42
Convulsions.....	2				2
Coryza.....	44				44
Cystitis.....	12				12
Debility.....	18	2			20
Diarrhea.....	19				19
Diphtheria.....	3				3
Dislocation:					
Elbow.....	1				1
Shoulder.....	1				1
Dysmenorrhea.....		6			6
Eczema.....	40	14			54
Enuresis.....		11			11
Endocarditis.....		1	2	1	4
Enterocolitis.....	14				14
Epilepsy.....			1	1	2
Felon.....	6				6
Foreign body in eye.....	1				1
Foreign body in nose.....	1				1
Fracture (shoulder).....	1				1
Hernia:					
Inguinal.....	1				1
Umbilical.....		5			5
Herpes.....	3				3
Hordeolum.....	4				4
Impetigo.....	4				4
Indigestion.....	17				17
Keratitis.....	11		1		12
Laryngitis.....	7				7
Laryngismus stridulus.....				1	1
Malaria.....	8				8
Measles, German.....	38				38
Neurasthenia.....	2				2
Nephritis.....	4				4
Neuralgia.....	4				4
Otorrhea.....	15		2		17
Odontalgia.....	18				18
Ovaritis.....		2			2
Pharyngitis.....	4				4
Pertussis.....	13				13
Pleurisy.....	1				1
Pyorrhea.....	2				2
Pneumonia.....	6			1	7
Rachitis.....		11			11
Rectum, prolapsus of.....	4				4
Rheumatism.....		6			6
Scarlatina.....	3				3
Stomatitis.....	5				5
Sprains:					
Ankle.....	2				2
Elbow.....	1				1
Syphilis, hereditary.....		4			4
Shock.....	1				1
Tonsillitis.....	50				50
Tonsils, extirpation of.....			1		1
Tuberculosis.....			1		1
Tubercular arthritis.....					
Ulcers:					
Gums.....	3				3
Legs.....	5				5
Toes.....	3				3

	Cured.	Im- proved.	Not im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Urticaria.....	9				9
Varicella.....	7				7
Wounds:					
Abrasions.....	3				3
Contusions.....	6				6
Incised.....	6				6
Punctured.....	5				5
Total.....	750	115	7	4	884
Examinations.....					70
Vaccinations.....					40

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA R. HALL, M. D.

APPENDIX E.

[From act of Mar. 4, 1913, making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and for other purposes.]

Board of Children's Guardians: For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, purchase of books of reference and periodicals not exceeding \$25, and all office and sundry expenses, \$3,100;

For agent, \$1,800; executive clerk, \$1,200; placing officers, one at \$1,000, two at \$900 each; investigating clerk, \$900; record clerk and two visiting inspectors, at \$720 each; clerk, \$660; messenger, \$360; in all, \$9,880;

For maintenance of feeble-minded children (white and colored), \$18,000;

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of the board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board, \$45,000; in all for Board of Children's Guardians, \$75,980.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed \$200 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

[From act of Apr. 6, 1914, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 and for prior years, and for other purposes.]

Board of Children's Guardians: For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, \$10,000.

[From the act of July 29, 1914, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1914 and for prior years, and for other purposes.]

Board of Children's Guardians: For board and care of all children, including the same objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1914, \$13,287.82.

APPENDIX F.

[From act of July 21, 1914, making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes.]

Board of Children's Guardians: For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, purchase of books of reference and periodicals not exceeding \$25, and all office and sundry expenses, \$3,500.

For agent, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,200; placing and investigating officers, one at \$1,200, one at \$1,000, five at \$900; record clerk, \$900; clerk, \$720; messenger, \$360; in all, \$11,680.

For maintenance of feeble-minded children (white and colored), \$20,000.

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board, \$55,000.

In all, for Board of Children's Guardians, \$90,180.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners, sums of money not to exceed \$200 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

APPENDIX G.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1916, AND REASONS THEREFOR.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1914.

To the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

GENTLEMEN: By authority of the Board of Children's Guardians, I have the honor of presenting to you the following estimates, in the usual form of the appropriations needed by said board for the performance of its work in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916:

Board of Children's Guardians: For administrative expenses in placing and visiting children, sending the agent and one member of the board to the annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, all office and sundry expenses, not more than \$25 for purchase of books of reference and periodicals, and an allowance to the agent of the board of not exceeding \$360 per annum for maintenance of a vehicle for use in the discharge of his official duties.....	\$4, 500
For agent, \$2,400; executive clerk, \$1,200; placing and investigating officers, one at \$1,200, one at \$1,000, nine at \$900 each; record clerk, \$900; clerk, \$720; messenger-clerk, \$420; temporary services not to exceed \$200; in all, for personal services.....	16, 140
For maintenance of feeble-minded children (white and colored).....	25, 000
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$8,000 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than \$400 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board.....	70, 000
In all, for Board of Children's Guardians.....	115, 640

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed \$200 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses; all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

The board is authorized to send not more than two delegates to the annual conference of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and its affiliated societies, and to pay for the necessary expenses of such delegation an amount not more than shall be determined in advance by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

It will be seen that these estimates exceed in some particulars the appropriations made for corresponding purposes for the current year, but they have been made larger for good reasons. In most particulars they are the same that have been made, without adequate response, in earlier years.

The more frequent visitation which should be made to the children placed out in homes, and which may be made if the more adequate number asked for of placing and investigating officers be allowed, will cost more than heretofore for traveling expenses. A frequently repeated estimate that thrice the additional cost of placing-out work will be saved in the economy of finding additional free homes for children now held on expense is believed to be justified. It is certain that the interests of the children who are placed out will be guarded better if more frequent visitation be made possible. The appropriation for administrative expenses should therefore be enlarged.

An estimate is made for salary of the agent more nearly commensurate with the amount necessary to command and retain the service of a competent person. Attention has been called many times to the importance of the duties which this officer has to fulfill. It should not be forgotten that upon him rests the responsibility for most of the work of the board. Under his supervision investigations are made and cases presented to the consideration of the court, children are placed in institutions and homes after commitment, and recommendations are made for the return of children to parental care in appropriate cases. While the general policies of the board are determined by the board itself, under the law, the working out of these policies is in the hands of the agent, upon whose discretion it rests what disposition shall be made, at least at the outset, of individual cases. Emphasis should be placed also upon the fact that the members of the board are not experts in the subject of child caring, but their principal function is to act as judges upon the propositions that are brought before them on the one hand by persons having private interests in the children and on the other hand by the agent, who is or should be familiar with the manner in which similar propositions have been dealt with by professional students and practitioners of child-caring work.

The board has for a long time stood in need of an enlarged force of employees to do its work. For the current year it has obtained an addition of one employee over the number for the preceding year, although it asked for an addition of five, and this estimate was sustained by you. It now asks for an addition of four.

In line with the importance of holding to the work of agent a person of ability and experience it is important that he be kept in line with his fellow workers by being enabled to meet them at the annual Conferences of Charities and Correction. Personal intercourse is of great value in this matter. It is of value also that the members of the board, in turn, familiarize themselves with these conferences. It had been the unbroken custom of the board, sanctioned by the Commissioners of the District since their consent became a necessary condition, to delegate the agent and a member of the board to attend these conference until the year 1913, when new legislation made the authorization of the Congress also a condition too late to be corrected for the year 1914. It is earnestly desired that authorization be given, so as to permit the board to resume the former practice from which it had profited.

Changes from former legislation were made in the appropriation act for the current year, whereby, amongst other things, the distinctive title of "executive clerk" was dropped and the title of "clerk" was substituted. The board, however, held it to be within its province to determine the functions of this clerk, who acts in place of the agent when the agent is absent, and is therefore an executive clerk. It asks that the title "executive clerk" be restored to the act.

As explained many times before, the office entitled "messenger" is filled by a person whose duties are largely clerical, and are above the grade to which the title "messenger" is appropriate. It is asked, therefore, not only that a more appropriate salary be provided for this person, but also that the title be changed either to "messenger-clerk" or to "clerk."

For reasons frequently stated, an allowance of a small sum, estimated at \$200, for temporary personal service, would prove to be not only a convenience but an economy to the office.

The enormous inconvenience and positive hardships which are imposed upon persons and institutions caring for the wards of the board from the lack of adequate appropriations made in advance of incurring obligations for such care are urgent reasons why the primary appropriations should measure up to the limit which experience and careful foresight show will be reached in the course of the year. Payments, for instance, for care of children from October, 1913, until July, 1914, in institutions adjudged to be sectarian could not be made until August, 1914, for lack of deficiency appropriations. Payments to many other institutions for many months of the past fiscal year were similarly delayed. Some of these institutions cared for so large a number of wards of the board that the prolonged deprivation of pay caused great embarrassment to them. It is hoped, therefore, that the full amounts for which estimates have been made will be appropriated at the outset. It is practically certain that these amounts will be needed so nearly to the limit of the estimate that deficiencies, with the attending hardships, will occur unless such provision is made.

The needs of the children for actual maintenance can not be neglected even if deficiencies must be created.

Respectfully submitted.

B: PICKMAN MANN, *President*.

APPENDIX H.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For administration:		
Office and sundry expenses.....	\$3, 100. 00	
Salaries.....	9, 880. 00	
		\$12, 980. 00
For maintenance (including burial of wards):		
Primary appropriation.....	45, 000. 00	
Urgent deficiency appropriation.....	10, 000. 00	
Deficiency appropriation.....	13, 287. 82	
		68, 287. 82
For care of feeble-minded children:		
Primary appropriation.....	18, 000. 00	
Deficiency appropriation.....	3, 103. 64	
		21, 103. 64
Total appropriation.....		102, 371. 46
Payments by relatives and friends toward maintenance of wards.....		1, 246. 42
Payments by relatives and friends toward maintenance of feeble-minded..		469. 00
Total funds available.....		104, 086. 88

EXPENDITURES.

For office and sundry expenses:		
Travel and transportation.....	\$2, 178. 15	
Printing and stationery.....	250. 20	
Telephone.....	102. 45	
Telegrams.....	5. 22	
Newspapers.....	9. 00	
Furniture and equipment.....	134. 45	
		2, 679. 47
For salaries:		
Agent.....	1, 800. 00	
Executive clerk.....	1, 200. 00	
Investigating clerk.....	900. 00	
Placing officer.....	1, 000. 00	
Do.....	900. 00	
Do.....	900. 00	
Record clerk.....	720. 00	
Visiting inspector.....	720. 00	
Do.....	660. 00	
Clerk.....	660. 00	
Messenger.....	345. 00	
		9, 805. 00
Total administration.....		12, 484. 47
Unexpended balance.....		495. 33
Total.....		12, 979. 80
For maintenance:		
In District institutions.....	19, 554. 31	
In other institutions.....	6, 477. 49	
In private boarding homes.....	37, 527. 73	
		63, 559. 53
Clothing.....	2, 777. 88	
Medical supplies and dental work.....	1, 085. 89	
Physicians' services.....	1, 200. 00	
Burial of wards.....	255. 00	
		5, 318. 77
Total maintenance.....		68, 878. 30

The more frequent visitation which should be made to the children placed out in homes, and which may be made if the more adequate number asked for of placing and investigating officers be allowed, will cost more than heretofore for traveling expenses. A frequently repeated estimate that thrice the additional cost of placing-out work will be saved in the economy of finding additional free homes for children now held on expense is believed to be justified. It is certain that the interests of the children who are placed out will be guarded better if more frequent visitation be made possible. The appropriation for administrative expenses should therefore be enlarged.

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Burial of wards.....	255. 00	
		5, 318. 77
Total maintenance.....		68, 878. 30

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Unexpended balance.....	\$655. 94
Total appropriation and payments by relatives and friends.....	69, 534. 24

For care of feeble-minded:	
In Pennsylvania Training School.....	\$10, 932. 19
In Virginia Home and Training School.....	6, 737. 48
In New Jersey Training School.....	1, 001. 41
In private boarding homes.....	2, 656. 61
	21, 327. 69
Unexpended balance.....	244. 95
Total appropriation and payments by relatives and friends.....	21, 572. 64

SUMMARY.

Available for salaries and administration.....	\$12, 979. 80	
Expended.....	12, 484. 47	
Balance		495. 33
Available for board and care:		
Appropriations.....	68, 287. 82	
Payments by relatives and friends.....	1, 246. 42	
Total available.....	69, 534. 24	
Expended.....	68, 878. 30	
Balance.....		655. 94
Available for care of feeble-minded:		
Appropriations.....	21, 103. 64	
Payments by relatives and friends.....	469. 00	
Total available.....	21, 572. 64	
Expended.....	21, 327. 69	
Balance.....		244. 95

APPENDIX I.

Payments to institutions during the year.

Name of institution.	Annual rate.	Number of days' board.	Amount paid.
Children's Temporary Home.....	\$156	20, 193	\$3, 620. 63
Bruen Home.....	120	24, 829	8, 189. 25
National Junior Republic.....	156	3, 712	1, 593. 69
House of Good Shepherd, Washington.....	100	2, 082	569. 16
House of Good Shepherd (colored), Baltimore.....	100	5, 994	1, 645. 65
St. Mary's.....	120	9, 773	3, 238. 15
St. Joseph's.....	100	2, 571	704. 31
St. Vincent's.....	100	2, 540	695. 89
House of Mercy.....	100	1, 235	371. 04
Jewish Foster Home.....	100	1, 474	404. 03
Feeble-minded:			
Pennsylvania Training School.....	250	15, 960	10, 932. 19
Virginia Training School.....	250	9, 839	6, 737. 48
Training School at Vineland.....	250-300	1, 329	1, 001. 41
Boarding homes.....		5, 785	2, 656. 61

APPENDIX J.

Total and per capita costs of maintenance of wards, based on number of wards on expense in each year, 1893-94 to 1913-14.

[Wards in District and other institutions where they are maintained without expense to this board are not included here.]

Year.	Average number in boarding homes.	Expense of maintenance in boarding homes.	Per capita cost.	Average number of wards in institutions.	Expense of maintenance in institutions.	Per capita cost.	Average number in boarding homes and institutions.	Whole expense of maintenance.	Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense.
1894.....	20.64	\$3,203.30	\$155.20	43.35	\$4,738.00	\$109.06	63.99	\$7,941.30	\$124.10
1895.....	47.74	6,426.44	134.40	59.23	6,173.59	104.23	107.02	12,600.03	118.66
1896.....	70.73	8,145.98	115.17	51.83	5,821.72	112.32	122.56	13,967.70	113.15
1897.....	79.7	9,019.02	113.16	46.89	6,192.09	132.05	126.61	15,211.11	120.14
1898.....	113.7	12,985.36	114.20	61.7	9,229.78	149.59	175.4	22,215.14	126.67
1899.....	144.6	16,119.16	111.46	88.9	12,792.47	143.89	233.5	28,911.63	123.81
1900.....	119.6	13,406.12	112.23	116.01	17,555.52	151.31	235.46	30,961.64	131.49
1901.....	121.92	12,724.16	104.36	141.94	23,261.12	163.87	263.86	35,985.28	136.38
1902.....	132.32	13,039.53	98.54	158.29	26,836.27	169.54	290.61	39,875.80	137.21
1903.....	143.91	16,011.91	111.26	134.41	20,073.88	149.34	278.32	36,085.79	129.65
1904.....	130.29	14,583.78	111.16	205.93	32,028.51	155.53	336.22	46,612.29	138.63
1905.....	175.56	19,033.21	108.41	231.08	35,049.21	151.67	406.64	54,082.42	132.99
1906.....	160.66	17,166.41	106.84	209.2	30,232.23	144.51	369.86	47,398.64	128.15
1907.....	144.27	16,961.15	117.56	162.1	21,429.43	132.19	306.37	38,390.58	125.30
1908.....	146.05	19,308.02	132.20	165.9	24,404.89	147.10	311.95	43,713.71	140.13
1909.....	191.8	24,704.37	128.80	210.88	28,722.91	136.20	402.68	53,427.28	132.67
1910.....	169.3	21,254.16	125.54	144.3	19,994.63	138.56	313.6	41,248.79	131.53
1911.....	159.9	19,935.75	124.67	134.1	19,015.70	141.79	294	38,951.45	132.48
1912.....	161.9	21,571.33	133.23	177.3	25,793.03	145.47	339.2	47,364.36	139.63
1913.....	249.1	34,493.20	138.47	211.7	28,673.72	135.44	460.8	63,166.92	137.08
1914.....	305.5	39,813.82	130.32	205.3	28,809.68	140.32	510.8	68,623.50	134.34

Total and per capita costs of administration and supervision, average number of wards, and general per capita expense in each year, 1893-94 to 1913-14.

[While wards in institutions are under the supervision of the board, having institutional care, their supervision by the board is an item of such small expense it is not kept of separate account, and such wards are not included in this tabulation.]

Year.	Average number in free homes.	Average number in boarding homes.	Total average number subject to supervision.	Total expense of administration and supervision.	Administrative cost per capita, based on number subject to supervision.	Total average number of wards.	Total expenses.	General per capita.
1894.....	46.24	20.64	66.88	\$3,933.72	\$58.80	110.23	\$11,875.02	\$107.72
1895.....	114.38	47.74	162.12	3,906.66	22.87	221.4	16,306.69	73.65
1896.....	164.66	70.73	235.39	4,000.00	16.99	287.22	17,967.70	62.55
1897.....	200.19	79.7	279.89	4,000.00	14.29	342.22	19,211.11	56.13
1898.....	209	113.7	322.7	4,587.85	14.21	423.31	26,802.99	63.31
1899.....	252	144.6	396.6	5,659.51	14.26	519.2	34,571.14	66.58
1900.....	331.52	119.45	450.97	5,966.00	13.22	608.8	36,927.64	60.65
1901.....	400.85	121.92	522.77	6,713.17	12.84	664.71	42,698.45	64.23
1902.....	475.64	132.32	607.96	7,406.67	12.18	766.25	47,282.47	61.71
1903.....	622.49	143.91	766.40	8,594.87	11.21	900.81	44,680.66	49.60
1904.....	671.37	130.29	801.66	8,600.00	10.72	1,007.59	55,212.29	54.79
1905.....	755.5	175.56	931.06	10,000.00	10.74	1,162.14	64,082.42	55.14
1906.....	909.88	160.66	1,070.54	10,720.00	10.01	1,279.74	58,118.64	45.41
1907.....	1,042.47	144.27	1,186.74	9,593.15	8.08	1,348.84	47,983.73	35.57
1908.....	1,074.47	146.05	1,220.52	9,485.45	7.77	1,386.4	53,199.16	38.37
1909.....	1,141.38	191.8	1,333.18	8,908.75	6.67	1,544.06	62,336.01	40.37
1910.....	1,137.9	169.3	1,307.2	10,778.22	8.24	1,451.5	52,027.01	35.84
1911.....	1,025.6	159.9	1,185.5	11,268.59	9.50	1,319.6	50,220.04	38.05
1912.....	934.2	161.9	1,096.1	12,900.11	11.76	1,273.4	60,264.47	47.32
1913.....	864.7	249.1	1,113.8	12,251.78	10.99	1,325.5	75,418.70	56.80
1914.....	830.9	305.5	1,136.4	12,484.47	10.98	1,341.7	81,107.97	60.45

APPENDIX K.

DISTRIBUTION OF WARDS.

The total number of permanent wards at the close of the fiscal year was 1,732, distributed as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
White:			
House of the Good Shepherd.....		2	2
House of Mercy.....		4	4
Bruen Home.....	31	29	60
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	6		6
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	20		20
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....		5	5
Jewish Foster Home.....	1	2	3
National Junior Republic.....	14		14
Boarding homes.....	19	23	42
Total white on expense.....	91	65	156
Industrial Home School.....	57	36	93
Hospitals.....	5	2	7
Other free institutions.....	11	9	20
Trials with relatives and friends.....	129	69	198
Trial for indenture.....	8	7	15
Trial for adoption.....	3	7	10
Indentured.....	27	14	41
Apprenticed.....	25	7	32
Absconders.....	22	5	27
Total white not on expense.....	287	156	443
Total white.....			599
Colored:			
Children's Temporary Home.....	39	16	55
House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore.....		21	21
Boarding homes.....	110	140	250
Total colored on expense.....	149	177	326
Industrial Home School.....	50		50
National Colored Home.....	29	24	53
Hospitals.....	13	3	16
Other free institutions.....	7		7
Trial with relatives and friends.....	196	89	285
Trial for adoption.....	9	39	48
Trial for indenture.....	48	20	68
Indentured.....	63	51	114
Apprenticed.....	35	8	43
Absconders.....	107	16	123
Total colored not on expense.....	557	250	807
Total colored.....			1,133
Total.....			1,732

APPENDIX L.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT WARDS, JUNE 30, 1914.

District of Columbia:		
Trial for adoption.....	39	
Trial with relatives and friends.....	343	
Trial for indenture.....	1	
Indentured.....	40	
Apprenticed.....	32	
Arizona: Trial with relatives and friends.....		455
Canada:		1
Trial with relatives and friends.....	1	
Indentured.....	1	
		2

China: Trial with relatives and friends.....	1	
Connecticut: Trial with relatives and friends.....	1	
Florida: Indentured.....	1	
Kentucky: Trial with relatives and friends.....	1	
Louisiana: Trial with relatives and friends.....	1	
Maryland:		
Trial for indenture.....	3	
Trial with relatives and friends.....	35	
Indentured.....	12	
Apprenticed.....	12	
Trial for adoption.....	2	
	<hr/>	64
Massachusetts:		
Trial with relatives and friends.....	2	
Trial for adoption.....	1	
	<hr/>	3
Michigan: Trial with relatives and friends.....		1
New Jersey:		
Trial with relatives and friends.....	5	
Trial for adoption.....	1	
Trial for indenture.....	1	
	<hr/>	7
Nevada: Trial with relatives and friends.....		1
New York:		
Trial with relatives and friends.....	6	
Trial for adoption.....	1	
Apprenticed.....	1	
	<hr/>	8
North Carolina: Trial with relatives and friends.....		3
Ohio: Trial with relatives and friends.....		2
Pennsylvania:		
Trial with relatives and friends.....	9	
Trial for adoption.....	4	
Indentured.....	1	
	<hr/>	14
Tennessee: Trial with relatives and friends.....		1
Texas: Trial with relatives and friends.....		1
Virginia:		
Trial for indenture.....	77	
Trial for adoption.....	8	
Trial with relatives and friends.....	64	
Indentured.....	98	
Apprenticed.....	30	
	<hr/>	277
West Virginia:		
Trial with relatives and friends.....	3	
Trial for adoption.....	2	
Trial for indenture.....	1	
Indentured.....	2	
	<hr/>	8
In institutions:		
In District of Columbia.....	380	
Outside District of Columbia.....	57	
	<hr/>	437
In boarding homes:		
In District of Columbia.....	283	
Outside District of Columbia.....	9	
	<hr/>	292
Absconders.....		150
Total.....		<hr/> 1,732

APPENDIX M.

The following is a summary of the cases investigated and of the number of permanent and temporary wards committed to the board each year of its existence, and, beginning with the year 1910-11, includes the children involved. Prior to the year 1908-9 the number of cases investigated was made up from monthly reports and includes cases continued from one month to another, and thus duplicated. Beginning with the year 1908-9 the number given represents the cases investigated and adjusted during the year:

Year.	Cases investigated.	Number of children involved.	Permanent wards received.	Temporary wards received.
1893-94.....	290	.....	203	48
1894-95.....	370	.....	110	62
1895-96.....	392	.....	93	70
1896-97.....	502	.....	88	92
1897-98.....	517	.....	95	100
1898-99.....	732	.....	135	113
1899-1900.....	896	.....	126	158
1900-1901.....	1,065	.....	146	144
1901-2.....	1,338	.....	227	158
1902-3.....	1,228	.....	214	166
1903-4.....	1,252	.....	213	137
1904-5.....	1,275	.....	250	109
1905-6.....	1,368	.....	200	109
1906-7.....	1,344	.....	147	173
1907-8.....	1,460	.....	254	264
1908-9.....	802	.....	202	266
1909-10.....	670	.....	125	215
1910-11.....	650	1,269	119	244
1911-12.....	600	1,107	183	270
1912-13.....	913	1,787	277	333
1913-14.....	886	1,636	425	166
Total.....	18,550	5,799	3,832	3,397

Permanent wards passed from control, 1893-94 to 1913-14, inclusive.....	2,101
Remaining on rolls June 30, 1914.....	1,732
Total.....	3,833

APPENDIX N.

Summary table of causes for which permanent wards have passed out of the guardianship of the board and the number for each cause.

Causes.	1913-14	1893-94 to 1913-14
Attained majority.....	127	1,062
Married.....	3	77
Adopted.....	7	82
Died.....	17	317
Returned to court.....	25	343
Committed to reform schools.....	22	190
Transferred to feeble-minded roll.....	8	30
Total.....	209	2,101

APPENDIX Q.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONS.

1. Name of institution.
2. Location of institution.
3. Brief sketch of history.
4. How supported, and amounts annually appropriated from various sources for the support of the institution.
5. Salaries paid.
6. Capacity of institution.
 - a. Total number of rooms.
 - b. Total number of inmates that can be accommodated.
 - c. Total number of beds.
 - d. Present number of inmates.
 - e. Present number of wards of the Board of Children's Guardians.
7. Educational work and facilities.
 - a. Number of teachers.
 - b. Number of schoolrooms.
 - c. Average number of pupils per class.
 - d. Grades taught.
 - e. Number of children sent to public schools.
 - f. Trades taught.
 - g. Number of hours of industrial work.
8. Discipline.
 - a. Rewards.
 - b. Punishments.
9. Complete daily program of institution.
10. Physical exercise and amusements.
 - a. Outdoor.
 - b. Indoor.
 - c. Equipment for athletic training.
 - d. Games, etc., for indoor amusement.
11. Diet (including bills of fare).
12. Cleanliness.
13. Clothing.
14. Beds.
15. Heating and light.
16. Sunday program.
17. Staff of officers.
 - a. Number of teachers.
 - b. Number of officers.
 - c. Number of other employees.
18. Character of employees.
19. Absconders.
 - a. Number of absconders during fiscal year.
 - b. Number recovered.
 - c. Reasons for absconding.
20. General observations.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 25, 1914.

GENTLEMEN: The board of trustees of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1914. The home is located at 2525-2575 Wisconsin Avenue NW.

The following is a list of the officers and members of the board of trustees as of that date:

OFFICERS.

President, Bernard T. Janney, 3032 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.; vice president, Walter C. Clephane, Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, 2823 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Richard R. Bright, 238 Maryland Avenue NE.....	1915
F. W. McReynolds, 3241 R Street NW.....	1915
Bernard T. Janney, 3032 N Street NW.....	1915
Walter C. Clephane, Wilkins Building.....	1916
Mrs. Alexander S. Steuart, 3058 R Street NW.....	1916
Miss Ella Moore, 1680 Thirty-first Street NW.....	1916
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, 2823 Q Street NW.....	1917
J. B. T. Tupper, 1316 Nineteenth Street NW.....	1917
Miss Edith C. Westcott, Western High School.....	1917

COMMITTEES.

Buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.—Walter C. Clephane (chairman), F. W. McReynolds, and Edith C. Westcott.
Employees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney (chairman), Mrs. Alexander S. Steuart, and Richard R. Bright.
Admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—James B. T. Tupper (chairman), Miss Ella Moore, and Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The following persons were the officers and employees of the home at the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1914. The rate of compensation of these officers and employees as of that date are set opposite their respective names, to wit:

	Annual salary.
Rev. Charles W. Skinner, superintendent.....	\$1, 500
Mrs. Fannie P. Skinner, matron and assistant superintendent.....	480
Anna J. Douglas, matron.....	360
Lacey C. Haycock, matron.....	360
Lauretta Alber, matron.....	360
Rose Holzer, assistant matron.....	300
Nina R. Canter, assistant matron.....	300
L. C. Coburn, housekeeper.....	360

	Annual salary.
Cathren L. Miller, sewing teacher.....	\$360
Harvey W. Huddleson, manual-training teacher.....	600
Irving Miller, florist.....	840
Daniel W. Mills, farmer.....	540
H. C. Sparks, engineer.....	720
Annie L. Hobart, nurse.....	300
Lillian Swift, laundress.....	240
Elnora Jackson, cook.....	240
Lucy Turner, housemaid.....	180
Rosa Henry, housemaid.....	180
Total.....	8, 220

All the employees of the home receive their board, washing, and lodging in addition to the salaries named.

Robert L. Haycock was supervisor. He received board, washing, and lodging for himself and son for his services as supervisor.

Estimated value of property owned by the Industrial Home School.

Real estate, without improvements.....	\$187, 000. 00
Buildings.....	100, 000. 00
Personal property.....	10, 811. 60
Greenhouse plants.....	3, 000. 00
Farm crops.....	250. 00
Total.....	301, 061. 60

There are no endowment funds at the disposal of the institution. There is no outstanding indebtedness.

Financial statement.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$8, 620. 00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	16, 000. 00
Appropriation for repairs and improvements.....	1, 700. 00
Received from maintenance and industries during the year (Industrial Home School fund).....	5, 345. 31
Balance in Industrial Home School fund July 1, 1913.....	158. 92
Total.....	31, 824. 23

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, and extra services.....	8, 616. 66
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$2, 706. 06
Flour.....	73. 53
Bread.....	2, 016. 48
Groceries and provisions.....	2, 557. 25
Milk.....	3, 027. 16
Fruit.....	168. 86
Eggs.....	237. 29
Total for foods.....	10, 786. 63
Ice.....	282. 50
Laundry, and cleaning supplies.....	357. 97
Clothing and dry goods.....	1, 562. 34
Shoes, and repairs to same.....	1, 928. 67
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	3, 491. 01
Fuel.....	2, 258. 00
Light.....	766. 80
Total for heat and light.....	3, 024. 80

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 767

Furniture and household furnishings.....	\$1, 180. 58
Medical and surgical supplies.....	146. 28
Medical attendance.....	175. 00
Purchase of vehicles, and repairs to same.....	\$143. 70
Purchase of harness, and repairs to same.....	49. 40
Blacksmithing, and materials for same.....	44. 50
Farm and greenhouse tools and appliances.....	172. 89
Fertilizers and seeds.....	618. 19
Forage.....	420. 74

Total for stable, farm, and greenhouse.....	1, 449. 42
School expenses.....	40. 32
Amusements.....	34. 35
Materials used in industries.....	12. 04
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	100. 32
Car tickets.....	20. 00
Current repairs, and materials for same.....	1, 699. 81
Dentistry.....	41. 50
Traveling expenses.....	26. 97
Glasses.....	19. 13
Returns to United States on account of balances in appropriations.....	11. 75

Total.....	31, 517. 04
Balance on hand June 30, 1914 (Industrial Home School fund).....	307. 19

Industrial Home School fund.

Gross receipts from greenhouses.....	\$4, 680. 74
Gross receipts from farm.....	16. 52
Miscellaneous receipts.....	3. 05
Receipts from deposits by the juvenile court.....	384. 00
Receipts from transfers by the juvenile court.....	261. 00
Total.....	5, 345. 31

Statistical summary.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in school July 1, 1913.....	90	49	139
Number received from board of children's guardians.....	66	31	97
Number received from other sources.....	24	5	29
Total attendance.....	180	85	265
Returned to parents or friends.....	12	3	15
Returned to board of children's guardians.....	60	28	88
Provided with situations or homes.....	7	6	13
Number allowed temporary absence.....	12	2	14
Remaining in school June 30, 1914.....	89	46	135
Total.....	180	85	265

Per capita cost of maintenance.....	\$184. 51
Daily average number.....	141 ³⁰⁶ / ₃₈₅
Highest number in institution at any one time.....	146
Lowest number in school at any one time.....	135
Average age:	
Boys.....	11 ¹⁹ / ₁₈₀
Girls.....	12 ⁴⁶ / ₈₅
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	7, 330
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	51, 771

GREENHOUSES.

Last year we pleaded for an appropriation of \$8,500 for a new greenhouse and \$300 for an assistant florist.

Again we have repeated our request. We sincerely hope that it will this time be favorably considered.

A much larger class could receive instruction in an industry that is healthful and practical, a knowledge of which, even though it is not followed as a means of livelihood, will always be useful. The revenue derived from these old and dilapidated houses is we believe sufficiently great to warrant us in asking for an additional greenhouse as a financial investment.

Greenhouse expenses.

Fuel.....	\$437. 50
Forage for horses.....	210. 00
Blacksmithing.....	22. 25
Seeds, bulbs, fertilizers.....	565. 00
Appliances.....	150. 00
Vehicles.....	125. 00
Florist's salary.....	840. 00
Total.....	2, 349. 75

Deducting this amount from the gross receipts for 1914, there remains a net profit of \$2,330.99, just a small fraction less than 100 per cent on the investment. But we include the salary of the florist. Were there no greenhouses, an officer would be needed to instruct a class of 25 boys. This is a paying industry. Let us enlarge it and give the boys a chance. Give us an appropriation of \$8,500 for a new greenhouse and \$600 for an assistant florist.

REPORT OF THE FARMER.

The products from the farm have been of an excellent quality, and, notwithstanding the dry weather, our large family have been well supplied with vegetables. The boys have some of them formed such a taste for agricultural pursuits that they desire to get homes on farms. Below will be found a report of the crops raised and the hauling that has been done:

Beans.....bushels..	31	Parsnips.....bushels..	12
Beans, Lima.....quarts..	101	Peas.....do....	26
Beets.....bunches..	220	Potatoes.....do....	145
Do.....bushels..	14	Potatoes, sweet.....do....	49
Cabbage.....heads..	1, 604	Parsley.....bunches..	235
Corn.....dozen..	739	Peppers.....pods..	730
Celery.....heads..	1, 100	Raspberries.....quarts..	423
Carrots.....bushels..	13	Squash.....do....	309
Cucumbers.....dozen..	84	Strawberries.....quarts..	872
Chicken.....pounds..	92	Tomatoes.....bushels..	106
Eggplant.....dozen..	115	Turnips.....do....	61
Eggs.....dozen..	136		
Hay.....tons..	2		
Kale.....barrels..	40		
Lettuce.....heads..	1, 400		
Oyster plant.....bushels..	11		
Onions.....bunches..	1, 690		
Do.....bushels..	26		
Pumpkins.....	325		

HAULING.

Street sweepings.....loads..	14
Cow manure.....do....	40
Cement.....barrels..	45
Horse manure.....loads..	37
Sand.....cubic yards..	3

The cash receipts from the farm were not large, but were we obliged to purchase the vegetables raised we should have needed between \$1,100 and \$1,200.

DOMESTIC ART CLASS.

About 30 girls are instructed in this class. In this department all nightshirts, sheets, pillow slips, and spreads for the boys' dormitories and white jackets and shirts are mended and stockings (averaging 70 pairs a week) are darned. The girls, under the teacher's direction, do the cutting, fitting, and sewing, both by hand and machine. Some of the girls are taught crocheting, embroidering, and drawn work. The following is a list of the articles made during the year:

Aprons, denim.....	50	Nightgowns.....	8
Aprons, white.....	5	Nightshirts.....	61
Bags, cheesecloth.....	180	Scarfs, bureau.....	15
Bags, cotton.....	2	Scarfs, sideboard, hemstitched....	3
Bathing suits.....	20	Scarfs, table.....	1
Body waists.....	11	Scarfs, washstand.....	14
Centerpieces, crocheted edge.....	12	Sheets.....	199
Curtains, cheesecloth.....	9	Shirts.....	12
Curtains, Swiss.....	14	Tablecloths, double hemstitched..	9
Dishcloths.....	19	Tablecloths, hemmed.....	2
Drawers.....	30	Table napkins, hemmed by hand.	76
Dresses.....	103	Towels, hand.....	327
Handkerchiefs, hemmed by hand.	453	Towels, tea.....	47
Iron holders.....	73	Underskirts, cotton.....	25
Jackets, hickory.....	228	Underskirts, flannel.....	20
Jackets, white duck.....	24	Wash rags, crocheted.....	2

ADMISSION TO THE SCHOOL.

Those now wishing to place children in the school must first have them committed to the board of children's guardians by the juvenile court. The school receives only normal children between the ages of 6 and 14.

VISITORS.

Visiting hours for relatives of the children are any day, once a month, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. The contents of packages designed for the children should be submitted at the office of the superintendent before being given to the children. Ripe fruit, suitable toys, and new clean clothing are acceptable.

The registration book will be found on the office table and the name, street, and number of the relatives, together with the date of each recurring visit should be recorded. It is important that visiting hours be observed.

Inspection of the school by officials or those interested in philanthropic service is welcomed at any time.

COOPERATION OF RELATIVES AND OFFICIALS OF THE SCHOOL.

The officials of the school urgently solicit the cooperation of parents and relatives in stimulating the children to form correct habits and conform to the discipline of the school. They also entreat them to

make their whole influence count in attaching children to the school as a normal home.

Parents who laugh at childish insubordination and encourage wrongdoing render the stay of their children unpleasant and useless because of their interference. Men and women under the influence of liquor are not allowed to remain on the grounds.

EXCURSIONS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

This school bears the somewhat unpopular name "Industrial Home School," for in this generation there are those who never expect children to have responsibilities or perform tasks or remain off the streets long enough to learn the meaning of the word home, and as their children come to us they become deeply solicitous about what the children are to do and when they will return to former haunts. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Thoughtful friends and intelligent officials provide a reasonable amount of recreation.

The Washington Lodge of Elks, an organization noted for good works, included our children among the 1,200 orphans that they took to Marshall Hall and entertained in a manner to satisfy the most fastidious.

After sandwiches, eggs, fruit, cakes, and ice cream in abundance had been served, bats, balls, dolls, and other toys were distributed in great profusion.

A generous friend secured 75 tickets and paid the car fare of as many younger children to attend Racketty Packetty House at the Belasco Theater.

James R. Gross, manager of the Dumbarton Theater, on Wisconsin Avenue, invited the entire school to attend a special matinee January 2, 1914, of a personally censored program of moving pictures. The invitation was accepted and the children attended in a body. Three times since that date Mr. Gross has welcomed the school to view pictures.

Not only have excursions and entertainments been provided by outside friends but by officers of the school as well. Mrs. Lacey C. Haycock, who had been matron of the girls' cottage for the past 10 years, resigned because of a call to domestic duties of her own. Shortly before leaving she gave, at our request, a list of excursions that she and her assistant had provided for the girls during the year. Twice she took them all to the Zoo, they went to the Monument grounds on the Fourth of July, to Holy Rood and Oak Hill Cemeteries on Memorial Day. Often they went to the woods to gather spring flowers, for long walks on summer evenings, and out coasting for hours in winter.

To encourage good conduct, parties of girls were taken by the matrons to the National Museum, Smithsonian Institute, Corcoran Art Gallery, Bureau of Standards, to theaters, to see moving pictures, and on car rides. Any child who is obedient has all the above privileges and many more.

We sincerely thank our friends for their efforts to help.

GIFTS.

We acknowledge with pleasure the following benefits:

The use of two fields, one on the north side of our grounds by the courtesy of the Georgetown & Tennallytown Railroad Co., and one on the south side by permission of the heirs of the Barber estate; answers to Christmas letters to Santa Claus from the Protestant girls by the National Cathedral School for Girls; answers to letters to Santa Claus from the Protestant boys by Mrs. Buckingham and Miss Freeman; answers to letters to the Christ Child Society; 200 pies by the Connecticut Pie Co.; the services of Dr. Randolph Carmichael in prescribing for several cases of skin disease, of Dr. John Dunlop in correcting deformities, and of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, where many throats, eyes, and ears were treated during the year; six books of travel by Mr. W. S. Scott, 520 Third Street NW.; periodicals, magazines, and papers by Miss McDonald of the National Cathedral School for Girls; and gifts of books from the public library.

Miss Page gave ice skates and two bathing suits and Mrs. Stabler, 3017 Cambridge Place NW., one year's subscription to the Youths' Companion.

FOURTH ANNUAL SWIMMING CONTEST.

[Program of the swimming races for the championships of the Industrial Home School, 2525 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., held under the direction of Mr. F. J. Brunner, of the Washington Swimming Club, volunteer instructor in swimming for the Industrial Home School, Saturday afternoon, September 20, 1913, at 2.30 o'clock. Trial heats were held September 10. Prizes: Gold medal to the winner of each event silver medal to the contestant getting second place, and bronze medal to the contestant getting third place in each event. Presentation of prizes by the Hon. Frederick L. Siddons, Commissioner of the District of Columbia, immediately after the finish of the 440-yard swim.]

OFFICIALS.

Honorary referee, Hon. Frederick L. Siddons, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; referee, C. Edw. Beckett; clerk, R. L. Haycock; assistant clerk, H. W. Huddleson; starter, F. J. Brunner; judges, Dr. William Tindall, John T. Meany, F. C. Bamman; timers, Dr. C. L. G. Anderson, Carl Carrick, Karl Kritsch; announcer, H. McCoy Jones.

EVENT NO. 1.—*Boys' 50-yard swim.*

Record, 33 seconds; Fred Cherry, August 16, 1913. Winner of the fastest trial heat, Fred Cherry; time, 34½ seconds.

Fred Cherry, Elmer Connor, Charles Robinson, Harvey Connor, Joseph Petrillo, Irving Wood, Carroll Alber, Martin Perkins, Elmer Burdette, Lyle Henry, Frank Mangum, Samuel Cherry, Jack Mulvihill.

Won by Fred Cherry; second, Joseph Petrillo; third, Elmer Burdette; time, 34½ seconds.

EVENT NO. 2.—*Girls' 25-yard swim.*

Record, 24 seconds; Lena Petrillo, August 9, 1913. Winner of fastest trial heat, Lena Petrillo; time, 20½ seconds. (In all girls' races the time of the winners of the fastest heats is to be taken into consideration in deciding the winner of the final, provided the girl does not compete in the final.)

Lena Petrillo, Bertha White, Louise Perkins, Agnes Gruver, Virginia Massey, Mary Pearson, Nellie Drew, Margaret Pearson, Violet Herbert, Katie Mudd.

Won by Lena Petrillo; second, Virginia Massey; third, Louise Perkins; time, 20½ seconds.

EVENT NO. 3.—*Boys' 25-yard swim.*

Record, 15 seconds; Fred Cherry, August 5, 1913. Winner of the fastest trial heat, Fred Cherry; time, 13½ seconds.

Fred Cherry, Jack Mulvihill, Percy May, Harvey Connor, Edward Hunter, Joseph Petrillo, Irving Wood, Frank Mangum.

Won by Fred Cherry; second, Irving Wood; third, Frank Mangum; time, 14½ seconds.

EVENT No. 4.—*Girls' 50-yard swim.*

Record, 57 seconds; Virginia Massey, August 9, 1913. Winner of fastest heat, Lena Petrillo; time, 58 seconds.

Lena Petrillo, Katie Mudd, Marie Merritt, Edith Brown, Inez Curry, Louise Perkins, Bertha White, Nellie Drew.

Won by Lena Petrillo; second, Katie Mudd; third, Edith Brown; time, 52 seconds.

EVENT No. 5.—*Boys' 100-yard swim.*

Record, 1 minute 19 seconds; Fred Cherry, August 16, 1913. Winner of fastest heat, Joseph Petrillo; time, 1 minute 25 seconds.

Fred Cherry, George Boswell, Elmer Connor, Elmer Burdette, Samuel Cherry, Elmer Gruver, Joseph Petrillo, Lloyd Cross, Harvey Connor, George Harvey.

Won by Fred Cherry; second, Elmer Burdette; third, George Boswell; time, 1 minute 18½ seconds.

EVENT No. 6.—*Girls' plunge for distance.*

Record, 32 feet; Minnie Petrillo, August 5, 1913. Trial heat won by Minnie Petrillo; distance, 32 feet.

Edith Brown, Virginia Massey, Katie Mudd, Margaret Pearson, Mary Pearson, Lena Petrillo, Bertha White, Minnie Petrillo.

Won by Minnie Petrillo, distance, 36½ feet; second, Edith Brown, distance 31 feet; third, Virginia Massey, distance 29½ feet.

EVENT No. 7.—*Boys' fancy diving.*

Le Roy Wise, Charles Robinson, Frank Mangum, Earle Haycock, Lloyd Cross, Harvey Connor, William Cherry, Francis Cary.

Won by Earle Haycock, 241 points; second, Francis Carey, 227 points; third, Harvey Connor, 190 points.

EVENT No. 8.—*Boys' plunge for distance.*

Record, 37 feet; Layton Burdette, July 19, 1913. Trial won by Layton Burdette; distance, 39½ feet.

Carroll Alber, Robert Ashford, Layton Burdette, Edward Carey, Percy May, Norman Padgett, Albert Winslow, Le Roy Wise, Harvey Connor.

Won by Norman Padgett, distance 40 feet; second, Layton Burdette, distance 37½ feet; third, Robert Ashford, distance 35½ feet.

EVENT No. 9.—*Girls' 25-yard backstroke.*

Record, 33½ seconds; Lena Petrillo, August 16, 1913. Fastest heat won by Lena Petrillo; time, 33 seconds.

Minnie Petrillo, Louise Perkins, Inez Curry, Edith Brown, Virginia Massey, Lena Petrillo.

Won by Lena Petrillo; second, Minnie Petrillo; third, Louise Perkins; time, 33 seconds.

EVENT No. 10.—*Boys' 50-yard backstroke.*

Record, 1 minute 6 seconds; Harry Russell, August 23, 1913.

Carroll Alber, Elmer Burdette, Samuel Cherry, Elmer Connor, Raymond Gibson, Raymond O'Meara, Louis Pascal, Harry Russell, Ernest Henry, Earle Haycock.

Won by Carroll Alber; second, Samuel Cherry; third, Louis Pascal; time, 59½ seconds.

EVENT No. 11.—*Girls' 100-yard swim.*

Record, 2 minutes 14 seconds; Lena Petrillo, August 16, 1913. Fast heat won by Lena Petrillo; time, 2 minutes 16 seconds.

Edith Brown, Inez Curry, Virginia Massey, Nellie Drew, Katie Mudd, Lena Petrillo, Violet Herbert.

Won by Lena Petrillo; second, Virginia Massey; third, Violet Herbert; time, 2 minutes 13 seconds.

EVENT No. 12.—*Boys' 25-yard midget.*

Record, 24 seconds; Clark Stockstill, August 22, 1913. Fastest heat won by Clark Stockstill; time, 18 seconds.

Clark Stockstill, George White, David Stockstill, Max Davis, Charles Hepburn, William Farrell, Fred Alber, Albert Connor.

Won by Clark Stockstill; second, Charles Hepburn; third, David Stockstill; time, 20 seconds.

EVENT No. 13.—*Girls' fancy diving.*

Edith Brown, Elsie Connor, Inez Curry, Katie Mudd, Mary Pearson, Louise Perkins, Lena Petrillo, Virginia Massey.

Won by Lena Petrillo, 179 points; second, Minnie Petrillo, 156 points; third, Virginia Massey, 137½ points.

EVENT No. 14.—*Boys' 220-yard swim.*

Record, 3 minutes 22½ seconds; Fred Cherry, August 16, 1913.

Carroll Alber, George Boswell, Horace Harwood, Elmer Burdette, Layton Burdette, Fred Cherry, Lloyd Cross, Raymond O'Meara, Norman Padgett, Joseph Petrillo, Clark Stockstill, Albert Winslow, Le Roy Wise, Irving Wood, Charles Mangum.

Won by Fred Cherry; second, Lloyd Cross; third, Elmer Burdette; time, 3 minutes 26 seconds.

EVENT No. 15.—*Girls' 220-yard swim.*

Fastest heat won by Lena Petrillo; time, 6 minutes 9 seconds.

Virginia Massey, Edith Brown, Minnie Petrillo, Louise Perkins, Lena Petrillo, Margaret Pearson.

Won by Lena Petrillo; second, Virginia Massey; third, Minnie Petrillo; time, 5 minutes 53 seconds.

EVENT No. 16.—*Boys' 440-yard swim.*

Record, 7 minutes 33 seconds; Fred Cherry, August 16, 1913.

Carroll Alber, Elmer Burdette, Layton Burdette, Fred Cherry, Samuel Cherry, Lloyd Cross, Raymond O'Meara, Norman Padgett, Charles Robinson, David Stockstill, Le Roy Wise, Horace Harwood, Charles Mangum.

Won by Fred Cherry; second, Lloyd Cross; third, Elmer Burdette; time, 7 minutes 38 seconds.

A DAY AT THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

Clang! The first stroke of the rising gong rings out in the morning air. It is half past 6 in the boys' dormitory of the Industrial Home School. As if struck by a simultaneous electric shock, the sixty-odd boys hop out of bed, hastily don their clothes, and race downstairs for their "wash up" and a game of "alleys" before breakfast. In the smaller boys' dormitory—the "nursery"—a similar scene on a smaller scale is being enacted. Where but a moment before all was peaceful and quiet, everything is bustle and hurry. Soon none are left in the dormitory but the bed makers (some of them become remarkably expert at it) and sprayers, under the supervision of two matrons. The visitor is still marveling at the speed with which all these operations are performed; one might imagine it a fire drill—only faster.

At 7.30 the cheery sound of the breakfast bell calls the girls from their cottage and the boys from their various preprandial occupations. Quietly they file into the dining room, where, under the watchful eye of matrons and supervisor, attended by boy and girl waiters, they do ample justice to the meal. Again the visitor marvels at the order and quiet that reign in the hall—where 135 hungry youngsters are satisfying their appetites one might naturally expect considerable

racket—but no unnecessary talking is permitted, and the children are astonishingly well behaved.

At the tap of a bell they file out, to disport themselves as they wish while the officials sit down to their morning meal. This is immediately followed by prayers. The big bell again rings out its summons and the whole school assembles in the hall of the schoolhouse. And how they do sing—for the brief service consists largely of singing, with committing various portions of Scripture to memory. It is remarkable that though this memory exercise is not compulsory an overwhelming majority of the pupils engaged in it. That is simply one of the influences for good which in the aggregate make life in the school a powerful factor for good.

After prayers—since it is summer time and regular school is not in session—the boys and girls scatter to their various “classes,” and the meaning of the term “Industrial” before the words “Home School” at once becomes apparent. The girls have their sewing, cooking, and housekeeping—surely a practical list of occupations. And the boys? Look over yonder and you will see one gang plowing with faithful old “Bob” (the favorite horse)—the “farm scabs,” as they proudly term themselves. Beneath those long glass roofs, no matter how hot the sun, the “greenhouse gang” is busy—and last year the net profits of the greenhouses were over \$3,000. Another crew is at work in the “shop,” making furniture, repairing, etc.; a fourth crowd is stoking in the boiler room, and even the “nurseries,” under a 15-year-old boss, are busy picking up papers and “policing” the rather extensive grounds. The value of this training for boys and girls alike, under efficient instructors, can hardly be overestimated.

Thus the morning is passed away until at 11.45 the warning gong results in another rush to the main building, for each one must “wash up” before every meal. Dinner is prompt at noon, and, though the same quiet prevails as at breakfast, it is evident from the magical ways in which the food disappears that it is good. It would give a chronic dyspeptic a hearty appetite to watch these children eat.

After dinner and a half hour's rest the morning tasks are continued, but all hands are generally “off” at 4 o'clock or earlier. Then recreation is the order of the day, before and after 5 o'clock supper—baseball on the diamond, “horseshoes” (quoits) in the grove, and alleys everywhere. In schooltime the after-supper period is reserved for study, but to-day the chief event of the day takes place then—the swim in the outdoor pool. First the girls, in their blue bathing suits and white caps, spend a half hour in the water, and then comes the turn of the boys. And such times as they do have! Many, both boys and girls, have developed into remarkable swimmers and divers, well worth the trip to watch. No greater punishment can be devised than prohibition from the “pond,” and deprivation of this privilege for a week is a calamity far outweighing the “European war,” or even the loss of a game by Walter Johnson, in the eyes of the unfortunate offender.

At 8 o'clock all are in bed, where, after prayers, there is reading aloud in the boys' dormitory by the supervisor or one of the older fellows. It is interesting to note that Stevenson, Kipling, and Conan Doyle are even greater favorites with the boys than the more strictly

juvenile writers like Tomlinson and Henty—their taste is surely catholic. At 9 o'clock all lights are out, and another day is over.

Does it pay?

For answer the officials may point with considerable pride to numerous graduates (many of whom obtained a high-school course as well) who, having received their chief training at the home school, are now earning an honest livelihood and proving themselves useful citizens of the District and surrounding States. Is it worth while to take a neglected boy or girl, at the critical age of rapid development, away from the streets, feed, clothe, and educate him properly, fit him to take care of himself in life, and most of all keep perpetually before him the ideals of Christian citizenship? Such a question can bring but one answer. If the reader doubt, let him take a Wisconsin Avenue car and see for himself.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

DEAR SIR: It is my pleasure to report that during the past year the health of the children in the "home" has been unusually good, from February to June of this year having been remarkably free from sickness or misfortunes of any kind.

In October and November of last year there were 24 children found infected with diphtheria, but none of them was sick or affected unpleasantly in any way. One of the girls had a sore throat and was in the hospital for a few days. Before discharging her I decided to take a culture of her throat, as at that time there was a large number of children from the public schools in quarantine for diphtheria, though but few of them were sick. This case of sore throat proved to be one of diphtheria infection, so the health office took cultures from the throats of all the children and found infection in 16 girls and 8 boys, who were all put in the hospital. The throats of all excepting one soon cleared and the children were released, none the worse for the quarantine. In one girl the diphtheria germs persisted for so long that she was sent to Providence Hospital to await recovery. Antitoxin was used in five cases to see if it would not shorten the period of infection, but it had no effect on the germs themselves, being a true antitoxin. The infection, which was traced to visitors from an institution that was then in quarantine for diphtheria, shows the readiness with which disease may be conveyed.

The question of inoculating the school with antityphoid vaccine has been discussed from time to time. Vaccination to prevent typhoid is now being done in the Army, Navy, and Marine Hospital Service with apparently good results. Last year there were two cases of typhoid fever, with one death, in the institution. All these cases were recent inmates and had been infected before entering the home.

GEO. W. WOOD, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

THE SUPERVISOR OF BOYS.

Mr. Robert L. Haycock had for more than 10 years been supervisor of boys and the principal of the school. He had endeared himself to thousands of boys and furnished them a rare example of manhood, but early in the year 1914 he was appointed a supervising principal in the city schools, and on February 11 left us to assume the responsibilities of his new position.

His departure inflicted what at first seemed an irreparable loss, but the board of education came to our rescue first and appointed Miss H. C. Lasier, a woman of marked executive ability and excellent judgment, principal of the school. We were still without a supervisor for our boys, but fortunately for us the District appropriation bill had not yet passed the Senate, and a committee of our board of trustees were given a hearing before the Senate committee and were

granted the appropriation of \$900 for a supervisor. We are sorry that in conference this estimate was cut to \$720, but we are very grateful for this sum, although we do need a \$900 man.

ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Following are the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, together with a statement of amounts appropriated for 1914-15:

	Recom- mended, 1916.	Received, 1914-15.
Salaries:		
Superintendent.....	\$1,500	\$1,500
Matron and assistant superintendent.....	600	480
3 matrons, at \$420 each.....	1,260	1,080
2 assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....	600	600
Housekeeper.....	420	360
Sewing teacher.....	420	360
Nurse.....	360	360
Manual-training teacher.....	660	660
Supervisor of boys.....	900	720
Florist.....	900	840
Assistant florist.....	600	.....
Engineer.....	720	720
Farmer.....	600	540
Cook.....	300	300
Laundress.....	300	300
2 housemaids, at \$180 each.....	360	360
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....	500	400
Total for salaries.....	11,000	9,580
Maintenance.....	16,000	16,000
New cottage ¹	25,000	.....
New greenhouse.....	8,500	.....
Repairs to buildings, etc.....	2,000	1,700
New boiler.....	2,000	.....
Total.....	64,500	27,280

¹ This cottage is for nursery children, to displace the old insanitary building now used for housing 30 children.

Respectfully submitted.

B. T. JANNEY,
President Board of Trustees.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children for the year ending June 30, 1914.

The continued crowded condition of our buildings shows the great need for enlarging the institution. A residence for the superintendent, which is again urged, would give one more cottage for inmates, though accommodations for at least 50 more children would be amply justified and would considerably reduce the per capita cost of maintenance.

The health of the boys generally has been good, the addition of a nurse to the staff and fitting up of a room for dispensary work has proven very helpful in caring for the physical welfare of our charges. It has been necessary to send but a few cases to the physician at the Home for Aged and Infirm, and the number of boys sent to the city hospitals has been smaller than heretofore.

It has also been possible to give better attention to minor ailments of throat, eyes, teeth, and the like.

Dental work has been done for a larger number of boys than formerly, by a city dentist, and while this has taken considerable time and has required many car tickets it was time and money well spent.

During the year 15 boys were sent to city hospitals for ward treatment, 58 were treated by the dentist, 16 minor cases were cared for at the Home for Aged and Infirm in the absence of our nurse, and 381 cases were treated in our own dispensary. These minor cases consisted mainly of the colds, sore throats, cuts, bruises, etc., incident to boy life.

The storm of July 30 broke many of our windows and besides destroying many shade trees greatly injured the farm crops, the corn crop proving almost a failure.

There were several changes among employees at the beginning of the year, the new employees all proving good additions to the staff.

The farm work during the last half of the year showed improvement and the manual training work in the carpenter shop was especially good, the boys getting a systematic training in woodwork and making a start in weaving rugs and carpets.

Work in the blacksmith and wheelwright shop was excellent and proved very popular with the boys. Many useful and practical articles were made, and the training given will undoubtedly be of lasting value. The man in charge of this work has saved the institution a considerable expenditure by his care of plumbing fixtures and the repair work he was able to do in some instances.

The salaries of blacksmith and farmer should be increased, so that these men, who both teach, will be paid the same wages as men doing similar work in other District institutions. It is not possible to permanently retain good employees at small wages.

A suitable building for the industrial work is much needed, but request is not made for it until more urgent needs are supplied.

The ladies of the Stoddard Baptist Home management sent a generous Christmas offering of candy for our boys, and Prof. Arthur Newman of the public schools caused much happiness by giving free tickets to an excursion down the Potomac and also tickets to the annual drill of the high-school cadets.

Mr. Raymond Murray entertained the boys on several occasions at educational moving-picture shows at the Hiawatha Theater.

Financial report of Industrial Home School for Colored Children for fiscal year 1914.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for salaries.....	\$7, 440. 00
Appropriation for maintenance.....	8, 000. 00
Appropriation for maintenance (deficiency).....	1, 750. 00
Appropriation for repairs to buildings and grounds.....	1, 000. 00
Appropriation for furniture and manual-training equipment.....	250. 00
Appropriation for fire protection, including fire plug.....	300. 00
Board of inmates (fund).....	\$124. 00
Labor of inmates (fund).....	238. 51
Total amount of fund.....	362. 51
Total receipts.....	19, 102. 51

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	7, 421. 67
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$1, 306. 33
Flour.....	44. 07
Bread.....	576. 40
Groceries and provisions.....	1, 383. 76
Total for food.....	3, 310. 56
Ice.....	24. 00
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	150. 38
Clothing.....	\$461. 38
Shoes and repairs to same.....	629. 34
Dry goods.....	307. 55
Total for clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....	1, 398. 27
Total for heat, light, and power, and engineer's supplies.....	1, 340. 01
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	276. 24
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	50. 91
Medical attendance.....	8. 00
Purchase of vehicles and repairs to same.....	\$158. 73
Harness and repairs to same.....	110. 11
Blacksmithing and materials for same.....	79. 04
Farm tools and appliances.....	244. 85
Fertilizers and seeds.....	243. 39
Forage.....	1, 908. 40
Total for stable, farm, garden, etc.....	2, 774. 52
School expenses.....	58. 60
Miscellaneous items.....	273. 28
Materials used in industries.....	154. 60
Stationery, printing, and office expenses.....	35. 21
Telephone.....	66. 00
Car tickets.....	55. 00
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	1, 128. 31
Furniture and manual-training equipment.....	249. 70
Fire protection.....	299. 58

Balances:

Unexpended for salaries.....	\$18. 33
Maintenance.....	22. 65
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	. 13
Manual-training equipment.....	. 30
Fire protection, including fire plug.....	. 42
Fund.....	15. 84

Total expenditures.....	<u>\$19, 044. 84</u>
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Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	<u>57. 67</u>
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Admissions and discharges during the year.

Number present June 30, 1913.....	61
Number admitted and readmitted during the year.....	87

Total.....	<u>148</u>
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Number discharged and absconded.....	86
Number remaining June 30, 1914.....	62

Total.....	<u>148</u>
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Daily average number.....	64
Highest number at any time during the year.....	66
Lowest number at any time during the year.....	55
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....	5, 172
Number of days' maintenance furnished inmates.....	23, 279
Per capita cost.....	\$283. 32

SHOULD BE AN ENTIRELY SEPARATE INSTITUTION.

The suggestion was recently made in the public press that this institution should be more closely connected with the Home for Aged and Infirm, in the interest of economy. As the two institutions are so entirely different in character it would be very inadvisable for the school to be connected in any way with the Home for Aged and Infirm, which is the almshouse under a new name.

Many of the inmates of the latter place have reached there because of their dissolute habits, and they would not be desirable associates for the children at the school. In a number of instances inmates of the home have been requested to leave the school grounds because of their actions and language before the boys, and it seems very necessary to keep these children from associating with adults of another institution.

While the location of the school is in many respects excellent, the close proximity to a larger institution in some ways works to its disadvantage, the needs of the smaller place being sometimes overlooked.

The last report of the Home for Aged and Infirm stated that two-fifths of the running expenses of the power house at that institution should be charged against the Industrial Home School for supplying the latter place with steam heat in winter, hot water, and electric light.

The Industrial Home School buys coal for the power house, costing a little more than \$1,000 each year. The service from the power house has never been satisfactory, and until last October there had been no hot water furnished for nearly two years.

In regard to the allotment of expense, the area of our buildings is less than one-fourth of the area of the home buildings, and our population is in about the same proportion. The school uses steam for heating only five and one-half months of the year, while in addition to heating the home operates a steam laundry, a steam-supplied kitchen, and a bakery the entire year. All ice made at the home refrigerating plant is drawn and stored by a force from the school, for which service the school gets its ice.

The claim that two-fifths of the expense of the power house should be charged against the Industrial Home School is unfair.

SCHOOL WORK.

Work in the classrooms has continued the entire school year, the average intelligence of the boys for the year being higher than formerly, with the result that more could be accomplished with the little fellows. While the teachers, both normal school graduates, are doing excellent work, it will be to the interest of the institution to have the school work placed directly under the public-school system, as is the case at the white Industrial Home School.

Our teachers at present, in addition to teaching from 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, help in the cottages morning and evening, do relief work on Sundays and when matrons are absent, and also assist the sewing teacher in making clothing for the boys.

MANUAL TRAINING WORK.

The manual training work for the year has been especially good, many practical pieces of work being turned out, such as benches, tables, chairs, costumers, and a complete dining-room set of chairs and table.

The purchase of a weaving loom in December enabled a start to be made in the making of rugs and carpets.

Made by classes in woodwork:

One magazine stand, 1 Morris chair, 4 dining-room chairs, 4 costumers, 3 pedestals, 3 hall racks, 1 flower stand, 3 tables and book shelves combined, 1 bookcase, 4 library tables, 1 sewing table, 5 small tables, 1 dictionary stand, 5 necktie racks, 2 wall racks, 1 hall seat, 1 corner shelf, 1 clock case, 1 music stand, 5 magazine holders, 6 sleeve boards, 1 blacking box, 10 whist-broom holders, 6 benches, 2 jardiniers, 5 shuck mats, and 14 rugs woven.

Built: Wheelwright shop, house for chemical fire engine, shed and fence for calves, 2 gates, 5 feed bins, 4 window sash, and 1 feed hopper.

Repaired: Twelve screen doors, 114 window screens, stable and roof, 2 ladders, 28 chairs, caned 14 chairs, 4 coal boxes, 2 transoms, 18 window shutters, 4 doors, 5 sets cottage steps, put in 284 window lights, painted flagpole and renewed halyards, put on 10 window shutters, repaired 10 washboards, 3 kitchen ranges, put up 30 clothes hooks, repaired 2 cottage kitchen floors.

BLACKSMITH WORK.

In addition to horse shoeing and repairing farm tools, vehicles, and machinery boys were given instruction in making horseshoes, chains, stove-lid lifters, lawn wickets, and the like. One large two-horse spring wagon was built which has given splendid service. On one occasion 31 boys were driven 5 miles to church in this wagon. As can readily be imagined this vehicle was quite full at the time.

The following is a partial list of articles made and work done:

Twenty-four special bolts, 4 large hinges, 5 sets brake blocks, 2 stay chains for farm wagon, 2 singletrees, 1 coupling pole, 1 set hounds for wagon gear, 1 barn-door hanger, 1 large bench for wheelwright work, 18 harrow teeth, 1 new spike-tooth harrow, 1 double-tree, 4 singletree hooks, 1 trip stick for cart, 2 rug needles for loom, 1 hasp, 3 staples, 10 irons for bench supports, 1 wheel bench, 4 brace irons for tables, 1 tool cabinet for wheelwright shop, 10 angle irons, 2 goals for basket ball, 6 anchor irons, 2 heavy benches, 1 trash burner, 1 iron band for chair, 4 cesspool tops, 3 stove shakers, 1 pinch bar, 36 lawn wickets, 1 frame for lawn roller, 2 crowbars, 1 brake beam, put on 309 horseshoes, rebuilt Dayton wagon, painted 2 wagons and 3 farm carts, put new top on buggy, put new axles on cart.

THE FARM.

The crops produced by the farm were fairly good. As in the previous year, the lack of a fund for temporary labor prevented the hiring of extra labor, badly needed, in planting and in harvest seasons, and the storm of July 30 did serious damage to growing crops, especially the corn.

Farm products.

Beans:		Kale.....barrels..	32
Lima.....quarts..	70	Lettuce:	
Navy.....bushels..	3½	Prime.....heads..	150
Snap.....barrels..	21	Field.....barrels..	10
Berries:		Milk.....quarts..	6, 480
Currants.....quarts..	10	Onions:	
Gooseberries.....do....	44	Spring.....bunches..	680
Raspberries.....do....	20	Cured.....bushels..	4½
Strawberries.....do....	220	Peas, garden.....barrels..	16
Butter.....pounds..	425	Pork, butchered.....pounds..	1, 500
Cabbages.....heads..	2, 200	Potatoes:	
Carrots.....bushels..	30	Irish.....bushels..	255
Cantaloupes.....crates..	22	Sweet.....do....	309
Chicks hatched.....	524	Rhubarb.....bunches..	310
Corn:		Spinach.....barrels..	14
Sugar.....dozen..	84	Squash.....bushels..	17
Field.....bushels..	160	Straw, rye.....tons..	23
Fodder.....tons..	11	Tomatoes:	
Eggs.....dozen..	1, 095½	Fresh.....bushels..	46
Grapes.....bushels..	10	Canned.....quarts..	120
Hay:		Turnips.....bushels..	70
Mixed.....tons..	8	Watermelons.....	475
Millet.....do....	2		
Oat.....do....	4		
Rye.....do....	8		

Work of sewing teacher.

Aprons.....	7	Covers:	
Awning.....	1	Large, canvas.....	2
Bags:		Floor.....	1
Christmas.....	67	Canvas, wagon.....	1
Clothes.....	1	Curtains:	
Mail.....	1	Dotted swiss.....	44
Bag, rag.....	1	Chicken house window.....	8
Blouses and shirts:		Cushions, shoemaker's bench.....	2
Calico.....	33	Drawers, winter.....	43
Hickory.....	132	Napkins.....	12
Cases, pillow.....	5	Overalls, denim.....	75
Cloths:		Pants, Melton.....	53
Dust, cheesecloth.....	13	Sacks, meal.....	4
Scrub.....	86	Sheets.....	18
Wash.....	25	Ironing.....	18

Shirts, night.....	98	Mended:	
Suits, union:		Blouses.....	28
Summer.....	85	Overalls.....	6
Winter.....	43	Pants.....	20
Ticks, bed.....	7	Altered.....	5
Towels:		Union suits.....	8
Dish, brown linen.....	87	Altered.....	6
Huck.....	132		
Brown linen.....	3		

List and salary of the officers and employees June 30, 1914.

O. F. N. Madden, superintendent.....	\$1, 200
M. W. Madden, matron of school.....	480
Edith L. Moss, teacher.....	480
Helen K. Davidge, teacher.....	480
Everett L. Brown, manual-training teacher.....	600
William Thompson, farmer.....	480
Eugene Bigham, blacksmith and wheelwright.....	480
Annie E. Mallory, sewing teacher.....	360
Josephine G. Griffin, nurse.....	360
Hattie St. Clair, caretaker.....	360
Christina Carter, caretaker.....	360
M. A. Williamson, assistant caretaker.....	360
Mary A. Stevens, assistant caretaker.....	360
Geo. E. Hatton, stableman.....	300
John E. Butler, watchman.....	300
Laura Butler, cook.....	240
Fender M. Bond, laundress.....	240

ESTIMATES.

The small increases in salaries requested are necessary in order to avoid frequent changes in employees and a consequent loss to the service. The salaries are lower in many instances than in any other District institution for similar work.

The assistant cook and the assistant laundress are needed to help with cooking and laundry work, in caring for the school building, and in relieving the now overworked school-teachers.

The increase in the estimate for maintenance is to allow for an expected increase in the number of inmates.

To rebuild barn.—A substantial concrete foundation has been built under the old barn, but the superstructure will have to be torn down and rebuilt, as it is beyond repair. In spite of much patching the roof last year continued to leak badly and caused the loss of forage. The amount estimated for rebuilding this structure, by using the material in the building, will be sufficient to put up a very serviceable barn.

Fire protection.—Officials of the fire department have advised replacing the small water pipe extending to the outbuildings with a larger one, and putting a fire plug near the barn. With the fire hose and chemical engine now at the school this would afford much greater protection from fire.

Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

	Appropriation for 1915.	Estimated for 1916.
Superintendent.....	\$1,200	\$1,500
Matron of school.....	480	480
2 caretakers, at \$360 each.....	720	720
2 assistant caretakers, at \$360 each.....	720	720
Nurse.....	360	360
Sewing teacher.....	360	360
2 teachers, at \$480 each.....	960	960
Manual training teacher.....	600	600
Farmer.....	480	600
Blacksmith and wheelwright.....	480	600
Stableman.....	300	360
Watchman.....	300	360
Cook.....	240	300
Laundress.....	240	240
Assistant laundress.....		200
Assistant cook.....		200
Total.....	7,440	8,560
Maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness.....	9,750	10,500
Manual training equipment.....	250	
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	2,500	2,000
Temporary labor.....	300	500
Rebuilding barn.....		1,500
Residence for superintendent.....		5,000
Materials for sidewalks and roads.....	300	300
Additional fire protection, including fire plug.....		200
Total.....	13,100	20,000

Respectfully submitted.

O. F. N. MADDEN,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Officers for 1913.—President, ———; vice president, Mrs. M. L. Meriwether, 1211 S Street NW.; treasurer, Mrs. R. L. Brooks, 408 B Street SE.; secretary, Mrs. L. M. Kelly, 1306 U Street NW.

Board of Managers.—Dr. I. H. Lamb, Mrs. M. M. Waldron, Miss E. A. Cook, Mrs. C. W. Harris, Mrs. E. P. Messer, Miss U. V. Brooks.

Trustees.—Rev. F. J. Grimke, Mr. U. S. G. Bassett, Mr. A. Russell.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,

Secretary to the Board of Charities.

DEAR SIR: The association has the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914:

During the year the association has been deprived, by death, of two of its most valued officers, Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Datcher. In all the many years of their connection with the association their interest and labors never faltered until they were called to a higher reward.

The association believes the home is as well managed along all lines as any in the District of Columbia.

The health of the children has been remarkably good; no deaths for several years.

We feel most grateful to the Board of Charities for their interest and courtesy which they have manifested toward the home.

Respectfully, yours,

M. L. MERIWETHER, *Vice President.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1913.....	2	58	35	95
Admitted during the year.....		25	18	43
Readmitted during the year.....		9	8	17
Total.....	2	92	61	155
Returned to friends.....		8	1	9
Homes found for.....		6	3	9
Absconded.....		3	1	4
Taken by the board of guardians.....		17	22	39
Sent to Garfield Hospital for treatment.....			2	2
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	2	58	32	92
Total.....	2	92	61	155
Daily average number.....	1	57	32	91

Highest number of inmates at any one time (June 1, 1914), 93.

Lowest number of inmates at any one time (Feb. 28, 1914), 85.

Number of days, maintenance furnished employees, 5,043.

EVA HOOD SMITH, *Superintendent.*

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$27, 500. 00
Furniture, etc.....	500. 00
Total.....	<u>28, 000. 00</u>

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	2, 316. 82
Interest.....	1, 125. 00
Board at the home.....	344. 00
Miscellaneous.....	23. 00
Appropriation under contract.....	9, 662. 16
Total receipts.....	<u>13, 470. 98</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	3, 578. 00
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$1, 273. 13
Bread.....	592. 05
Groceries and provisions.....	1, 713. 93
Milk.....	1, 152. 96
Total for food.....	<u>4, 732. 07</u>
Ice.....	62. 40
Shoes and repairs to same.....	537. 05
Dry goods.....	284. 34
Total for clothing and shoes.....	<u>821. 39</u>
Fuel.....	857. 00
Light.....	129. 18
Total for heat and light.....	<u>986. 18</u>
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	119. 17
Medical supplies.....	73. 06
Medical attendance.....	110. 00
Printing.....	6. 50
Telephone.....	23. 84
Current repairs and materials for same.....	576. 41
Taxes.....	130. 44
Current expenses.....	120. 00
Miscellaneous.....	121. 63
Total expenditures.....	<u>11, 461. 09</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	<u>2, 009. 89</u>

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HOME FOR FOUNDLINGS.

JUNE 29, 1914.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Charities.

DEAR SIR: We find that there are in the District a great many good women with one or more children to take care of and on account of these children they can not secure paying positions. If we could have an addition to our institution that would provide not only for the care of these children during work hours but accommodation for their mothers, who could remain with the children at night and when not engaged, where they could feel that the children were well taken care of in their absence and they could be with them, for such accommodations a minimum charge could be made for the maintenance of such an institution.

Secondly, if the name of our institution could be changed so as to drop the term "Foundlings" to a Home for Friendless Infants, we feel sure that if these changes were made it would add greatly to the field of our usefulness and we would be able to get more outside aid than we now get.

Very respectfully,

Z. T. SOWERS, *President.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boy .	Girls.	Total.
Children in home June 30, 1913.....	21	15	36
Admitted during the year.....	35	32	67
Readmitted during the year.....			60
Total.....	56	47	103
Adoptions.....	4		4
Returned to relatives or friends.....	21	16	37
Transferred to other institutions.....	3	2	5
Deaths.....	3	2	5
Remaining in institution June 30, 1914.....	29	23	52
Total.....	56	47	103
Daily average number.....			42
Largest number of children at any one time.....			53
Smallest number of children at any one time.....			29
Number of days' board furnished employees.....			7,300

FINANCIAL REPORT.

[Public fund.]

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	\$8. 97
Advances from private fund.....	2, 200. 00
Appropriation under contract from Board of Charities.....	5, 178. 55
Total receipts.....	7, 387. 52

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	\$3,438.00
For meats, fish, etc.....	\$982.02
For bread.....	211.04
For groceries and provisions.....	387.85
For milk.....	916.18
Sundries.....	377.34

Total for food.....	2,874.43
For ice.....	58.11
For laundry when not done in institution.....	57.69
For laundry and cleaning supplies.....	46.38
For light.....	245.62
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments and drugs.....	103.48

Total expenditures..... 6,823.71

Balance on hand June 30, 1914..... 563.81

Private fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	831.47
Board of inmates.....	2,325.90
Donations.....	261.00
Services of nurse.....	35.00
Dues.....	830.00
Rebate (B. S. Adams).....	7.00
Interest on deposit.....	2.94

Total receipts..... 4,293.31

EXPENDITURES.

Services of professional nurse.....	20.00
Storage.....	6.50
Fuel.....	718.56
Power (gasoline).....	84.22

Total for heat and power.....	802.78
Extra drugs.....	15.95
Stationery and printing and office supplies and typewriting.....	33.13
Telephone.....	106.21
Current repairs and materials for same to city and country home.....	529.27
Water rent.....	37.68
Insurance.....	347.50
One casket.....	5.00
Feed for horse.....	13.69
Postage.....	5.39
Plowing instruments, seed, fertilizer, and services.....	112.63

2,035.73

Advanced to public fund..... 2,200.00

Total expenditures..... 4,235.73

Balance on hand June 30, 1914..... 57.58

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

AUGUST 10, 1914.

G. S. WILSON,

Secretary of the Board of Charities.

DEAR SIR: The president and board of directors of St. Ann's Infant Asylum take pleasure in submitting the report of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

The members of the board are as follows: Sister Cornelia Smith, president; Sister Louise Anderson, treasurer; Sister Agnes Sheehan, secretary; Sister Rosalie Keany, Sister Placide McDonald, Sister Clotilda Richardson, Sister Eugenia McGilroy, directors.

Although many unforeseen circumstances occurred during the year which prevented the accomplishment of a great amount of work we would have gladly performed for the comfort and convenience of our little ones, still we have much reason to thank God for His protection and care of us, and especially for inspiring our friends and benefactors with the thought of helping the institution so generously during the past year. Were it not for their timely aid we would not be able to meet our pressing obligations.

The appropriation allowed us by Congress, and dispensed through the Board of Charities, also helped us substantially in supporting our family, and we are most grateful for it.

Through the generosity of some friends, a well-equipped kindergarten class will be opened in the early fall or winter, which will afford our children entertainment as well as developing their talents for usefulness.

The staff of physicians connected with the asylum have been most faithful to their duties during the past year, and deserve our gratitude for their valuable services.

In fine, may all who have aided us in our work merit the blessing and reward of Him who has said, "Whatever you do to the least of these my little ones, you have done it unto me."

Yours, very truly,

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inmates in institution June 30, 1913.....	50	43	93
Admitted during the year.....	81	74	155
Readmitted during year.....	5	3	8
Total.....	136	120	256
Returned to relatives or friends.....	60	45	105
Transferred to other institutions.....	4	.....	4
Died.....	9	10	19
Remaining in institution June 30, 1914.....	63	65	128
Total.....	136	120	256
Daily average number during the year.....	63	65	128
Highest number in institution at any one time.....	65	70	135
Lowest number in institution at any one time.....	50	41	91

Number of days' board furnished employees, 10,950.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value of property.....	\$100,000.00
Estimated value of furniture, etc.....	1,800.00
Total.....	<u>101,800.00</u>

INDEBTEDNESS.

Current expenses only.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	559.13
Board of inmates.....	5,044.36
From contributions.....	1,609.57
From entertainments.....	3,818.62
From legacies or endowment.....	5,449.52
Appropriation under contract, Board of Charities.....	4,206.22
Total receipts.....	<u>20,687.42</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....	3,869.33
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$1,276.73
Flour.....	646.03
Groceries, provisions, fruit, and vegetables.....	1,170.93
Milk, butter, and eggs.....	1,336.42
Total for food.....	<u>4,430.11</u>
Ice.....	15.00
Shoes and repairs to same.....	51.94
Dry goods.....	250.68
Total shoes and dry goods.....	<u>302.62</u>
Fuel.....	671.40
Light.....	109.35
Power.....	130.73
Total for heat, light, and power.....	<u>911.48</u>
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	387.69
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	87.95
Stationery and printing and office supplies.....	59.61
Expenses of stable, city and country.....	495.44
Telephone.....	80.27
Car tickets.....	72.27
Current repairs and materials for same.....	2,158.42
Taxes.....	6.55
Insurance.....	180.75
Window screens.....	758.25
Burials.....	382.00
Sundries.....	857.19
Total expenditures.....	<u>15,054.93</u>
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....	<u>5,632.49</u>

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Municipal Lodging House, June 30, 1914, being the end of the fiscal year:

There were 7,427 lodgings furnished to transients during the year in the institution, being nearly 2,000 more than those accommodated the previous year, and although the crowd was so large for such small quarters, yet with persistence the house was kept in a most cleanly manner, scrubbed, whitewashed, and painted; and by our systems of fumigation we are absolutely free from insect life and germs, even free from flies and mosquitoes, having every opening in the building screened. However, owing to the large number of applicants last year and the small amount appropriated for maintenance (\$1,820), it was necessary to turn the men away without food, either morning or evening from April 15 to June 30. In a few instances bread was given to special cases of old or sickly men; also the milk given to the institution by the health department was distributed, but that did not go very far among the hungry men.

Therefore I ask that you kindly recommend that the appropriation be increased \$180, which will bring that item up to \$2,000. Furthermore, it looks as though we will have an unusually large house during the present fiscal year, owing to the war in Europe. Nearly twice as many men applied this year during July and August as in the corresponding months of a year ago.

Please allow me to thank most heartily your honorable board for your efforts in securing the restoration of a foreman to this institution for the present year. Last year the burden of looking after the men without a foreman was heavy indeed for wife and myself, and we could not have done so had it not been that we hired help out of our own funds.

In former reports to your honorable board I have referred to the inadequacy of the present lodging house to properly care for and handle the inmates, the foul air, and almost no room to handle wood, the men sleeping on the floor on crowded nights, etc. Therefore I continue to renew my recommendation for a new and suitable lodging house to care for men, women, and boys in separate apartments, in connection with a wood yard large enough to supply a thousand cords per annum to the District government, 500 cords to the Federal Government, besides several hundred cords to wood dealers who would buy of us if we were prepared to furnish the wood, which we could easily do with modern equipment, our men having chiefly the handling of the wood to do.

The Monday Evening Club last year appointed Miss Aline E. Solomons as chairman of a committee to look into the need of a

modern Municipal Lodging House for this city, and she, with the aid of Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, Mrs. Philip S. Henry, and others, besides Senators and Congressmen who have visited the institution and pledged themselves to stand by the effort that is being made for a new one, did noble work for the cause, being deeply impressed with the need of such a lodging house as that for which we now have prospective plans drawn, which the committee submitted to Commissioner Newman, who gave his hearty indorsement of the project, although the amount necessary for the site, building, and equipment is \$130,000, being \$80,000 more than the commissioners had previously recommended, their recommendation being \$50,000 for a new building on the present site; but when Commissioner Newman's attention was called to the wood-yard feature he fully accorded with the views of said committee.

Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914..... \$3, 530. 00

Expenses:

Electric current.....	\$4. 05
Fuel.....	136. 80
Furnishings.....	69. 42
Gas.....	131. 92
Laundry.....	58. 64
Linens.....	65. 68
Miscellaneous.....	50. 00
Provisions.....	1, 186. 48
Repairs.....	55. 04
Salaries.....	1, 710. 00
Stationery.....	1. 68
Telephone.....	60. 00
	<u>3, 529. 71</u>

Balance unexpended..... . 29

Men furnished with meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

	Out of work.	Sick.	Total.
Native born:			
White.....	4, 975	399	5, 374
Colored.....	884	119	1, 003
Foreigners.....	978	72	1, 050
	<u>6, 837</u>	<u>590</u>	<u>7, 427</u>
Foreign born:			
Austria.....	73	5	78
Australia.....	6		6
Canada.....	36	2	38
Cuba.....	1		1
Denmark.....	4		4
England.....	176	8	184
France.....	18		18
Germany.....	153	5	158
Gibraltar.....		1	1
Greece.....	1		1
Greenland.....	1		1
Holland.....	1		1
Hungary.....	25		25
Ireland.....	213	30	243
Italy.....	34		34
Jamaica.....	1		1
Mexico.....	7	8	15
New Brunswick.....		5	5
Newfoundland.....		1	1
Norway.....	5		5
Nova Scotia.....	2		2
Poland.....	13		13
Portugal.....	2		2
Roumania.....	5		5

792 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Men furnished with meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914—Con.

	Out of work.	Sick.	Total.
Foreign born—Continued.			
Russia.....	75		75
Scotland.....	90	4	94
Siberia.....	2		2
Spain.....	2		2
Sweden.....	7	1	8
Switzerland.....	4	2	6
Syria.....	7		7
Wales.....	14		14
Total.....	978	72	1,050
Single men.....			7,042
Married men.....			385
			7,427
Employment secured.....			953
Sent to hospital.....			6

Very respectfully,

A. H. TYSON, *Superintendent.*

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

BLUE PLAINS, D. C., *October 8, 1914.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith transmit the annual report of the Home for the Aged and Infirm for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914.

WILLIAM J. FAY, *Superintendent.*

MR. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, District of Columbia.

Introductory.—A comprehensive report of the Home for the Aged and Infirm at Blue Plains, D. C., has never been presented. As a result it is now found that omissions in the brief business statements covering the first two years of its existence—those of 1906 and 1907—render it impossible at this date to tabulate in exact form the results thus far obtained. But, if the law permitted, many of these results might be presented by maps, diagrams, and photographs, in a manner that would satisfy the public at a glance with the Board of Charities' management of this institution. Since, however, such a method of presentation is prohibited, it only remains to describe the work accomplished in words and figures, so far as words and figures can be made to describe it.

Another reason for making this report more than a mere statement of the expenditures for the year past and of estimates for the year to come is that the auditor of the District of Columbia has in contemplation a physical valuation of the properties, and also such an improvement in the methods of accounting as will render impossible a repetition of the initial mistakes of this institution. Such an appraisement of material values will furnish a solid foundation on which to build all future reports. It will also give to the public something tangible upon which to base its future estimates of results. Furthermore, with this basis the improved methods of accounting will enable future reports to deal with facts rather than with mere guesses at essential valuations.

Then it must ever be borne in mind that the Home for the Aged and Infirm is to a considerable extent an experiment and that it is still in an experimental stage. It is for this reason that its administration has been different from that of some long-established institutions, and different also from what its own administration will be when it has attained to its final dimensions—when the farm has reached a size where its further increase will not be profitable. It is for this reason that it is difficult, and often impossible, for those not as intimately connected with the institution as is the Board of Charities to see as clearly as they see the need for some of the expenditures which they earnestly and persistently recommend. But because it is a new institution, and in some degree an experi-

ment, is an additional reason why a history of its beginnings more nearly complete than that found in its ordinary reports shall be given at this time.

Origin.—The unwisdom, if not cruelty, of classing unfortunates with criminals was the origin of the Home for the Aged and Infirm. Public attention had been sharply called to this matter by public-spirited men, both inside and outside of Congress, much earlier; but it was not until the creation of the Board of Charities in the year 1900 that definite provisions for the aged who were also infirm took practical form.

Until poverty and sickness can be separated from sin, it may be impossible completely to separate unfortunates from criminals; yet this purpose, which was the originating ideal of this home, must never be lost sight of. The endeavor must ever be to make it a home for the aged infirm, rather than a home for the aged and a hospital for the infirm; including in the latter term all ages and all degrees and kinds of infirmity. Especially is this distinction to be kept in view if the term infirm is to be extended so as to include those morally and mentally as well as those physically infirm. For to place the insane and criminal classes in this home is to reproduce here the conditions that were regarded as so insufferable in the old Washington Asylum that good citizens of the District and big-hearted men in Congress fought for more than 50 years to have it corrected.

The farm.—There was purchased approximately 260 acres of land in the southeastern corner of the District of Columbia at about \$150 an acre in the year 1905. In 1907 this was increased by the addition of 19 acres, at a cost of a little more than \$300 an acre. This addition to the home farm was more than merely an increase in its size; for these 19 acres were so inclosed in the bosom of the original purchase as to greatly impede the free working of the latter.

But there is another tract of 15 acres, called the Sweeney tract, that is much more desirable and much more necessary to the home farm than were those 19 acres. This tract is embraced on more than three sides by the home farm—on all its land sides indeed—and is more in the way of its free working than was the other. The boundaries of this tract run within 10 feet of the main home buildings and it lies directly in the way of the completion of any final plans for the development of the home place.

So apparent and pressing was the necessity for the possession of this tract that its acquisition was earnestly recommended by the Board of Charities in their very first report concerning the home; and that recommendation has been repeated and urged in every subsequent report. One glance at a map of the land would be sufficient to show why the Board of Charities and the superintendents of the home have been so persistent in their desire to acquire this property.

Then, aside from removing an obstacle to the best use of the property already owned, this tract would add very greatly to the productiveness of the home farm—much more than that added by the previously purchased 19 acres, because this land is much more fertile than that, and is under a high state of cultivation.

There are other adjoining tracts of land which it would be good policy for the District to acquire, if its own farm is to produce what beef, pork, poultry, and vegetables the home may need. The possession of these tracts would rectify its present farm outlines, give it

free access to the main road, and close up the gaps between it and the United States magazine grounds. If such lands are ever to be acquired they will never be cheaper than they are now; nor will they ever be more necessary or more useful for the home farm than now; because the policy of the Board of Charities for this home must be shaped largely by the size of the farm which they have to develop and upon which they can depend for supplies.

Location.—This farm is located in the extreme southeast corner of the District of Columbia, on the Potomac River, and 3 miles beyond the terminal of the street car line at Congress Heights. It slopes from a ridge 160 feet high to the edge of the river, which bounds it on two sides. It furnishes a magnificent view of the river, as also of Alexandria, Va., which lies a mile away, on the opposite side.

Adaptability.—The river lands are naturally very fertile, but when purchased they needed much clearing and ditching, while the whole place required improving and enriching. Even its cultivated acres refused to produce crops.

There is a great variety of soil, and this adapts the place, under skillful and generous management, to the production of a great variety of crops; and this variety, coming fresh from the fields, will greatly enhance the comfort and healthfulness of the inmates of the home, besides reducing the cost for their support.

There are numerous springs upon the place, and these can be so controlled as greatly to enhance its value, but at first they were a deadly detriment. They made useless marshes of some of its most fertile portions, and these marshes bred diseases and an intolerable plague of mosquitoes. Many of the marsh and brush-covered acres have already been redeemed, and it is expected that all will soon be utilized.

The higher lands are also responding promptly to improved treatment, and promise an abundant return of fruits and grains. But the work of their redemption, as well as that of the lowlands, has only been well begun. Yet the future promises large remuneration for all investments in fertilizing, draining, clearing, and cultivating.

Occupation.—The welfare of the aged depends much upon their being employed. Many of them, it is true, have not sufficient vitality to justify their attempting any work. None are adapted to hard work, but such as can do anything are the better for being occupied with light tasks for limited times. Profound wisdom, constant watchfulness, and endless patience are needed in adapting to them these tasks and times. A home farm, well developed and generously managed, can furnish—with its gardens and grains, its orchards and groves, its horses and cattle, its pigs and poultry, its seed times and harvest—a greater variety from which to make suitable selection of occupation than could any other one vocation.

It must always be borne in mind, however, that these aged and infirm inmates can never be made self-supporting. Even on a farm the hard work will always have to be performed by hired labor.

Isolation.—Not all elderly people are saintly; nor does age always exempt them from the necessity for praying "Lead us not into temptation." It is well for some of the inmates of the home, therefore, that they are not located too conveniently to the city. It is also well for their comrades and attendants, because these might otherwise be more frequently irritated, burdened, and even endangered by the

results of dissipation and the importation of liquor, of vermin, and of diseases.

Furthermore, as the farm develops in attractiveness, there is danger of its being flooded by pleasure seekers and the merely idly curious. Such only increase the burdens of the caretakers, interfere with the orderly outworking of daily plans, irritate the inmates, and endanger the products of the place. But as things now are, those who will take the trouble to visit the farm are likely to be impelled by some worthy motive. The visits of such parties and persons both officers and inmates delightedly welcome and gratefully acknowledge. The influence of such people is like a fresh breath from the north on a sultry day. They leave the home brighter and better for their coming.

Divisions.—Strenuous need for economy compelled the Board of Charities to modify greatly their original plans for this home. For this reason about 100 acres of their purchase was set apart for the use of an Industrial Home School for Colored Children, and for the same reason they were compelled to require that the Home for the Aged and Infirm furnish the industrial school with heat, hot and cold water, light, electricity, and ice.

This division of the farm between the two institutions, as is readily seen, limits the ability of both, but it is not always so readily seen that the making of the one institution so dependent upon the other necessarily breeds dissatisfaction in both and introduces endless confusion into their estimates, expense accounts, reports, and cooperations.

The board has had under advisement three remedies for a situation which they would gladly alleviate. The first and best is the entire separation of the two institutions. The second is the separation of the power house and refrigerating plant from both institutions, so that neither should be responsible to the other for their management. And a third plan is to unite both institutions under one head. Among the apparent objections to this last plan are the incongruity of combining a school for children with a home for the aged; also the danger of making a combination so large as to be unwieldy. But Nature's arrangement is to combine the young and old in the same home, and ordinarily this arrangement is advantageous to both. It can be so in this place; especially so while the children retain their separate homes and schools. Furthermore, modern business has demonstrated that, up to a certain point at least, it is often economical to combine into large enterprises what has been less profitably done in separate and small undertakings. All depends upon the head and the facilities. An incompetent head will fail under any policy, and a stingy policy is no more profitable than is an extravagant one.

Productiveness.—From nothing in 1906 and \$3,368.50 in 1907 the products of the place advanced to \$10,771.36 in 1913, and in spite of the destructive storm of July 30, 1913, the record shows \$10,332.17 in 1914. This difference has been attained only by the most economical use of men and means; for with and without appropriations the draining, clearing, and fertilizing have been persistently pressed forward. The farm hands often complain that they never know whether they are to be sailors managing barges of freight and fertilizer; dredge men digging a canal to tidewater; trenchers, stone masons, road builders, concrete layers, conduit constructors, or cul-

tivators of the soil. But in all this variety of occupations, necessitated by the circumstances, the home has been blessed with a body of workmen both competent and willing for all this exacting labor. Mostly they have been ready to undertake whatever they saw needed to be done, and to do it without any higgling about their rights and privileges. Their highest reward was accomplishment, and it has been this spirit that has made progress possible when a different spirit would have meant failure.

The regulations and restrictions of Government service strictly applied must ever handicap the farmer, unless, indeed, our legislators can devise some way for compelling weather and crop conditions to conform to the same rules.

Stock.—Besides the increased productiveness of the soil, the stock of the farm has been increased until there are now, counting young and old, male and female, a herd of 50 head of Holstein cattle, the beginning of a herd that is to furnish the home not only with milk and butter, but also with beef. As fast as the farm can be enlarged and improved, so as to furnish the necessary hay, grain, ensilage, pasture, and shelter for a sufficient herd, these things will be accomplished; and in such articles, as in vegetables, the home may be made self-supporting.

While aiming to increase the quantity of beef and milk, the object is also to increase the quality of the stock. It costs no more to raise a cream-skinned Holstein bull worth \$500 than it does to raise a scrub worth \$100 or less; nor to raise and maintain a 5 or 6 gallon thoroughbred cow than to produce and feed one giving only 2 or 3 gallons. The skill and care that will develop such stock will always reduce the cost of production.

There are also 17 horses, 100 pigs, 350 chickens, and the beginnings of flocks of other fowls.

Trees.—There are now growing on the farm 500 apple trees; 500 peach trees; 50 plum, 50 pear, and 50 cherry trees, together with 90 shade and ornamental trees, and a large number of shrubs, roses, and flowers.

The fruit trees have been carefully selected with a view to furnishing the home with the best qualities, and with the most continuous supply. Some of the apple, peach, and cherry trees are already coming into bearing; and soon there will be more than an abundance of fruit.

In ornamental trees (which are really quite numerous) only a beginning has been made upon that which the extensive grounds demand. But ornaments can better be deferred than necessities; and, since both were not provided for in the appropriations, the latter have been given the preference. But it is hoped that the former will not much longer be neglected.

Farm buildings.—Up to the year 1908 the management had been compelled to use the hospital for storage rooms and for a carpenter shop; consequently, while potatoes took the place of the sick in the hospital, the sick had to be crowded into the wards with the well. These conditions were very unfavorable for both sick and well. At the same time in the only stable the home then possessed, horses were standing over fetlock in water after every unusual rain; the milch cows wallowed through mire in their pasture; pigs drowned in their

lot, and hogs had to be hunted through the brush with guns, like deer.

These conditions have been remedied as rapidly as means could be found for doing so; but in many cases the remedy had to be found without the aid of any congressional appropriations. Houses and barns have been constructed from the wrecks of old district buildings that have been torn down and transported to the home grounds, their erection being made possible only by the intelligent devotion of laborers who have spared themselves, in this work for the public, no more than they would have done had the structures been wholly their own. The same spirit that made the Panama Canal so speedily possible made these buildings possible. But these earnest laborers never received the Panama wages.

To restore the hospital to its legitimate uses, a root house had to be constructed. Until that was done, the condition of the inmates of the home was often little less than desperate—a strong word and one that will scarcely be justified by those who have not witnessed scenes similar to those that were daily faced, by the officers of this home, while the sick and dying were scattered promiscuously through its wards. Then, too, as the farm was made increasingly productive, there was an increasing demand for storage room. But, with no means available, we were compelled “to make brick without straw,” and we succeeded so well as to attract general commendation.

Root and fruit house.—The first building to be constructed was a storage house 26 feet wide by 60 feet long and two stories high. The lower story is of concrete and partly underground, thus adapting it for fruits and roots. The hillside is held back by two retaining walls of concrete, which average about 10 feet high by 20 feet long and are 1 foot thick. A wooden lean-to 10 feet high and 26 feet long furnished a partial shelter for tools until better accommodations could be provided. The upper story was finished with plaster and was used for a great variety of purposes that could find accommodation nowhere else. This structure was put up without any appropriation, and at a moderate valuation is worth more than \$3,000.

Dairy barn.—The needs of a growing herd of cattle were so apparent that an appropriation of \$2,500 was granted for a dairy barn. One thousand dollars of this sum had to be expended for machinery and stock, leaving \$1,500 for the buildings. This barn, as it stands to-day, is 30 feet wide, 100 feet long, and three stories high. Its floor and walls up 5 feet are of concrete, so also are its stalls and feed troughs. Above the 5-foot concrete wall the building is frame. It contains a milk room, an engine room, and storage capacity for 100 tons of hay, and besides these the feed room, which provides for 30 head of stock and has the King system of ventilation. Beside it stands a concrete silo of 110 tons' capacity. This building could not be duplicated for \$7,000, and yet it cost the public directly but \$1,500.

Tool house and shelter barn.—A tool house and shelter barn was the next urgent farm necessity, so a structure 100 feet long and three stories high was built without any appropriation. Its lower story is of concrete and the rest is pebble dash. One-half of the lower story forms an open shelter, where farm implements can be hastily gathered from the weather. The stories over this shelter are supported by solid concrete pillars. In this building are located the

watchman's quarters, seed room, carpenter's shop, paint shop, and the boiler for driving the silo engine in the dairy barn. No one has placed the value of this building at less than \$5,000.

Horse barn and carriage house.—By this time the crying need of the horses was so distinctly heard as to secure an appropriation of \$3,000 for the construction of a general horse barn and carriage house, and for this sum a building was erected that is variously estimated to be worth from \$8,000 to \$10,000. It is 40 feet wide, 100 feet long, and three stories high. The lower story, the stable, is entirely of concrete, with a concrete platform outside at each end. Like the root house, it is built into the hillside. It has six outside doors to the stable, and an inside incline which the horses traverse in passing to and from the carriage house above. There is also a shelter for carts on the east side. All above the first story is pebble dash and all above the second story is reserved for storage of forage for the horses. The two western entrances to the second floor are supported on each side by ornamental walls of concrete, while on the south is a carriage entrance over a concrete approach 10 feet wide and 50 feet long edged by concrete battlements 5 feet high. This approach is supported on a concrete pier, 10 by 10 feet, over a wagon way to the yard below. On one side of this wagon way is a concrete wall measuring 8 by 80 feet and on the other 4 by 40 feet.

These three buildings stand on high ground. They are convenient to each other, and well located for the service they are intended to render. They are also architecturally ornamental.

Other farm structures.—Farm requirements have necessitated the building of a concrete pigpen 30 feet wide and 100 feet long. This building is surrounded by pens which still need concrete flooring and a concrete bath and drain to make them complete. Two henneries have been constructed, one 16 by 24 feet and the other 16 by 100 feet. Here the hens have runs protected by wire fencing. There is also a wire corncrib 10 feet square. These buildings have been made possible, not by appropriations from the public funds, but mostly by the use of old material, secured for removing it, and by the earnest interest of the employees on the place.

Roads.—Until 1913 the only road to the home led over a hill, difficult at all times and dangerous in bad weather. A mile of new road has avoided this hill and shortened the trip to town by half a mile. But the clearing and grubbing of the wood, grading and surfacing the road, in weather such as prohibited the hands from doing other work on the farm, was a most arduous task. Two miles of other roads have been repaired and kept in condition, but most of the permanent roads are yet to be constructed. The Sweeney tract lies right in the way of planning a landscape that will permit the laying out of such roads.

Fencing.—One mile of fencing has been completed and 2 miles more are under construction. The fencing is necessary to make the farm, as it is, most available for the stock it has. It will be equally necessary when the farm becomes what it must be in order to support the stock it should have.

Freighting.—Heavy freight, shipped by rail and wagon, became oppressively expensive. For this reason, in part, a channel was cut to tidewater. It is about 40 feet wide, 4,000 feet long, and 4 feet deep at low tide. Over its substantial wharf, 100 feet long, more than

1,500 tons of building material and 1,000 tons of fertilizer (at the cost of transportation only), tile, and many other commodities were received in a single year. It is expected that it will also lessen the coal bills of coming years.

Draining.—This channel, penetrating 2,000 feet through the lowest part of the farm, opened a way for draining and clearing many of its richest acres, which had been hitherto only breeding places for mosquitoes and malaria. In this digging and draining process there have been laid over 3 miles of ordinary tile and 5,000 feet of ditches have been opened. These latter vary in depth from 2 to 4 feet.

Deadly sewer.—Here may be mentioned the 1,200-foot extension, to tidewater, of the sewer that carried the refuse of both homes. This sewer had been emptying its sickening contents near the power house until 1913, and from this source there arose at times an atmosphere of foulness that often enveloped the Home for the Aged and Infirm, breeding disease and death.

Results.—The benefits of all this digging and building are manifest in the increased productiveness of the farm, as exhibited in Table C. But in this connection it must be borne in mind that the Board of Charities has practically accomplished this within the short space of six years. They have had to rescue these acres from swamp, brush and forest, and poverty of soil; and the difficulties that confronted them made them covet all the more earnestly the 15 acres of the Sweeney tract, which is rich, well developed, and is literally at their door—indeed, decidedly in their way.

Other constructions.—Nor has the care of cattle and crops or the conservation and improvement of material things been allowed to trench upon the best interests of the inmates of the home, for whose sake all these things are and are to be. These higher interests were provided for as fast as means would permit, and often they had to be provided without the means having been furnished by Congress.

New dormitory.—The crowded condition of the colored men's quarters compelled the construction of a fifth dormitory and sun parlor. These are modeled after their four predecessors, but are improved in some of their fittings and furnishings.

Porches and walks.—The wrecks of the old wooden porches were removed and were replaced by attractive and durable concrete; and the walks have been improved to the extent permitted by the appropriations, but have not yet arrived at completion.

Dining room.—It was found necessary to increase the dining room by a 20-foot addition that extends across the entire western side.

Kitchen.—The kitchen was so uncomfortable that the height had to be increased by a story in order to arrange for improved ventilation. It has been extended also, and now includes what was formerly the bakery. For the first time it proves sufficient for all the demands upon it.

Bakery.—The new bakery, built without an appropriation and by the home forces, adjoins the kitchen and storeroom, as the old one also did. It has an excellent equipment and produces a really superior quality of bread.

Storage house.—A small storage house for paints, oils, etc., separated from the main buildings, prevents these articles from endangering the home.

Morgue.—A brick building, 12 by 15 feet in size, and quite away from all the other buildings, serves as a morgue. It enables the bodies of the dead to be separated from the living during any delay as to their final disposal.

Power house.—The original power house has been enlarged to more than double its original floor space, an entire new front having been added. The new building gives us ample storage for coal and a convenient boiler room. A machine shop has been built on the west side of the old building. The additions to the power house were made without an appropriation and although built of left-overs and from donated things it has been done with such an eye to architectural effect that the old power house has been transformed into a very attractive and conveniently arranged building.

A change not less radical has been effected inside the building. An act of Congress permitted Mr. Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds, to transfer to this institution a battery of boilers not longer needed at the Capitol Building on account of a change in their heating system. These splendid Babcock-Wilcox boilers were carefully taken down, transported, and reset at Blue Plains. They have already rendered more than a year's effective economical service and are good in capacity and wear for 20 years more.

A new radial brick smokestack, replacing the metal stack destroyed by the disastrous storm of July, 1913, adds much to the effectiveness of this important department.

Superintendent's cottage.—A kitchen and a woodhouse were also added to the superintendent's cottage. These too, were built without an appropriation, and they have added to the appearance as well as to the convenience of the original structure.

Conduits.—In place of an unsightly and dangerous ravine, running from the powerhouse to the rear of the main buildings, there has been constructed an underground conduit for steam and water pipes, with arrangement for electrical wires. Congress has recently provided means for the installation of these wires in the new conduit. A similar conduit 2,600 feet long now connects the power house with the Industrial Home School. They are also connected by a 4-inch water main.

Refrigerating plant.—The refrigerating plant with a capacity for supplying the needs of both homes is driven by steam from the power house and is under the supervision of its engineers.

Wells and tanks.—One well was found insufficient and another was drilled. An additional storage tank of 30,000 gallons capacity was also constructed. But in 1913, connection was made with the Washington water system; thus relieving from all anxiety in regard to a sufficient supply of water in any probable emergency.

Fire equipment.—Fire plugs conveniently stationed with regard to the buildings and a hose reel with 1,000 feet of 3-inch hose, supplemented by hand fire extinguishers scattered through the buildings, night watchmen, engineers, and firemen, on duty night and day, together with a force of husky farm hands sleeping on the premises, with a big steam siren to rouse them, constitute what we believe to be effective fire protection.

Review.—This brief review of material achievements will show, it is hoped, that the Board of Charities have had more on their hands and minds during the past years than merely the ministering to the

daily wants of the inmates at the Home for the Aged and Infirm. They have been building a home for the years to come as well as providing for the home of the present, and they have been striving so to build that the burden upon the taxpayer will grow less rather than greater as the years go by.

Occupants.—The figures and facts in the history of the first two years of the Home for the Aged and Infirm are so hopelessly at variance that a complete record can, in all probability, never be tabulated with absolute certainty; but the figures concerning the occupants of the home, so far as given in Table B, are believed to be perfectly reliable.

Deaths.—At first glance a death rate of about 20 per cent seems high; but when it is recalled that these people are supposed to come here only when too feeble to support themselves elsewhere; that most of them are seriously diseased, and that many of them arrive only after they have already entered the "valley of shadows," one ceases to wonder at the numerous deaths. That the death percentage among the colored people is greater than that among the whites is susceptible of many plausible, but of no conclusive, explanations. The wishes of the deceased and their friends are carefully consulted as to the disposal of the dead; but, when no other arrangement can be made, their bodies are surrendered to the authorities for cremation according to the regulations of the District.

Class distinction.—There is very little manifestation of race prejudice in the home. This is due largely to the policy of making as little of class distinctions as possible; and, where they must be recognized, to let these distinctions fall along the lines of natural cleavage. Thus in all general functions and gatherings, all classes meet in the dining room, but separated, as they are at their meals, the men being at tables separate from the women, and the whites separate from the colored people. Other meetings may be arranged as suits these different classes.

Thus, while some religious meetings embrace all colors and both sexes, others may be attended by white men alone or by colored men alone. And the same is true of the women. Yet even these select meetings are singularly free from any compulsion or prohibition. A white man is free to attend a meeting in the colored men's ward, but, as a practice, the inmates do not do it. And the same is true of the colored men, and also of the women. Each class prefers to have some things to itself, and the others, recognizing that natural inclination, do not intrude. It is as much a case of natural selection as when a Catholic meeting is attended by Catholics, a Methodist meeting by Methodists, a Presbyterian meeting by Presbyterians, etc.

Increase of population.—The increase of population in the home, from an average of 154 in 1906 to an average of 296 in 1913, and 294 in 1914, will account in part for an increase in the total expense for maintenance, but this will not account for the increased cost per capita. Much of this increase must be charged to the advanced price of produce and labor; and such increase can only be successfully met by the increased productiveness of the farm. Realizing this, the board has spared no pains to enhance this productiveness, whether by added acres, added fertility, or added facilities; and that, too, although such efforts call for largely increased expenditures at the present time. The figures indicate, however, that about 300 is

the normal number of inmates that may be expected at the home for a number of years to come.

But with every increase of numbers has come an increase in the care and labor of the officers and attendants, and such increase ought to be generously recognized, because parsimony here bears directly on the welfare of the home family and is thus a most effective means for destroying the comfort of these protégés of the public—destroying the very thing for which the public established this home and for which it is now taxing itself. Conscientious efficiency is nowhere more needed than in the administration of such an institution as this. Therefore it is essential that those in authority be enabled to command the best rather than that they be compelled to put up with the worst, or even with the mediocre. So far the administration has been peculiarly favored by the character and ability of its assistants, but devotion to service can not completely compensate these men and women for the losses attendant upon an ever-increasing cost of living.

Hospital.—In Dr. Wetmore we have a physician of unusual devotion and ability. He has, for the first time, tabulated the ailments of every individual in the home, so that the record he has made will be of permanent value for many years. His special work will be found in his own report. Other hospitals are provided for the indigent sick of the District. This hospital is intended and equipped for the home only.

A home.—To make this a home rather than a hospital, a reformatory, or a penal institution has been the constant aim of the Board of Charities. They are, of course, fully aware of the fact, previously stated in this report, that it is not always easy to distinguish the sick, the defective, or the criminal from those who are merely incapable; yet the ideal must always be to create a home for the aged infirm.

A criminal.—One man shot and killed an inmate of this home. For this he served a term in the penitentiary. After that he was returned to the home. Here he remained until he died, although he repeatedly threatened the lives of other inmates and was a constant terror to those who were compelled to associate with him. A half dozen of his class weeded out from the home would make it a more comfortable, more useful, and a safer place than it can otherwise be.

Imbeciles and incompetent.—Charlie is deaf, dumb, blind, and so paralyzed as to be helpless. He must be fed, bathed, and cared for like a helpless babe; and yet he weighs over 200 pounds and is 36 years old. He is not aged and he needs a hospital rather than a home. Another in the same ward is 21 and has some use of his crippled right hand, and some degree of intelligence. He might be improved under proper schooling. These are representatives of classes for which the home can not render suitable service; for, in the same ward with these men there were, about the middle of June, 1914, 17 unable to go to their meals, 5 entirely helpless, over 40 who soiled their beds and clothing, so that they had to be constantly watched lest they become unbearably offensive.

To look after all these things there is one attendant. This same attendant has two dormitories and two sun parlors to be kept in immaculate condition. They must be ready for inspection every day. In these dormitories there are 8 sleeping apartments and 136 beds, 4 bathrooms, 12 toilets, 12 urinals, and 28 lavatories, with their fittings, and a private locker for each individual. All these must be

kept under strict inspection, while the clothing and feeding of these people alone would seem to require the whole time and attention of a single attendant. How constant and watchful must be the care for the single item of clothing no one can know until he is familiar with the ways in which clothing can be neglected, abused, or disposed of to the detriment of all concerned—not only by the incompetent, who are imposed upon, but by the designing also, who seek to impose upon others and upon the public in particular. The attendant who has all these cares upon his mind and who administers justice and secures peace in this ward certainly has no easy task.

Some of the other wards have not so many occupants as this, but each has essentially the same problems to be solved, and each with other added problems that are peculiar to itself. Each of the two male attendants receive \$360 a year; each of the two female attendants \$300 a year.

Under these conditions can this institution be made all that the public intends it shall be—all that the Board of Charities have constantly striven to make it—a home? But relief from these anomalous conditions is, obviously, only to be found in the execution of the board's plan to have a separate institution for each distinct class of its dependents. Until then, and while conditions continue in this home as they are, it does seem that the talent and devotion that is able and willing to successfully meet these conditions might be made to feel that it is appreciated by being suitably rewarded.

Religion.—Table A will show the religious status of the population of the Home for the Aged and Infirm on June 15, 1914. As the family of the home are changing daily, any such presentation can be only approximately correct.

TABLE A.—*Religious status of the inmates.*

	White.			Colored.			Grand total.	Per cent.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Baptist.....	3	3	6	46	35	81	87	31
Catholic.....	28	22	50	9	4	13	63	23
Episcopal.....	8	3	11	1	.....	1	12	4
Lutheran.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Methodist.....	14	6	20	19	24	43	63	23
No religion.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	8	3
Presbyterian.....	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	7	3
Protestant.....	14	17	31	10	.....	10	41	15
Seventh-day Adventist.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

Baptists.—The missionaries of Zion Baptist Church, Mr. James F. Berryman and Mrs. Jesse Butler, hold services in the colored women's ward each Sunday at 1 p. m., and in the colored men's ward at 3 p. m. This is entirely voluntary service on the part of this church, and has been continued for about eight years. Indeed, so regular and so long continued have been the services of this church that they have come to be regarded as almost a part of the institution. Their absence would be greatly missed, and their presence is an inspiration for good among the colored people, to whom alone they minister. It will be seen by the table that 31 per cent of the population are Baptists, and of these all but 6 are colored. The pastor of Zion Baptist Church, the Rev. William J. Howard, also makes pastoral

visits among its people, looks after the sick, and buries the dead. This caring for the sick and dead is a thing greatly appreciated by these inmates, who often have no other outside friend to whom they can look for solace during sickness and for kindness to their bodies after death.

Catholics.—In thoroughness and faithfulness nothing could be asked better than the plan adopted by the Catholic Church. Every Sunday morning, except the fourth, the representatives of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul hold services in the white women's sun parlor at 10.30 a. m. This is attended by both white and colored, by men and women, and by some who come from the Industrial School for Colored Children. Besides distributing freely, and to all who will take them, papers and magazines (including the Sunday issue of the current daily), they give, at different times (especially on Christmas and other holidays) entertainments of moving pictures and of singing and instrumental music. They also distribute candy, ice cream, tobacco, and such other things as the inmates naturally crave and which are not among their ordinary supplies. They have expended in this way during the last year \$160. The services of this society are as old as the home, and many of the inmates would as soon think of getting along without their meals as of doing without their gatherings with these people. Father McGuire, widely known and greatly beloved, and who died in this service, was succeeded in his office of spiritual director of the special works committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul by Father Michael Gallagher, who is now in the sixth year of his service here. His assignment covers all the penal and eleemosynary institutions about Washington. He holds service in the white women's sun parlor every fourth Sunday, and between times he is at the call of any who need him, responding promptly by night or day. Mr. George F. Harbin, president of St. Peter's Church Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, looks after the burial of the dead, which is more to these people than most folks think. The Catholics constitute about 23 per cent of those in the institution. Most of them are white.

Methodists.—The Methodist percentage of inmates is the same as that of the Catholics, 23 per cent. There are 20 white and 43 colored Methodists, and yet there is no systematic effort by that church to reach this large body of adherents. Still there is a most praiseworthy work carried on by the Congress Heights' Methodist Episcopal Church through its Young People's Christian Endeavor Society and their pastor, the Rev. Merritt Earl. These services, held each alternate week at 2 p. m., are all the more refreshing because of their apparent spontaneity. These young people bring with them the breeziness and brightness of youth, and they often spread a gleam of sunshine through the home that tarries in the hearts of the inmates long after they have left its halls. Their songs and their pastor's words are an element of good that would be sadly missed were they to be withdrawn. Yet they minister only to the whites; although their ministrations are not confined to the 20 white Methodists. Other white people are benefited; but there are colored Methodists who long for the sound of a brother's voice, and the touch of a brother's hand.

Flower Mission.—Perhaps the most unique of the regular and reliable religious services, mingled with charity and entertainment, is

that conducted by Miss Eleanor E. Walker, State superintendent of the Flower Mission of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia. She has been nine years engaged in this work, and ever since the establishment of this home she has furnished, in midwinter and midsummer an entertainment for all its inmates. The last of these entertainments was given during the month of June. It is a fair sample of them all. There was an excellent orchestra, a male quartette, a female soloist, and a "playette" enacted by amateurs in a most spirited and delightful manner. Then followed ice cream and cake in abundance; and there were more than fragments left over. Also, for the last three years she has come, on the last Sunday of each month, with a band of selected musicians and a preacher, and held an inspiring religious service. To put these services briefly into figures, they mean in the three years, 36 religious and 10 semireligious meetings, 19 entertainments, 205 gallons of ice cream, 400 pounds of cake and 600 pounds of candy, 600 oranges, 900 handkerchiefs, 7,340 magazines, and all at a cost of \$450. In these various meetings there have been the voluntary services of a large number of singers and other musicians; of 13 Methodist ministers, 5 Presbyterian, 4 Lutheran, 4 Baptist, 2 Christian, 1 United Brethren, and 1 Episcopal minister. It was upon Miss Walker's solicitation that Mr. Percy S. Foster donated a piano to the home and the Washington City Bible Society furnished it with 50 Bibles. She expresses her "regrets that the District of Columbia officials do not realize the needs of an assembly hall that would enable all the inmates to take advantage of the services."

It may be a consolation to her, and to all other earnest and generous workers like her, to state that the "District of Columbia officials" do see this need. For a year the superintendent had his eye upon a structure, that was to be torn down, with the hope that, from its salvage, he might, with a small appropriation, construct a chapel as he has constructed other buildings on the place. But in this he has been disappointed, and the physical necessities of the people have been so pressing that, up to this time, he has not dared to ask for any considerable congressional appropriation for their spiritual needs. He, however, assures all these voluntary laborers for the spiritual welfare of his charge that he not only appreciates and approves of their efforts, but he gladly cooperates with them to the extent of his ability; and he hopes in the future to be a more efficient help than he has been in the past.

Changing character.—Those longest and most intimately associated with the institution, and consequently most competent to judge in so delicate a matter, are confident that they note a gradual change for the better taking place among its occupants. This change is being produced not so much by the exclusion of the unworthy as by the attraction of the worthy. Many who would suffer every hardship rather than go to a poorhouse, gratefully accept the shelter of a home. Therefore, as they become convinced that the sole object of the administration is to make this institution a home in fact as well as in name, the self-respecting poor become reconciled to being provided for here rather than to being a greater burden to society by their oftentimes ineffectual efforts to eke out an existence in some irregular way.

TABLE B.—Record of the inmates of the Home for the Aged and Infirm from the year 1906 to 1914.

Year ending June 30—	Admissions.							Readmissions.							Total admissions.
	White.			Colored.			Grand total.	White.			Colored.			Grand total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1906.....	51	26	77	69	67	136	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213
1907.....	62	37	99	96	33	129	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228
1908.....	79	48	120	75	49	124	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251
1909.....	72	22	94	86	37	123	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
1910.....	73	35	108	76	42	118	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226
1911.....	56	36	92	68	43	111	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
1912.....	27	16	43	37	43	80	123	48	16	64	45	8	53	117	240
1913.....	25	13	38	32	27	59	97	42	15	57	44	6	50	107	204
1914.....	34	13	47	36	24	60	107	63	9	72	50	10	60	132	239
Total.....	479	246	718	575	365	940	1,665	153	40	193	139	24	163	356	2,021
Average.....	53	27	79	64	41	104	184	51	13	64	46	8	54	119	224
Percentage.....	.23	.12	.35	.28	.18	.46	.82	.23	.06	.29	.21	.03	.24	.53	.....

Year ending June 30—	Dismissals.							Deaths.							Total removals.
	White.			Colored.			Grand total.	White.			Colored.			Grand total.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1906.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	68	33	101	83	46	129	230	3	2	5	9	10	19	24	254
1908.....	60	19	79	55	12	67	146	10	5	15	17	18	35	50	196
1909.....	57	20	77	49	11	60	137	8	5	13	21	15	36	40	186
1910.....	62	30	92	46	20	66	158	9	5	14	21	14	35	49	207
1911.....	48	38	86	48	10	58	144	10	10	20	24	25	49	69	213
1912.....	75	26	101	68	22	90	191	2	1	3	24	19	43	46	237
1913.....	53	18	71	58	18	76	147	11	5	16	15	21	36	52	199
1914.....	68	19	87	79	19	98	185	14	2	16	23	12	35	51	236
Total.....	491	203	694	486	158	644	1,338	67	35	102	154	134	283	390	1,728
Average.....	61	23	84	61	20	81	167	8	4	12	19	17	36	48	216
Percentage.....	.28	.11	.39	.28	.09	.37	.77	.04	.02	.06	.09	.07	.13	.22	.99

Year ending June 30—	Remaining.							Generalizations.						
	White.			Colored.			Total remaining.	Total admissions.	Total removals.	Total remaining.	Largest number.	Smallest number.	Average number.	Days maintenance.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.								
1906.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	213	.....	213	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907.....	49	29	78	65	44	109	187	228	254	187	239	187	209	76,285
1908.....	53	41	94	78	62	140	234	251	196	234	252	187	227	82,855
1909.....	62	39	101	94	70	164	265	217	186	265	290	284	262	95,630
1910.....	62	39	101	105	78	183	284	226	207	284	297	260	276	108,040
1911.....	65	42	107	98	77	175	282	203	213	282	339	282	294	107,310
1912.....	67	40	107	93	85	178	285	240	237	285	304	273	282	102,930
1913.....	70	45	115	96	79	175	290	204	199	290	311	278	296	108,040
1914.....	85	46	131	80	82	162	293	239	236	293	301	278	294	107,310
Total.....	518	321	834	709	577	1,286	2,333	2,021	1,728	2,333	2,333	1,929	2,140	788,400
Average.....	65	40	104	88	72	161	265	224	216	265	292	216	267	98,550
Percentage.....	.24	.15	.39	.33	.27	.60	.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Because of incompleteness of early records, percentages for admissions hold good only for the lesser total and not for the final total average, 224.

Omission of decimals smaller than tens causes slight variations in averages and percentages.

Averages for readmissions cover only three years.

TABLE C.—Salaries.

Year ending June 30—	Superintend- ent.	Clerk.	Matron.	Physician.	Attendant.				Nurse.	Nurse.	Cook.	Cook, first as- sistant.
					Male.	Male.	Female.	Female.				
1906.....												
1907.....	\$1,200	\$900	\$600	\$480	\$360	\$360	\$300	\$300	\$360		\$600	\$180
1908.....	1,200	900	600	480	360	360	300	300	360		600	180
1909.....	1,200	900	600	480	360	360	300	300	360	\$360	600	180
1910.....	1,200	900	600	480	360	360	300	300	360	360	600	180
1911.....	1,200	900	600	480	360	360	300	300	360	360	600	240
1912.....	1,200	900	600	480	360	360	300	300	360	360	600	300
1913.....	1,200	900	600	480	360	360	300	300	360	360	600	300
1914.....	1,200	900	600	480	360	360	300	300	360	360	720	300
Total.....	9,600	7,200	4,800	3,840	2,880	2,880	2,400	2,400	2,880	2,160	4,920	1,860

Year ending June 30—	Cook, second as- sistant.	Baker.	Laundryman.	Laundress.	Tailor.	Seamstress.	Engineer, chief.	Engineer, first assistant.	Engineer, sec- ond assistant.	Fireman.	Fireman.	Fireman.
1906.....												
1907.....	\$180	\$420	\$540		\$240	\$240	\$720	\$480		\$300		
1908.....	180	420	540		240	240	720	480		300		
1909.....	180	420	540		240	240	900	480		300	\$300	
1910.....	180	420	540		240	240	900	720	\$480	300	300	\$300
1911.....	240	480	540		360	240	900	720	480	300	300	300
1912.....	180	540	540		360	240	900	720	480	300	300	300
1913.....	180	540	540		360	240	900	720	480	300	300	300
1914.....	180	540	540	\$240	360	240	1,000	720	480	300	300	300
Total.....	1,500	3,780	4,320	240	2,400	1,920	6,940	5,040	2,400	2,400	1,800	1,500

Year ending June 30—	Blacksmith and woodworker.	Farmer.	Farm hand.	Farm hand.	Farm hand.	Dairyman.	Hostler and driver.	Servant.	Servant.	Servant.	Temporary la- bor.	Total.
1906.....												
1907.....		\$540	\$360	\$360			\$240	\$144			\$600	\$11,004
1908.....		540	360	360			240	144			600	11,004
1909.....	\$540	540	360	360			240	144	\$144		600	12,528
1910.....	540	540	360	360	\$360		240	144	144	\$144	600	14,052
1911.....	540	540	360	360	360	\$360	240	144	144	144	600	14,712
1912.....	540	540	360	360	360	360	240	144	144	144	1,000	15,172
1913.....	540	540	360	360	360	360	240	144	144	144	1,000	15,172
1914.....	540	540	360	360	360	360	240	144	144	144	1,000	15,632
Total.....	3,240	4,320	2,880	2,880	1,800	1,440	1,920	1,152	864	720	6,000	109,276

TABLE D.—Summary of expenses for the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Salaries.....	\$9,480.00	\$10,404.00	\$11,928.00	\$13,452.00	\$14,112.00
Temporary labor.....		600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00
Maintenance.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	22,500.00	29,000.00
Additional boiler.....		3,000.00			
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....		1,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Duplicating water supply.....			6,500.00		
Laundry plant.....	4,000.00				
Installing dairy.....				2,500.00	
Fire protection.....			1,500.00		1,500.00
Furniture and equipment.....	8,000.00	1,500.00			
Refrigerating plant.....		2,500.00			
Farm drain tiles.....				500.00	
Grading, road making, etc.....	5,000.00	1,750.00	8.14		
Total.....	46,480.00	40,754.00	47,036.14	41,052.00	46,712.00
Farm products.....	275.00	3,368.50	5,889.51	4,684.00	7,030.50
Total of yearly receipts.....	46,755.00	44,122.50	52,925.65	45,736.00	53,742.50
Per capita: ¹					
Apparent—					
Maintenance only.....	95.21	88.10	95.04	81.51	118.85
Maintenance and salaries.....	141.05	133.93	140.94	130.26	176.60
Real—					
Maintenance only.....	95.21	88.10	95.04	92.08	110.65
Maintenance and salaries.....	141.05	133.93	140.94	141.54	168.49

	1912	1913	1914	Total.
Salaries.....	\$14,172.00	\$14,172.00	\$14,632.00	\$102,352.00
Temporary labor.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	5,400.00
Maintenance.....	25,000.00	30,133.75	27,000.00	198,633.75
Additional boiler.....				3,000.00
Repairs to buildings and grounds.....	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	12,500.00
Duplicating water supply.....				6,500.00
Laundry plant.....				4,000.00
Installing dairy.....				2,500.00
Fire protection.....				3,000.00
Furniture and equipment.....		1,200.00		10,700.00
Boiler and generator.....		1,000.00		1,000.00
Refrigerating plant.....				2,500.00
Sewer.....	650.00			650.00
Farm drain tiles.....	500.00			1,000.00
Drainage.....	3,000.00			3,000.00
Grading, road making, etc.....			850.00	7,608.14
Buildings, construction of.....	23,000.00	6,000.00		29,000.00
Repairs and improvements, heating plant.....			8,700.00	8,700.00
Total.....	70,322.00	56,005.75	54,682.00	403,043.89
Farm products.....	9,742.70	10,771.36	10,332.17	52,093.74
Total of yearly receipts.....	80,064.70	65,777.11	65,014.17	454,137.63
Per capita: ¹				
Apparent—				
Maintenance only.....	88.65	101.80	91.83	
Maintenance and salaries.....	148.91	149.68	141.60	
Real—				
Maintenance only.....	95.74	91.22	91.83	
Maintenance and salaries.....	146.00	132.81	141.60	

¹ The difference between apparent and real per capita is due to the fact that the deficiency of one year is charged to some subsequent year's expenses in the apparent per capita, whereas in the real per capita the cost of each year is charged to that year, regardless of the time when the deficiencies were paid.

Estimate of the amounts for salaries and expenditures for the coming year.

	Salaries.	
	1915	1916
Superintendent.....	\$1,200	\$1,600
Clerk.....	900	900
Matron.....	600	600
Chief cook.....	720	720
Baker.....	540	540
Laundryman.....	540	540
Chief engineer.....	1,000	1,000
Assistant engineer.....	720	720
Second assistant engineer.....	480	480
Physician and pharmacist.....	480	480
Two male attendants, at \$360 each.....	720	840
Two trained nurses, at \$360 each.....	720	720
Two female attendants, at \$300 each.....	600	600
Three firemen, at \$300 each.....	900	1,080
Assistant cook.....	300	480
Second assistant cook.....	180	180
Blacksmith and woodworker.....	540	720
Foreman of construction and repairs.....		720
Farmer.....	540	720
Three farm hands, at \$360 each.....	1,080	1,080
Dairyman.....	360	480
Gardener.....		360
Tailor.....	360	360
Beamstress.....	240	300
Laundress.....	240	240
Watchman.....		240
Hostler and driver.....	240	240
Three servants, at \$144 each.....	432	432
Temporary labor.....	1,000	1,000
Total, salaries.....	15,632	18,372
Provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items.....	27,000	27,000
Repairs and improvements to building and grounds.....	2,500	3,000
Purchase of material for and construction of permanent roads.....	500	500
Purchase of two high-grade rubber and leaded electric-light cables, and installation in underground conduit now in place.....		1,965
Purchase and installation of two electric generators.....		4,875
Purchase of material and erection of permanent fence.....		500
Purchase of automobile.....		1,000
Purchase of the "Sweeney tract," or so much as may be required, under condemnation proceedings.....		7,500
Purchase of "Wright tract," or so much as may be required, under condemnation proceedings.....		6,500
Repairs and improvements to heating and lighting plant, including conduit, new piping, and faucets, to be immediately available.....	8,700	
Erection and furnishing of chapel.....		3,000
Total amount of estimates, Home for Aged and Infirm.....	55,332	74,212

Salary increases.—The few increases in the salary list are recommended in the interest of just compensation and will make for the benefit of the institution.

Foreman of construction.—The position of foreman of construction and repairs recommended in the estimates is one very much needed. Every year brings a greater need for repair work and much money can be saved owing to our remoteness from the city by doing the work ourselves.

Night watchman.—The position of night watchman is desired to protect our group of farm buildings, prevent theft, detect sickness or accident among the stock, and as a fire protection.

Gardener.—We also need the undivided time of a capable gardener, requested in this report.

Repairs fund.—We urge the restoration of the repairs fund to \$3,000 and the renewal of the appropriation of \$500 for the purchase of material for and construction of permanent roads on the reservation.

Electric generators.—The recommendation for the purchase and installation of two electric generators at the power house is renewed. We have been fortunate in getting through the year without the failure of our present generators, but I am advised by the expert in the municipal architect's office that we may expect their breakdown at any time.

Fences.—With the clearing up of the farm and increase of stock it is now very desirable to have permanent fences to utilize our fields at certain seasons of the year for pasturage. We are requesting \$500 for this purpose.

Automobile.—We sorely need rapid transportation between the institution and Washington, 7 or 8 miles away. Almost every day there is need for a trip to the city. We freight all our small supplies by wagon, and often transport men to and from the city, needed in loading scows with manure or other material. We sometimes spend four hours a day on the road to and from our destination. The superintendent loses much valuable time on the road between the home and the District offices. We have included an item in our estimates of \$1,000 for the purchase of an automobile to remedy these conditions.

Sweeny tract.—For eight years we have annually recommended the purchase of the Sweeny tract. We again include it in our estimates and also the purchase of the Wright tract, jutting into our reservation on our north border. The acquisition of these two tracks of land would round out our lines and be of great service to us.

Chapel.—For a number of years we have been gathering material for the construction of a chapel, or auditorium, so much needed at Blue Plains. We now have much material on hand for this purpose, and with the small appropriation asked would be able to erect a creditable structure.

Financial report.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for—

Salaries.....	\$14,632.00
Maintenance.....	27,000.00
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	2,500.00
Road construction.....	850.00
Temporary labor.....	1,000.00
Repairs and improvements of the heating and lighting plant, including conduit, new piping, and faucets.....	8,700.00
Total receipts.....	<u>54,682.00</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	14,441.24
Groceries and provisions.....	\$5,873.69
Flour and meal.....	1,675.80
Meats, fish, etc.....	4,766.79
Total for food.....	<u>12,316.28</u>
Dry goods, clothing, and shoes.....	1,196.84
Medical and surgical supplies.....	304.04
Stationery and office supplies.....	24.40
Laundry and cleaning supplies.....	324.23
Furniture and household supplies, and current repairs and material for same.....	1,625.23
Engineer's supplies.....	1,135.73
Fuel.....	5,843.55
Forage.....	3,176.98

812 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Farm tools, appliances, fertilizers, and seed.....	\$569. 65
Purchase of vehicles, harness, and repairs to same.....	102. 73
Horseshoeing and blacksmithing.....	284. 00
Telephone.....	66. 00
Car tickets.....	20. 00

Total maintenance other than food..... \$14, 673. 38

Total salaries and maintenance..... 41, 430. 90

Temporary labor.....	1, 000. 00
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	2, 496. 06
Road construction.....	850. 00
Repairs and improvements of the heating and lighting plant, including conduit, new piping, faucets.....	8, 685. 99

Total..... 13, 032. 05

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

Salaries.....	\$190. 76
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	3. 94
Maintenance.....	10. 34
Repairs and improvements of the heating and lighting plant, including conduit, new piping, and faucets.....	14. 01

Total..... 219. 05

Total expenditures..... 54, 682. 00

Produce grown, etc., Blue Plains, fiscal year 1913-14.

		Quantity.	Price per unit.	Value.
Beans, string.....	Bushels.....	21	\$0. 60	\$12. 60
Beets, table.....	do.....	48	.50	24. 00
Carrots.....	do.....	50	.80	40. 00
Cabbage.....	Barrels.....	522	.90	469. 80
Corn, sweet.....	Dozens.....	723	.10	72. 30
Corn and soy beans, ensilage.....	Tons.....	110	10. 00	1, 100. 00
Corn:				
In the ear.....	Barrels.....	11	3. 50	38. 50
Fodder ¹	Bundles.....	200	.10	20. 00
Cucumbers.....	Baskets.....	10	.50	5. 00
Hay:				
Alfalfa.....	Tons.....	38	20. 00	760. 00
Soy bean.....	do.....	5	20. 00	100. 00
Mixed timothy and clover.....	do.....	13	18. 00	234. 00
Rye.....	do.....	20	14. 00	280. 00
Timothy.....	do.....	61	20. 00	1, 220. 00
Kale.....	Barrels.....	124	.50	62. 00
Lettuce.....	Baskets.....	50	.50	25. 00
Mangle wurzel.....	Bushels.....	600	.40	240. 00
Parsley.....	Bunches.....	755	.05	3. 75
Parsnips.....	Bushels.....	20	1. 00	20. 00
Pumpkins.....	do.....	50	.10	5. 00
Potatoes:				
Early white.....	Bushels.....	99	1. 00	99. 00
Late white.....	do.....	697	1. 00	697. 00
Sweet.....	do.....	418	.75	313. 50
Spinach.....	Barrels.....	29	1. 00	29. 00
Tomatoes ¹	Bushels.....	101	.60	60. 60
Turnips.....	do.....	310	.50	155. 00
Watermelons ¹	do.....	150	.10	15. 00
Beef ²	Pounds.....	2, 948	.10	294. 80
Chickens, slaughtered.....	do.....	100	.50	50. 00
Ducks, slaughtered.....	do.....	25	.50	12. 50
Eggs.....	do.....	7, 699	.02	153. 98
Milk.....	Gallons.....	11, 329	.25	2, 833. 25
Pork.....	Pounds.....	8, 426	.10	842. 60
Cattle hides ³	do.....	323	.13	41. 99
Total.....				10, 330. 17

¹ A violent storm the last of July, 1913, destroyed our field corn, melons, tomatoes, and all crops exposed in the field on that date; estimated loss, \$2,000.

² We also have a dozen steers born on the farm growing into beef.

³ Cash for hides paid over to collector of taxes, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Mr. WILLIAM J. FAY,
Superintendent Home for the Aged and Infirm, Blue Plains, D. C.

DEAR SIR: In submitting the report of the medical department I wish to invite your attention to a classification which includes all the inmates of the institution regarding their physical condition and their ability to attend to their bodily needs—i. e., whether they must be assisted in dressing, eating, etc. Since there is no absolute line of distinction the classification is not perfect. One might be blind and yet be able to assist in mending for some unfortunate afflicted with paralysis of the hands and have the service returned by the paralytic reading to the blind. So it happens that one person may be the eyes, ears, or locomotive apparatus of another. In the classification of diseases and deformities these elderly people's ailments represent the sum total of the ravages of the diseases of a lifetime, and therefore there may be a multiple of diseases represented. The most prominent defect will be the basis in this report.

It is my object to set forth in ordinary English a comprehensive estimate of the physical condition of the inmates that will allow the reader to judge the immense amount of labor necessary to care for some 161 who are in need of assistance in eating and dressing, etc.

Where inmates are taught to assist each other it aids in keeping the mind occupied and adds to the general good feeling, helping in a large manner to make this a home for these unfortunates dependent upon municipal charities.

Class A.—This class requires the assistance of an attendant all the time or in great part:

Blindness.....	25	Paralysis agitans.....	3
Congenital deformities.....	7	Locomotor ataxia.....	6
Deafness and senile.....	5	Senile with senile dementia.....	58
Epileptics.....	6	Stiffness of joints, rheumatic.....	4
Feeble-minded.....	4	Vascular diseases, including valvular	
Insane.....	3	diseases of the heart.....	10
Paralysis, general or local.....	29	Varicose ulcers.....	4

Of these, 40 have a history admittedly of syphilis, and of alcoholism, 78.

Class B.—This class includes those able in part or entirely able to assist others in dressing, at table, and other ways, and it is noticeable that these services rendered their comrades less fortunate are much appreciated:

Asthma, spasmodic.....	4	Locomotor ataxia.....	2
Bronchitis, chronic.....	4	Loss of arm or leg.....	12
Bright's disease.....	5	Paralysis, general or local.....	7
Curvature of the spine.....	3	Senile and senile dementia.....	42
Deafness and deaf-muteness.....	7	Ulcers of leg.....	4
Feeble-minded.....	5	Vascular disease, including valvular	
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	disease of heart.....	8

Cases treated during the year.

In hospital.....	285	Class B.....	85
Recovered.....	100	Deaths:	
Improved.....	133	Class A.....	20
Deaths.....	52	Class B.....	32
Class A.....	200		

There were 3,900 cases treated in the institution. These were preventive as well as curative. Certain diseases require continuous treatment in these people where their ailments are chronic, accounting for the use of large quantities of some drugs. There occurred 1 case of typhoid fever in a farm hand. By disinfection and care no other case appeared. Two cases of diphtheria were discovered, 1 in one of the nurses, another in an inmate. Early diagnosis and prompt isolation and disinfection prevented other cases.

Sputum examinations were made, routine measures in cases with cough to determine tuberculosis, and the return cards made part of the filing system in negative cases, and the positive cases sent to a suitable hospital.

Insane cases needing special care were sent to Washington Asylum Hospital for observation. No effort was made to transport other cases away merely to keep down death records, and most acute cases were treated in the infirmary of the home.

One very important branch is the nursing, and this is done in the little infirmary of the home by two nurses (female), and I desire to commend them for their kindness and attention. The compensation of these nurses should be raised from \$30 to \$35 per month.

I wish to add that the superintendent has made it possible to establish a dietary and maintain standards not possible except through his hearty cooperation.

During the year there were treated at the Industrial Home School for Colored Children 50 minor cases, including medical and surgical cases. No death, no major operations were performed. Suggestions as to sanitation were sought and cooperation given on matters relating to the general health of the inmates. I advocated during the winter months that the temperature be kept at 72° during the day and 50° at night.

Very respectfully,

W. O. WETMORE, M. D.

Admissions and discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Inmates June 30, 1913.....	70	45	96	79	290
Admitted during year.....	34	13	36	24	107
Readmitted.....	63	9	50	10	132
Total.....					529
Discharged during year.....	68	19	79	19	185
Deaths during year.....	14	2	23	12	51
Inmates June 30, 1914.....	85	46	80	82	293
Total.....					529

Daily average number of inmates.....	294
Largest number of inmates at one time Mar. 13 and 14, 1914.....	301
Smallest number of inmates at one time Sept. 27 and 28, 1913.....	278
Per capita, including temporary labor, salaries, and maintenance.....	\$144.32

In closing this report let me not fail to acknowledge the uniform courtesy and cooperation of many of the other departments of the District Government, without which aid many accomplishments recorded here would have been impossible.

Very respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM J. FAY,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Board of managers.—Thomas S. Hopkins, president, Hibbs Building; E. R. Campbell, vice president, Pension Bureau; Israel W. Stone, secretary, 117 Twelfth Street SE.; Newton Ferree, Post 1; A. J. Gunning, Post 2; S. S. Everett, Post 2; James E. McCabe, Post 3; John S. Walker, Post 3; Calvin Farnsworth, Post 5; C. H. Worden, Post 6; N. B. Snyder, Post 8; J. Tyler Powell, Post 11; B. P. Entrikin, Post 15; H. W. Burns, Post 20; T. E. Spencer, Sons of Veterans; Col. Charles A. Williams, Spanish War Veterans; William W. Fentress, Spanish War Veterans; A. A. Maxim, superintendent.

AUGUST 7, 1914.

GEORGE S. WILSON,

Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I respectfully submit my annual report as president of the board of management of the Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic.

This home was founded by the Grand Army of the Republic and was originally intended only for veterans of the Civil War. Some years ago Congress made eligible veterans of the War with Spain, and then later on made them ineligible. This year they have been restored, having been made eligible to admission by the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914.

As is well known, this institution is managed by a board composed mostly of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. There is, however, a representative of the Spanish War Veterans and a representative of the Sons of Veterans on the board.

Neither the president nor any member of the board receives any compensation for services. They meet once in each month, and I am pleased to state that the attendance is good and that all of the members have evinced the greatest interest in the welfare of the home.

Owing to the increased cost of living and the very limited amount of money left after paying the fixed charges, such as rent, salaries, fuel, lights, etc., it has been necessary to consider very carefully the kind and cost of food purchased for the inmates. Capt. A. A. Maxim has shown excellent judgment in working out this difficult question in detail. The inmates have been furnished with simple but wholesome and palatable food, and it is believed that no one has gone hungry.

The interior of the building has been kept immaculately clean and in perfect sanitary condition. The surrounding grounds have also been made very attractive by the growth of flowers and grass.

Many of those who apply for admission to the home are not only destitute but ill. Although we have no special facilities for taking care of the sick, and no nurses or physician, they are taken in and tenderly cared for, and in many cases sent to one of the local hospitals.

Under our rules no inmate can remain more than 10 days, except in some special cases. They are sent to the National Volunteer Soldiers' Homes as soon as admission can be obtained for them. The superintendent prepares their applications and attends to the details. Unfortunately, there is a good deal of delay in securing admissions to these homes. In each case it is necessary to send for a blank application, and it is not always furnished promptly nor is the order for admission always promptly furnished. If the matter of application for and admission to the National Volunteer Soldiers' Homes by members of this home could be simplified it would be very desirable.

I repeat what I have said so many times before, that it would be better if the Government owned the property which we now rent, or some other suitable place. It is my belief that the Government should maintain a small, permanent house of refuge (the term "Home," as applied to this institution, is a misnomer; it is a house of refuge) in this city, where anyone who has served under the flag in the Army or Navy and is sick or destitute might be cared for for a few days and his wants receive attention. The expense would be small. If the Government owned the property, it could be maintained on \$5,000 a year.

I recommend that the usual appropriation be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and an additional sum of \$300 for replenishing worn-out mattresses, bed clothing, and furniture, of which the home is now sadly in need.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. S. HOPKINS,
*President Board of Management,
Soldiers and Sailors' Temporary Home.*

Admissions, discharges, etc.

Number of inmates June 30, 1913.....	19
Admitted during the year, originals.....	254
Admitted during the year, renewals.....	302
Total.....	575
Discharged during the year.....	556
Number remaining June 30, 1914.....	19
Total.....	575
Daily average number of inmates.....	30
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....	40
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....	10
Number of inmates who were residents of the District one year before admission.....	38

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Furniture, furnishings, office and household equipment..... \$2, 109. 08

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation for maintenance and salaries..... 5, 929. 00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 817

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....		\$1,920.00
Meats, fish, etc.....	\$593.75	
Flour.....	19.80	
Bread.....	70.16	
Groceries and provisions.....	712.07	
Milk.....	238.36	
Vegetables.....	221.91	
<hr/>		
Total for food.....		1,856.05
Ice.....		40.74
Laundry when not done in institution.....		51.47
Dry goods.....		20.23
Fuel.....	\$253.99	
Light and gas for water heater.....	182.20	
<hr/>		
Total for heat and light.....		436.19
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....		107.20
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		26.72
Hardware.....		86.72
Stationery and printing and office supplies.....		7.05
Telephone.....		66.00
Car tickets.....		15.00
Rent.....		1,200.00
Removing ashes.....		15.08
Paints, oils, and glass.....		23.03
Postage.....		4.00
Miscellaneous.....		34.43
<hr/>		
Total expenditures.....		5,909.91
<hr/>		
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....		10.09

REPORT OF THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

Number of admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Inmates in the institution June 30, 1913.....	65	19	15	99
Admitted during the year.....	255	36	34	325
Readmitted during the year.....	54	10	6	70
Births during the year.....		19	7	26
Total.....	374	84	62	520
Returned to families.....	108	30	15	153
Homes found for.....	93	35	10	138
Transferred.....	22	11	7	40
Died.....		3	2	5
Otherwise provided for.....	98	4	7	109
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	49	13	12	74
Total.....	374	84	62	520
Daily average number of inmates.....				112
Highest number of inmates at any time.....				125
Lowest number of inmates at any time.....				100
Number of days' maintenance furnished employees.....				2,640

FINANCIAL REPORT.

ASSETS.

Estimated value 218 Third Street NW.....	\$40,000.00
Estimated value 307 C Street NW.....	12,000.00
Furniture, equipment, etc.....	5,500.00
Balance on hand.....	782.84
Total.....	58,282.84

INDEBTEDNESS.

Note secured by deed of trust.....	2,000.00
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RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	354.97
Board of inmates.....	923.31
Florence Crittenton Circles.....	904.08
Room rent, 307 C Street NW.....	339.55
Contributions.....	3,896.79
Telephone receipts by National Florence Crittenton Mission, telephone and telegrams.....	48.50
Refund.....	22.50
Exhibition by Florence Crittenton Mission board of managers.....	1,092.55
National Florence Crittenton Mission, for salaries.....	400.00
Appropriation under contract, Board of Charities.....	2,370.43
Appropriation for Board of Children's Guardians.....	148.16
Total receipts.....	10,500.84

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and extra services.....		\$1, 852. 12
Flour.....	\$53. 50	
Groceries and provisions, meats, etc.....	1, 237. 04	
Milk.....	650. 90	
Total for food.....		1, 941. 44
Ice.....		142. 12
Clothing, shoes, and dry goods.....		647. 98
Fuel.....	856. 20	
Light.....	530. 33	
Total for heat and light.....		1, 386. 53
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....		224. 13
Stationery and printing, and office supplies and postage.....		163. 09
Telephone and telegrams, both houses.....		235. 55
Current repairs and materials for same.....		1, 374. 84
Interest.....		90. 00
Rent, room for bazaar.....		30. 00
Water rent.....		15. 55
Funeral expenses.....		47. 00
Housekeeping and incidentals, 218 Third Street NW.....		810. 00
Housekeeping and incidentals, 307 C Street NW.....		429. 61
Mrs. M. C. Gooch, field worker, incidentals, etc.....		20. 00
Solicitors, delegate, and field workers, traveling expenses.....		85. 00
Sundries.....		223. 04
Total expenditures.....		9, 718. 00
Balance on hand June 30, 1914.....		782. 84

RECEIPTS NOT ON TREASURER'S BOOKS.

National Florence Crittenton Mission.....	1, 863. 59
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EXPENDITURES NOT ON TREASURER'S BOOKS.

Salaries.....	1, 863. 59
Incidentals.....	200. 78
Total.....	2, 064. 37

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND.

Vegetables, fruits, etc.....	2, 000. 00
Incidentals, repairs, etc.....	100. 10
Clothing and supplies.....	250. 89
Total.....	2, 350. 99

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	354. 97
Cash.....	10, 145. 87
Cash from National Florence Crittenton Mission.....	2, 064. 37
Contributions in kind.....	2, 350. 99
Total.....	14, 916. 20

REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Home for the Blind, 3050 R Street NW.]

Officers.—Honorary presidents, Mrs. John Russell Young, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main; honorary vice president, Mrs. Julia E. Pond; president, Mrs. Laura V. Sylvester; vice presidents, Mrs. Henrietta C. Metzertott, Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, Mrs. Geo. H. Brown, Mrs. Emile Berliner; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph F. James; corresponding secretary, Mrs. P. P. Mullett; financial secretary, Mrs. Andrew Wilson; treasurer, Richard Sylvester; attorney, Andrew Wilson, Esq.; physician, Louis Mackall, M. D.; matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings; association agent, Julian Wall.

Board of management.—Mrs. Laura V. Sylvester, The Northumberland, North 7710; Mrs. Henrietta C. Metzertott, 1629 R Street, North 7739; Mrs. James E. Gilbert, 1503 R Street, North 2567; Mrs. George H. Brown, 1357 Euclid Street, Columbia 1535; Mrs. Emile Berliner, 1458 Columbia Road, Columbia 1424; Mrs. Joseph F. James, 1504 R Street, North 1060-J-J; Mrs. A. B. Mullett, 1817 Corcoran Street, North 5596; Mrs. Andrew Wilson, 1851 Mintwood Place, Columbia 1531; Mrs. Thomas Calver, 207 A Street SE., Lincoln 997; Mrs. Thomas K. Noble, 1855 Mintwood Place; Mrs. Sydney R. Jacobs, 1873 Harvard Street, Columbia 1589; Miss Hattie P. Wood, 1417 K Street; Mrs. Julia M. Layton, 1722 Tenth Street, North 4049; Mrs. Redwood Vandergrift, 1629 Twenty-first Street, North 1723; Mrs. J. W. Campbell, The Brunswick; Miss Henrietta Metzertott, 1629 R Street, North 7739; Mrs. Newton Ferree, 3465 Macomb Street, Cleveland 555; Mrs. W. H. Chany, The Cordova, North 5503; Mrs. Henry N. Couden, The Oakland; Mrs. Annie M. Kingan, Kirke Street, Chevy Chase, Cleveland 2; Mrs. Sarah A. Hickling, 1304 Rhode Island Avenue, North 296; Mrs. Annie C. Bell, The Olympia, Columbia 610; Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, 1821 Kalorama Road, North 6375; Miss Mary Lawrence, 2301 Kalorama Road, North 6947; Mrs. Harry D. Mason, 1317 Columbia Road; Mrs. Thomas Fealy, 67 New York Avenue; Miss Sarah Hannay, 532 Third Street, Main 7923; Mrs. J. P. Megrew, 1345 Perry Street, Columbia 6338m; Mrs. Samuel Wallis, 1752 Corcoran Street, North 1145; Mrs. Charles Fettis, 3351 Mount Pleasant Street; Miss Jessie Coleman, The Cumberland, North 2283; Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, 3537 Tenth Street; Mrs. John Hyde, 1840 Summit Place, Columbia 1540; Mrs. William Hitz, 9 Lenox Street, Chevy Chase, Cleveland 501; Mrs. Edward B. Olney, 2117 O Street, North 6001; Mrs. A. D. Melvin, 1751 Park Road, Columbia 1653; Miss Irena Keen, 3427 Fourteenth Street, Columbia 3543; Richard Sylvester, Municipal Building; Andrew Wilson, Evans Building, Main 1989; Dr. Henry N. Couden, The Oakland; Hon. James DuBois, 1421 Chapin Street; Dr. Louis Mackall, 6044 O Street, West 140.

Advisory committee.—Mrs. Laura V. Sylvester, chairman; Mrs. William Hitz, vice chairman; Mrs. H. C. Metzertott, Mrs. J. E. Gilbert, Mrs. Emile Berliner, Mrs. George H. Brown, Mrs. J. F. James, Mrs. A. B. Mullett, Mrs. Andrew Wilson, Mr. Andrew Wilson, Dr. Louis Mackall.

Admission committee.—Mrs. Henrietta C. Metzertott, chairman; Miss Henrietta Metzertott, vice chairman; Mrs. Sarah A. Hickling, Dr. Louis Mackall.

House Committee.—Mrs. Emile Berliner, chairman; Miss Jessie Coleman, vice chairman; Miss Henrietta Metzertott, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, Mrs. Samuel Wallis, Mrs. Harry B. Mason, Mrs. Thomas Calver, Mrs. Thomas Fealey, Mrs. Redwood Vandergrift, Mrs. Wm. H. Chany, Mrs. Charles Fettis.

Industries committee.—Chairman, ———; Miss Sarah Hannay, vice chairman; Mrs. Julia M. Layton, Mrs. Joseph R. Rose.

Membership committee.—Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, chairman; Mrs. Samuel Wallis, vice chairman; Mrs. John Hyde, Mrs. Wm. Hitts, Mrs. Harry D. Mason, Mrs. W. F. Spransy.

Publicity committee.—Mrs. Redwood Vandergrift, chairman; Richard Sylvester, vice chairman; Mrs. Wm. Hitz, Hon. James DuBois.

Printing Committee.—Mrs. Samuel Wallis, chairman; Mrs. John Hyde, vice chairman; Mrs. Charles Fettis, Miss Mary Lawrence.

Outside visiting committee.—Miss Mary Lawrence, chairman; Miss Keen, vice chairman; Mrs. Charles Fettis, Mrs. Julia M. Layton.

Ways and means committee.—Mrs. Sydney R. Jacobs, chairman; Mrs. Geo. H. Brown, vice chairman; Miss Henrietta Metzertott, Mrs. D. B. Wainwright, Mrs. Thomas Calver, Mrs. Emile Berliner, Mrs. Harry D. Mason, Mrs. John Hyde, Mrs. Charles Fettis, Mrs. A. D. Mullett, Mrs. J. B. Megrew, Mrs. W. H. Chany, Mrs. Sarah A. Hickling.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1914.

Seventeen years ago there was need for action regarding the relief of a score or more deserving blind people in this jurisdiction. Some of these were aided by relatives, but others found locations in the streets, depending upon the sympathetic passer-by for alms or the sale of sundries. A civic problem was thus presented for solution, and a number of thoughtful women and men tried to solve it.

A group of women met, December 8, 1897, at the home of Mrs. John Russell Young to plan some change in this condition of the blind people of the District of Columbia. To the call sent out by Mrs. Alice Underwood Hunt, who had visited and helped the blind, there responded these initiators of an organized movement to provide a home for the blind: Mrs. Virginia L. W. Fox, Mrs. M. S. Gist, Mrs. H. C. Metzertott, Mrs. F. W. Dickens, Mrs. Ella G. Holt, Mrs. T. F. Morgan, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. Alice U. Hunt, Mrs. Charles W. Pepper.

In the effort to prevent the blind from soliciting aid on the streets efforts were ably seconded by the late Theodore J. Mayer, Simon Wolf, Rev. D. J. Stafford, Rev. Alfred Harding, and the business men of Washington.

On April 13, 1899, these men and women were incorporated as "The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia," with the special object of establishing a nonsectarian Home for the Blind; secondly, to promote the industrial training of the blind; thirdly, to aid the needy and dependent blind and help them to become self-supporting; fourthly, to carry on and transact any business, consistent with the law, that may be necessary or desirable in fulfillment of any or all of the objects and purposes hereinbefore set forth.

The members of the association met at the house, 915 E Street, to receive it as the gift of the late Stilson Hutchins, who had been associated in business with the late Richard H. Sylvester. To formally and legally receive the gift, Mrs. Laura V. Sylvester was elected temporary president of the association at the request of Mr. Hutchins.

The furnishing and support of this home was undertaken by the association. Rooms were furnished by the Legion of Loyal Women, the Twentieth Century Club, the Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Church, the Methodist Protestant Church of Georgetown, the Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church of Georgetown, Miss Eliza Bowie, and Mrs. Millmore. The income for the support of the home has been from the dues of annual members, contributions from sustaining members, the District, from donors, and bequests. Among the last were the generous gifts of the late Theodore Mayer, the late Mrs. E. C. de Q. Woodbury, the late Mrs. Annie C. Cole, and that in memory of the late Mrs. Jennette Ralston Lenman, by her daughter.

By means of many luncheons, entertainments, card parties, theater benefits, and fairs the ladies of the association have aided in the support of the home and to reduce the amount of the trust upon it.

The corner stone for the present Home for the Blind was laid May 30, 1913, and the building was ready and occupied in December following. The lot had been selected by the treasurer, who was

authorized to purchase it by the board of management, of which Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main was then president. The grounds are extensive, affording ample recreation space, shaded by large oak trees. The building faces the beautiful Montrose Park and is fire-proof in construction and furnished with modern appliances and safety provisions. Its interior embraces reception room, office, dining room, kitchen, board room, and dormitory rooms. In the basement is the temporary workshop, where the men make brooms, cane chairs, remake mattresses, and net hammocks. The women in the dormitories or in their rest room knit, crochet, sew, make baskets, and print books for the blind on the Braille machine. This workshop for the males not alone affords them employment, with financial remuneration for their labor, but the outside blind have opportunity for employment for which they are fitted. This workshop is not intended to be a business venture for profit, but that the blind people may have an acceptable and honorable industry, affording instruction and labor for willing heads and hands. Mr. William A. West, the foreman of the shop, is a well-trained, intelligent, capable worker, interested in the upbuilding of the workshop and devoted to the home. The original home, at 915 E Street NW., was sold and the proceeds paid the trust upon it and helped in the construction of the new building, upon which there is an incumbrance of \$12,300 in the shape of two loans.

The matron of the home, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, has given her energies and experience in meeting the many household demands for the comfort and health of the inmates for many years. The larger home requires more service, and a house man has been employed as assistant, but there is urgent need for more efficient assistance in her duties as superintendent of the workshop.

At the annual meeting of the association, April 16, 1914, the reports of all officers in attendance were presented and approved. The president, Mrs. C. E. Main, referred to the completion of the new home; the housewarming and reception to the convention members of the workers for the blind; to the need of increased effort to decrease the debt and to increase the income.

The recording secretary, Mrs. Sydney L. Jacobs, urged the increasing of the membership of the association. The corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. D. Mullett, called attention to the letters written in acknowledgment of donations and responses to courtesies received. The financial secretary, Mrs. Thomas Calver, sent her report to the treasurer. The treasurer, Richard Sylvester, submitted his annual report, embracing all financial transactions in detail, audited and pronounced perfect by the American Audit Co. and by the auditing committee of the association.

The Junior Auxiliary, a group of young women, reported through their president, Miss Henrietta P. Metzerott, that the financial returns from 15 parties and a theater benefit furnished the kitchen and rest room in the new home.

At this annual meeting the following officers were elected to serve two years: President, Mrs. Laura V. Sylvester; vice presidents, Mrs. H. C. Metzerott, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. George H. Brown, Mrs. Emile Berliner; recording secretary, Mrs. Joseph F. James; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. D. Mullett; financial secretary, Mrs.

Andrew Wilson; treasurer, Richard Sylvester; attorney, Mr. Andrew Wilson; house physician, Louis Mackall, M. D.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main was elected honorary president and Mrs. Julia E. Pond honorary vice president.

Amendments to the constitution and by-laws were adopted. In this revision of the by-laws the duties of the officers were defined and committee work arranged for the various chairmen. By its provisions the association is placed in a position for technical business accomplishment.

The board of management was increased to 70 directors, 10 of whom must be gentlemen.

There is but one Aid Association for the Blind. It has made continued advancement against difficulties, and the group of people engaged as a matter of love in protecting and aiding the sightless are encouraged in the belief that their efforts will be, as in the past, sustained by a sympathetic and generous public. Those women and men are not endeavoring to nationalize the home, but to provide the means whereby the sightless of the District of Columbia may have an opportunity to do and to prove their courage and ability.

The principle that if unfortunate humanity can be assisted to usefulness such encouragement should be given is the main object of this association, not commercialism or profit.

It may be that this work so nobly inaugurated will sooner or later prompt official assistance for the support of this Home for the Blind and its colony of devoted inmates. Though sightless, may they enjoy some of the pleasures of those who see.

AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND,
L. V. SYLVESTER, *President*.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ASSETS.

Cash.....	\$1, 976. 87
Four bonds, Washington Railway & Electric Co. (par value).....	4, 000. 00
R Street property, additions and improvements.....	45, 987. 82
Total.....	51, 964. 69

INDEBTEDNESS.

Collateral loan, Riggs National Bank.....	2, 300. 00
Discounts, American Security & Trust Co.....	10, 000. 00
Total.....	12, 300. 00

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1913.....	5, 934. 97
Board of inmates.....	647. 17
Interest and dividends.....	202. 56
Rent.....	112. 00
Contributions.....	384. 05
Entertainments.....	1, 521. 24
Telephone receipts.....	6. 10
Labor of inmates.....	313. 82
Cole legacy.....	2, 500. 00
Sale of property.....	11, 183. 22
Loans.....	10, 000. 00

824 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Refund, insurance.....	\$66. 63
Sale of bonds.....	1, 296. 10
Sale of mortgage investment.....	3, 000. 00
Piano tuning.....	4. 50
Members' dues (\$139, less refund, \$6).....	133. 00
Sustaining members.....	972. 76

Total receipts, including balance July 1, 1913..... 38, 278. 12

EXPENDITURES.

Services.....	215. 00
Bread.....	\$86. 42
Groceries and provisions.....	1, 157. 88
Matron's miscellaneous marketing and supplies.....	660. 00

Total for food.....	1, 904. 30
Fuel.....	430. 90
Light.....	11. 20

Total for heat and light.....	442. 10
Furniture and household furnishings and repairs to same.....	128. 25
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	8. 05
Medical attendance.....	2. 25
Entertainments (Columbia Theater).....	133. 00
Materials used in industries.....	357. 15
Stationery and printing and office supplies.....	27. 25
Telephone.....	30. 47
Current repairs and materials for same.....	13. 37
Interest.....	358. 93
Taxes.....	101. 84
Insurance.....	124. 00
Building and improvements.....	31, 287. 79
Repayment on account of loan.....	1, 000. 00
General and miscellaneous expenses (not provided for above).....	167. 50

Total expenditures..... 36, 301. 25

Balance on hand June 30, 1914..... 1, 976. 87

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates June 30, 1913.....	4	7	11
Admitted during the year.....	3	2	5
Total.....	7	9	16
Discharged during the year.....		1	.....
Remaining June 30, 1914.....	7	8	15
Daily average number of inmates.....	7	8	15
Average number of men employed in the workshop during the year.....			6
Number of outside men employed during the year.....			3

Report of William A. West, foreman of the shop.

[Jan. 1, 1914 to June 30, 1914.]

Chairs caned.....	543
Mattresses remade.....	16
Brooms manufactured.....	134
Hammocks netted.....	1

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.....	\$1, 120. 00
Expenditures (wages, stock, hauling, and laundering of mattress ticks)....	972. 84
Balance.....	147. 56

LIST OF DONORS.

Furniture.—Miss Isobel H. Lenman, in memory of Mrs. Jennette Ralston Lenman; Miss Sarah Hannay, Bishop Alfred Harding, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, the auxiliary, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Samuel Wallis, Mrs. Esther F. Noble, the Twentieth Century Club, Mrs. W. F. Spransy, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, Mrs. J. P. Megrew, Julius Lansburgh Co.

Household linen.—Mrs. A. R. Humphreys, Mrs. Abram Lisner, Mrs. John Metzerott, Mrs. A. H. Brooks, Mr. Frank W. Perkins, Mrs. Jesse B. Wilson, Mrs. David J. Kaufman, Lansburgh & Bro., Mrs. W. G. Metzerott, Miss Eva M. Wilson, Mrs. S. L. Dubant, Mrs. Ruthven Smith, Mrs. A. Alexander Speer, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Johnson, Mrs. Catharine Loeffler, Kann Sons & Co., Mrs. William E. Humphrey, Mr. Richard U. Goode, Mr. G. Edgar Wickert, Miss Campbell, Miss Speer, Mrs. Louis A. Bauer, Woodward & Lothrop.

Clothing and bedding.—District of Columbia Branch of the Needlework Guild of America, Miss Nellie Marston, Mrs. Esther F. Noble, Miss Jessie Coleman, Mrs. Samuel Wallis, Miss Janet Dauchy, Miss Irene King, Mrs. H. L. Metzerott.

Groceries and meats.—Galt & Co., Mrs. Julia E. Pond, Mrs. Annie C. Bell, Mrs. H. C. Metzerott, Mr. E. F. Dougherty, Miss Mary Lawrence, Mrs. J. F. James, Mrs. L. J. Silverman, Miss Annie Lawrence, Miss Sarah Hannay.

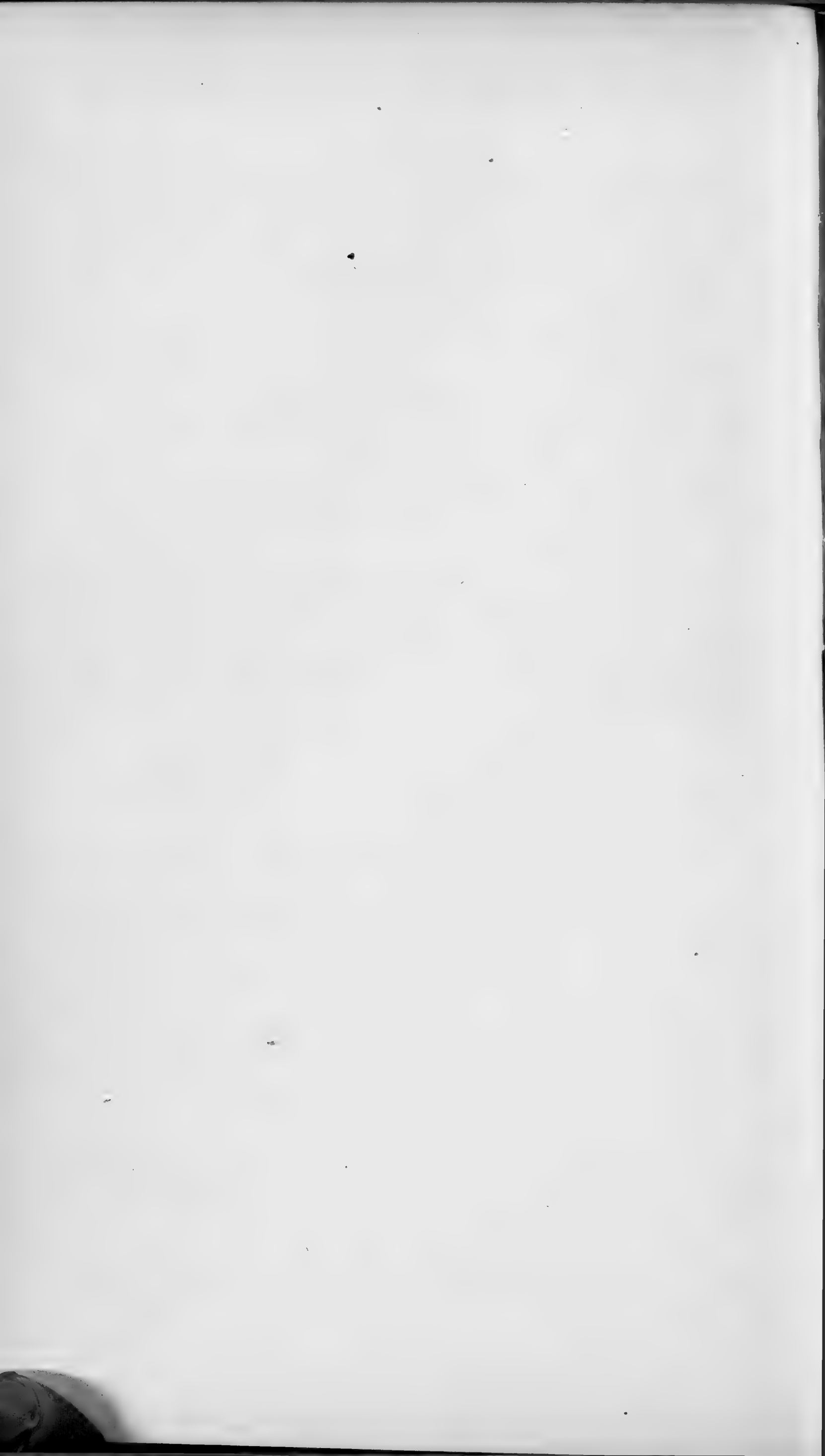
Provisions, fruits, and flowers.—Sunshine Society, Gude Bros. Co., Mrs. L. J. Silverman, Mrs. Emile Berliner, Miss Sarah Hannay, Fruit and Flower Guild, George C. Shaffer, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Mary Lawrence, J. H. Small & Sons, Florists' Exchange, Mrs. J. P. Megrew, Mrs. J. F. James.

Shop machinery.—Mr. Emile Berliner.

Professional services.—Dr. D. W. Prentiss, Conrad H. Syme, Miss Sands, Dr. Louis Mackall, Andrew Wilson, Dr. Tully Vaughan, Dr. Mary Parsons, Miss Almond.

Printing.—Maj. Richard Sylvester, Byron Adams, Mrs. J. F. James.

Miscellaneous.—Mr. G. H. Markward, Mr. John Metzerott, Miss Bradley, Mr. Frank Metzerott, Capt. and Mrs. A. F. B. Portman, Mrs. A. B. Morford, Mrs. Newton Ferree, P. F. Hanna, Mrs. D. J. Kaufman, Mrs. W. F. Spransy, Mrs. Annie M. Kingan, Miss Julia McMasters, Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Mrs. John Metzerott, Altamont Water Co., Mrs. L. V. Sylvester, Mrs. Denton Morford, Mrs. Samuel Wallis, Miss Eva Wilson, Dulin & Martin, Junior Auxiliary.



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